The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL.

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1881—TWELVE PAGES.

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The N. W. corner of Madison and Union-sts., known as the West Madison Street Police Station, being 45 feet on Madison-st. by 80 feet on Union-st., more or less, and described as Sub-Lots 5 and 6 of Lots 26 to 28, in Block 69, Original Town of Chicago, together with the building situated thereon, except such fixtures as the Mayor and Superintendent of Police may elect to reserve.

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THEODORE T. GURNEY, Comptroller.

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Grand Electric Reception EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT.

Invite your wives, mothers, sisters, and sweethearts to come down town to-night and see the greatest display of light ever known, and properly located in Chicago. No one will ever attempt to equal the "Magnetism" of America's greatest workers for trade,

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.,

Whose clothes are now charged with electricity (without any extra charge), rendering them contagion-proof and full of health. No one was ever known to die with our harness on. ("See," we sell our goods for cash.) Of course tisn't our harness after you pay for it.

Ladies, buy no more love "philters." Bring the proposed victim into our store and we will "electrify" him. He will then "obey." The power of "magnetism" is marvelous, but unless properly administered will fail of its object. Tell us what you want of the proposed victim and we will fix it O. K.

Why not patronize WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO. instead of these dark Eastern Branch Stores run by managers? the owners seeing Chicago once a year, merely to take their gains and leave, spending what you have given them on the shores of the Atlantic Sea, doing no "CHICAGOAN" any good.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO. spend all the money they can get hold of right here among you. Buy your Clothes, Hats, Shoes, of the most enterprising Clothing Merchants known to the modern world. *Provided,* of course, that the goods are right, "AND THEY SHALL BE"; that the prices are the lowest, "AND THEY SHALL BE."

"Magnetized" Clothes only sold by WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.,--Electric Suits that will make an old man frisky, and wake up a good many young men. You must buy them and put them on while the great "Electric Machine" is running,--say to-night at 8:30.

Did you say you would come in?

Corner Madison and Clark-sts.

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The Tribune.

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WARMER and partly cloudy weather for this region to-day.

MRS. GARFIELD was not much better yesterday. Her physicians, while confident of her complete restoration to health in time, say that it will be some days yet before any decided improvement in her condition will be noticeable.

PROF. MOSES COIT TYLER, of Michigan University, has been offered and has accepted the chair of History in Cornell University, as the successor to Prof. William C. Russell. The selection of Prof. Tyler greatly strengthens the faculty of Cornell.

APPLICATION had been made last evening by the holders of $239,000,000 worth of the 5 per cent bonds for their renewal at 3½ per cent, in accordance with the regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury. Only $11,000,000 worth now remain to be renewed in order to reach the limit, $250,000,800.

CONTROLLER GURNEY, Commissioner-of-Public-Works Waller, Chief-of-Police McGarigle, Fire-Marshal Swenie, and Health-Commissioner De Wolf were renominated by Mayor Harrison last evening, in a communication to the Council, and the nominations were unanimously confirmed.

NOTWITHSTANDING a week of somewhat favorable weather, the *Mark Lane Express* says "the English grain-crops do not stand well for the harvest." Vegetation of all kinds is in a somewhat backward state all over Great Britain, and a copious rainfall is needed. "Without it," says the *Express,* "the outlook is uncertain and unfavorable."

IT is to be hoped we have heard the last of Mr. Suter. He was captured near Salonica six weeks ago by Turkish brigands, who refused to deliver him without a ransom. Goschen, the English Minister at Constantinople, paid the ransom last Saturday, and Suter has been liberated. The cable man will probably give us a rest now on the Suter business.

THE Mexican House of Representatives has approved an amendment to the Constitution which provides that none but Mexicans shall be eligible for members of that body. The purpose of the amendment is to exclude certain Spaniards who have rendered themselves very obnoxious to the people of Mexico. It may be that it is aimed at Americans also.

THE New Pallas (Ireland) farmers seem to have triumphed. The military cordon which was drawn round the castle in which they had fortified themselves has been broken up, the ejectments have been abandoned, and the peasants have returned from their fortress victorious. So much for courage and determination.

THE Presidents of the various mercantile associations of Boston have called a meeting for to-morrow evening to consider the possibility and desirability of inaugurating a World's Fair in that city in 1885. The Boston people, if they undertake the matter, will make it go. Next to Chicago, Boston is perhaps the most enterprising city in the world.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF has arrived at Berlin from Baden on his way to St. Petersburg to return thanks to Alexander III. for his congratulations on a recent occasion. Gortschakoff announces his intention to return to Baden soon again, but the Czar may be able to induce him to forego this intention. The veteran statesman may yet be able to do some service for Russia.

PROCLAMATIONS bearing the heading "Land and Liberty," and calling on the people to drive out the Jews, are posted extensively throughout Southern Russia. What connection the persecution of an people has with liberty is not apparent, and as the Jews are not an agricultural people it is hard to understand how they are connected in the Cossack mind with land.

THE Common Council at its meeting last night, after much wrangling and talk, agreed by a vote of 20 to 16 on the Committees, as reported by special committee appointed for that purpose two weeks ago: The Chairmen ot the principal Committees are: Finance, Burley; Judiciary, Young; Schools, Stauber; Railroads, Bond; Fire and Water, Everett; Gas, Sanders; Public Buildings, Hildreth; Police, Riordan.

THE anti-Jewish riots of Russia are not over yet. Demonstrations of the usual character occurred in various places yesterday. Sir Charles Dilke stated in the House of Commons last night that he was investigating the circumstances which led to the expulsion of a British Jew from St. Petersburg with a view to asking for a modification of the laws regulating the residence of the Jews in Russia.

NOW THAT we have gotten over the striking season at this side of the line, our Dominion neighbors are having it all to themselves. The firemen on the Grand Trunk Railroad have struck for an increase of one-quarter of a cent per mile on light engines, and for one-half of a cent per mile on heavy draft engines. The shoemakers of Toronto have obtained an advance of 10 per cent in their wages on threatening to strike.

THE Government of Sweden is becoming alarmed at the large emigration from that country to the United States, and is reported to be contemplating the enactment of laws to check the exodus. Those who are leaving are strong, healthy young men and women, and so great is their number that it is stated that whole counties are being cleared of their able-bodied population. It will need something more than restrictive laws to check such an emigration.

THERE is an insurrection in South America, which is not passing strange. Venezuela is the theatre of the rising. At Llanos, in that country, a body of rebels have taken the field. Their war cry is, "Down with Guzman Blanco" (Guzman Blanco is the President of the Venezuelan Republic), and he will probably go down, but whoever goes up will not enjoy the uncertain privilege of being up very long. A South American constituency is an uncertain one.

REVENUE OFFICERS GARY and Looper, of South Carolina, are just the kind of men for revenue officers in such a State. They set forth to seize an illicit distillery in Pickens County recently, and they succeeded in doing it, notwithstanding that the persons who operated it, named Alexander, father and son, resisted with shotguns. Young Alexander was seriously, perhaps fatally, wounded. The officers then destroyed an eighty-six-gallon still and about 1,700 gallons of mash and beer.

MR. J. E. POCHE, of New Orleans, felt aggrieved at some observations made by Mr. A. B. Roman in his paper, the *Louisianaise,* about Poche's brother, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. Poche challenged Roman, and a duel was fought about it. Pistols were the weapons. Three shots were exchanged, with the effect that Mr. Roman's pantaloons were somewhat disfigured by a shot from Mr. Poche's weapon! Mr. Poche then expressed himself as satisfied. Just like a Louisiana duel.

COUNT HENRY VON ARNIM, the Prussian diplomat whose death was announced last week, is said to have left papers which will vindicate his memory, and clearly prove that the charge of treason, on which he was convicted and sentenced to five years' penal servitude by a Court under the influence of his deadly and unrelenting enemy, Bismarck, was baseless and calumnious. A pretty general impression has prevailed ever since the trial of Count von Arnim that he was sacrificed to appease the wrath and to satisfy the vengeance of the most intolerant of European statesmen.

THE Franco-Tunisian treaty was submitted to the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday. Clemenceau (ultra-Radical) denounced the treaty in the bitterest terms, saying that its ratification would have the effect of creating distrust, and would alienate the sympathies of nations hitherto friendly to France. Proust (Republican) defended the treaty. A Bonapartist Deputy moved the adjournment of the debate in order to give the Government an opportunity to amend, but the motion was defeated, 363 to 111,—a decisive victory for the Government. After some words from Premier Ferry, the treaty was then ratified by a vote of 435 to 10.

MR. A. N. WANNAMACHER is preaching a temperance crusade at Reading, Pa., and with such effect that great excitement prevails in that hitherto quiet town. At a meeting in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association Sunday evening, which was largely attended by clergymen, a local preacher named Lauer was violently denounced. The Rev. Mr. Spear had the temerity to stand up and defend Mr. Lauer, whereupon he was set upon and expelled from the hall. Seeing that he would not be heard from the platform, the Rev. Mr. Spear has addressed himself to the people, through the columns of the local press, and promises to organize a counter-movement. There are lively times in store for the Reading people.

THOMAS BRENNAN, the principal Secretary of the Irish National Land League, and one of the most prominent members of that organization, was arrested in Dublin yesterday under the Coercion act, and placed in jail at Naas, Kildare. Brennan is one of the traversers who were tried in Dublin last January. He was arrested in December, 1879, for seditious utterances, but was never tried on that charge. The Coercion act is a much more effective instrument than a state trial. At least Mr. Forster has found it so. There are now only three members of the Executive Committee of the Land League out of jail. These are Messrs. Kettle, Sexton, and Harrington, and it is not unlikely that they will be soon accommodated with cells in some one of the Irish jails. Some of the latter, by the way, are already full.

SECRETARY WINDOM finds time between the applications of officeseekers and the devising of very successful financial schemes to look into the way matters are conducted in his Department. The other day he discovered that two officials were in the habit of doing things in an irregular and illegal manner, and both were promptly dismissed. Still more recently he has discovered that matters were not managed as they ought to be in the custodian's division of the Department. The chief of this, one Pitney, instead of buying supplies by contract, bought them from his favorits at enormous prices, and the impression prevails that he received a percentage of the overcharge. The workmen employed by him worked at the private residences of Government officials and were paid therefor out of the United States Treasury. Assistant Secretary Upton is charged with having a knowledge of these irregularities for two years and with failing to make them known. Mr. Pitney and several other persons are likely to sever their connection with the Treasury Department. President Garfield and his Cabinet officers are determined that the money of the people shall not be wastefully spent or misapplied.

THE Caucus Committee of the Republicans of the New York Assembly sent an invitation to the Republican Caucus Committee of the New York Senate yesterday to meet them. The latter body returned answer that all the Republican members of the Senate were not in Albany. It is not at all certain that the anti-Conkling members will enter the caucus at all, knowing that the machine-men are in a majority. There are only eight Senators who are favorable to the renomination of Conkling, and it is not certain that they will sustain him throughout anything like a prolonged struggle. Gov. Cornell is credited with Senatorial aspirations, and to that fact is attributed the article in the Albany *Express* advising Conkling to withdraw from the contest, there being no chance of his election. The *Express* has, however, been whipped into line, and comes out to-day in an article strongly supporting Conkling. There are indications of an alliance between the Conklingites and some of the Democratic legislators, but the Democratic leaders will probably prevent this in the hope that the whole matter will be referred back to the people. State Senator Wagner properly expresses the feelings of the Republicans of the State when he says that ninety-five out of every hundred of them are opposed to the reëlection of Conkling; likewise State Senator Pitts, when he says that any member of the Legislature from Western New York who votes for Conkling digs his political grave.

WASHINGTON.

Exposure of a System of "Cahoots" in Vogue at the Treasury.

The Subordinates "Buy" Their Household Goods from Uncle Sam.

They Purchase Bay Rum by the Barrel, and Indulge in Other Luxuries.

The Cabinetmaker Does Little Odd Jobs at Sherman's and at Evarts'.

A Custodian Named Pitney the Scapegoat—'Tis True, 'Tis Pitney, Etc.

Opening of Mahone's Campaign—An Old Bridge—Raum's Enemies.

Treasury Affairs—Condition of Mrs. Garfield—The Cabinet Officers.

MICE

AT THE GOVERNMENT-MEAL SACKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—The indications are that the summer dullness is to be relieved by petty scandals in the Departments. The great star-route investigation is to be supplemented by an examination of the expenditures of the contingent funds in the various executive offices. This has already begun in the Treasury Department, and the results, if the sensationalists are to be believed, are serious. A committee has been for some time investigating the manner of expending the contingent fund of the Treasury, which is disbursed by the Custodian of that department, Mr. Pitney. The *Evening Star* has the following upon the subject: "It has been a notorious fact in the Treasury Department that, for years, all has not been right in the Custodian's office. The burden of the present avalanche falls upon the shoulders of O. L. Pitney, the Custodian. The amount of money that annually is expended by the Custodian is

$132,000.

This is for furniture, carpets, water-pitchers, soap, and articles necessary for the comfort, convenience, and work of the officers and employés of the Departments. When Pitney became Custodian, about six years ago, the purchase of the necessary articles for their offices was in the hands of the different Bureau officers. Soon there was a change. It all went to the office of the Custodian. Shortly after it was noticed that new contractors were dealt with. Then came flimsy material, furnished at exorbitant prices. Several Bureau officers refused to certify to the accounts of these contractors, except in some such form as this: "Correct as to the word done." This would not approve the prices, or the quality of the work or material.

THE DEPARTMENT CABINETMAKER,

Suter, was replaced by Mr. Frank Hessler. When the desk of Thomas Jefferson, upon which he wrote the Declaration of Independence, was presented to the President, fifteen copies of it were manufactured in Hessler's shop. They were given around, it is said, as presents where it was thought they would do the most good. An employé of Hessler makes a number of allegations against him. He has a duplicate key to the hardware room, he says, which he visits at nights and takes therefrom what he wants. Another of his employés makes affidavit as to how a portion of his time was spent. He gives the dates when he should have been at work for the Government, but when he was employed on fine work upon Secretary Sherman's new house. He also swears that he worked at Secretary Evarts' house, and upon the new house which Mr. Pitney has built for himself on L street. His pay was charged around to the different Bureaus, as if he had been at work for them. Mr. Pitney was also agent for Secretary Sherman's houses in this city, collected the rent, and attended to the wants of the tenants. Mr. Lamphere, according to all accounts, stands remarkably well with Pitney. Lamphere has published a sort of a jumble about the Government and the duties of its officers. There is, of course, no law against this, but the law prohibits him from

USING HIS POSITION TO SELL THE WORK.

It appears that he has done so, however. One case is specially noted about this. He instructed the customs officers, whose accounts he approves, to make requisitions for his book. This was done. The accounts went through all right. The special case is that of the Collector of Customs at Wilmington, N. C. That officer, who was very intimate with Lamphere, made, it is stated, such a large requisition for his books that it did not look well in the accounts. To get around this, Pitney was induced to take in a stock of the books and deal them out as the requisitions came in. By this means they would not all appear in the same account and it looked better. It has been found that Pitney has on hand 300 copies of the book, bought at the price of $2 per copy. The law requires that all furniture, etc., worn out, shall be sold at public auction by the Custodian. The sales of old furniture at auction bring to the market a sorry lot of stuff, which nobody wants. There are, it is alleged,

LITTLE PRIVATE SALES,

however, where, for the small sum of 25 cents or 50 cents, or other nominal sum, those favored have been allowed to purchase handsome desks, carpets, and other articles of value, which, having been used for a couple of months, were replaced by others equally as costly. It has become a custom for officers of the Department who are "in" with the running of the office, to have furniture sent to their houses for use on special occasions. At a so-called literary entertainment given by Mr. Lamphere last winter, leather-upholstered chairs from the Treasury Department adorned his parlors. Of course, there is a woman in the case. She is an employé of the Department,—young, witty, pretty. She knows any number of members of Congress, and is supposed to be of great service to Lamphere, Pitney, and the rest of them. Lamphere tried to get Congress, at its last session, to purchase a large number of copies of his book. It did not work, but the young lady in the case did all she could for him with her Congressional friends, and came very near getting the scheme through."

TREASURY OFFICIALS

who ought to know a good deal about these charges say that the investigation is only the customary annual investigation; that it was commenced without any suspicion of fraud, and that there has been nothing yet discovered to justify any opinion that the fund has been corruptly used. Some of the essential facts asserted to be true in the published reports are denied,—as, for instance, the purchase of a barrel of bay rum. A local dealer did send a cask of that article, hoping that it might be purchased, but it never has been ordered or paid for. The dealer has simply not taken it away. Treasury officials say, however, that, inasmuch as Congress in both branches sets the example of maintaining a barber-shop and a bath-room, with all accompaniments, at public expense, the Executive Departments have at least a prominent example for the application of a portion of the Contingent Fund to such purposes.

THE INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—The investigation of the accounts and conduct of O. L. Pitney, Custodian of the Treasury Department, ordered by Secretary Windom, is developing ugly facts and involving persons who have held high places. Pitney's business is to buy everything needed in the Treasury, including furniture, carpets, soap, etc. It is ascertained that he has for six years violated the law requiring them to be purchased by contract from the lowest bidders. He has bought from friends and favorits without making any contracts, paying them whatever they charged. No system of books or vouchers has been kept; everything has been run loosely and without any sort of business rules. Outrageously exorbitant prices have been paid, ranging from 30 to 50 per cent higher than ruling market prices, and the difference between the market prices and those paid have been allowed to Pitney by parties he purchased from, in the way of goods for his own use. One cabinetmaker, named Frazier, who is regularly employed under Pitney, testifies that nearly all his time for several years past has been consumed in doing work for outside parties instead of working for the Government; that he spent one month in working in a new house of one of the high Government officials; that he frequently went from one house to another of persons in the Government employ,

SOME HOLDING IMPORTANT PLACES,

doing whatever they wanted, and the money paid for his services was charged round to the different Government Bureaus. He swears that he made fifteen fac-similes of the desk used by Jefferson when he wrote the Declaration of Independence, and which was presented to the Government a year or so ago; that each of these imitation desks cost $60, the materials for which were paid out of Government money, and charged among the materials needed for Government uses. These fifteen desks were given out as presents by authorities in the Treasury to friends. Furniture belonging to the Treasury has been loaned out at certain residences. The facts go to show that a regular ring, consisting of subordinate officials of the Treasury, some of them holding responsible positions, existed, and got benefits from the loose and reckless management of the Custodian's office. The Captain of the Treasury watch, the Appointment Clerk, besides Pitney and his bookkeeper, and the storekeeper, and Hossler, who has charge of the cabinet-making department, and one Assistant Secretary have derived more or less advantage from Pitney's method of doing Government business. In a few instances contracts have been made, but not in the most important and extensive purchases. Pitney has built him a new residence. The result of the investigation will probably be a number of removals. Ex-Cabinet officers are mentioned in the testimony as having had the benefit of the cabinetmaker's work at their private residences.

GENERAL ATTENTION.

Developments of the investigation of the Treasury Custodian's affairs are attracting general attention. After Secretary Windom took charge of the Treasury he was advised of the ring now being exposed. As soon as the Secretary got time from the pressure of applicants for office and other pressing matters, a committee was appointed with instructions to make the inquiry complete and sweeping, and spare nobody. Congress makes an appropriation for the Custodian of the Treasury, or, rather, for the contingent expenses of the Treasury, in bulk. Last winter an effort was made in the House Committee on Appropriations to change the plan, and make specific appropriations,—a certain sum for carpets, a fixed sum for furniture, and so on,—but this change was prevented by protests that such a mode of appropriation would cripple that division of the Department. Investigation will, it is stated, make

MORE IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

The ring has been in operation years, and, now that the exposure has begun, the profits can be traced to many persons. Two years ago Assistant-Secretary Upton was informed of the wrongdoing and the misapplication of public money by Custodian Pitney, but no steps toward correction were taken. It is asserted to-night that Upton will soon be removed, and that the strong fight made to keep him in position was for the purpose of preventing the exposure which has now come. This investigation and that of the star-route service are not the only ones to be made. The present Administration intends to search through all the Departments of the public service to learn how the public business is being conducted, and whether any reckless, wasteful, or wrong practices exist anywhere. Wherever any wrong exists it is to be exposed, and wherever public money is wasted it is to be stopped.

MAHONE.

HIS CAMPAIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—Gen. Mahone will go to Richmond early next week to be present at the anti-Bourbon or Readjuster State Convention, which will be held in that city on June 2. Soon afterward Gen. Mahone will begin an active canvass of the State, and will speak in as many of the counties as practicable before the election, which will take place in November. The Bourbon State Convention will not be held until August, and Gen. Mahone hopes, before that time, to have aroused the people into enthusiastic support of his ticket. He says that the people are already awake, and that his advices from all parts of the State are of the most encouraging character. His course in the Senate has received the warm approval of the anti-Bourbons who followed him to victory in 1879, and they are

RECEIVING MANY ACCESSIONS

from the ranks of the Bourbons. Gen. Mahone says that the Republican voters throughout the State are substantially a unit in his support. The election in Virginia this year is an important one, from the influence it may have on National politics. A Governor and other State officers are to be elected, but besides this a Legislature is to be chosen which will elect a United States Senator in place of Mr. Johnston, the Bourbon Democrat. Gen. Mahone thinks that the Bourbons, or Funders as they call themselves, will fight the battle, as far as the State debt issue is concerned, upon the same platform that the anti-Bourbons will,—that is, upon

THE "RIDDLEBERGER BILL,"

against which they have made such a furious outcry. Gen. Mahone thinks the Bourbons would, if they decently could, propose to scale the debt lower than the Readjusters ever advocated doing. In other words, for the sake of retaining control of the State offices, and electing a Bourbon successor to Senator Johnston, the Bourbons would, if they dared, be willing to cast to the winds all their professions of devotion to the public faith, and advocate downright and outright repudiation. Gen. Mahone predicts that the coming political campaign will be a very bitter and exciting one, and

HE EXPRESSES GREAT CONFIDENCE

that the Anti-Bourbons will win. Virginia Republicans are arriving here to learn whether there is any difference in the attitude of the Administration towards Mahone, in view of the new complications in the Senate. The President and Secretary of State have not hitherto held the same views as to the proper policy for the Administration to pursue upon this subject. The President has favored using almost all proper means to unite the Republicans and the Mahoneites, and has requested leading Republicans who have called upon him to urge that the Republicans should not hold a State Convention. Secretary Blaine, to whom the anti-Mahone Republicans of the State seem to turn, on the contrary, while admitting the wisdom of carrying the State against the Bourbons if possible, has insisted that the Republicans ought not to abandon their organization.

THE TREASURY

YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—At the close of business to-day, the aggregate amount of 5 per cent registered bonds received for continuance at 3½ per cent, and notices covering the bonds which have been forwarded for the purpose, represented about $239,000,000. This leaves but about $11,000,000 more which may be presented for continuance before the limit of $250,000,000 is exhausted. The amount of coupon 5 per cent bonds received for continuance at 3½ per cent up to and including to-day aggregated $12,500,000. There were $1,000,000 of registered 5 per cents presented for continuance in London to-day. It is thought by the Treasury officials that a large amount of coupon 5 per cents are held in Europe. Interest on the 6 per cent bonds which have been continued at a lower rate of interest commences July 1, and on the continued 5s on Aug. 12. The Department will commence issuing the converted 5 per cents during the present week.

REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

Register Bruce took charge of his office in the Treasury this morning, and says he will not make any changes.

IT IS CONSIDERED CERTAIN

that the receipts on Tuesday morning will be largely in excess of the amount which can be accepted for continuance, and any bonds which may be transmitted on Thursday will probably not be accepted.

THE AQUEDUCT BRIDGE.

ITS HISTORY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—Robert Lincoln, Secretary of War, has made a discovery which illustrates a very curious method of the administration of public affairs in Democratic days. Congress last winter passed a law authorizing the construction of a free bridge across the Potomac at Georgetown. The markets of Washington and Georgetown are supplied largely from the vegetable farms on the Virginia side. The farmers have been compelled to pay heavy tribute to this toll-bridge, the profits of which are said to be $15,000 annually. Mr. Lincoln was forbidden by law to spend more than $140,000 in the erection of a bridge, and was required (if practicable) to purchase the aqueduct, the present toll-bridge, provided it could be bought for $85,000. Mr. Lincoln discovered that an iron bridge could not be built for that sum, and pay such a price to the Aqueduct Company, and he requested the Secretary of the Treasury to inform him what the exact proprietary rights in that aqueduct bridge are. The Secretary of the Treasury has made

AN INVESTIGATION,

and it appears that the Government practically owns the bridge. The bridge was originally built by an appropriation of $100,000 from Congress and subscriptions from Alexandria and Georgetown. Alexandria never paid her subscriptions, and Congress finally voted $300,000 more to the City of Alexandria for her stock, the charter authorizing the holder of the stock to vote in the Aqueduct Company. The $300,000 was paid to Alexandria by the then Secretary of the Treasury, Levi Woodbury, who, however, failed to demand or receive from Alexandria the stock in question. Alexandria has held it ever since, and now holds it, and the present lessees of the aqueduct bridge, who demand such a large price from the Government for permitting a free bridge to be built upon a foundation for which the Government has paid, hold their title primarily through this stock held by the City of Alexandria. To-day the United States has the only absolute title.

NOTES.

THE CABINET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—There is to be quite an exodus of Cabinet people this week. Secretary Lincoln leaves for Fort Leavenworth to-night on official business. Secretary Kirkwood will leave to-morrow for Iowa, to be gone two weeks, to attend to private business and to take a rest. Secretary Hunt will leave to-morrow for New York, and next Wednesday will deliver the oration at the unveiling of the Farragut statue in that city. Mr. Blaine expects to leave this week for a short rest, and Attorney-General MacVeagh will go to Philadelphia.

THE PRESIDENT

has formed no plans for the summer, and cannot until the health of Mrs. Garfield is restored. He said to-day that he felt more certain of her recovery than he has at any time of her sickness. The fever still continues, but symptoms are favorable. When she does recover she will undoubtedly go to Mentor for the season, and the President will probably spend most of the summer at the Soldiers' Home. He will not select any seaside place for a summer capital as Grant did. The President and nearly all the Cabinet have accepted invitations to Gettysburg for Decoration-Day.

RAUM.

Politicians are making a movement to remove Gen. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. This movement is led by Indiana men, who desire to have Will Cumback, the present Internal-Revenue Collector of Indiana, appointed Commissioner. Senator Ben Harrison is understood to be active in this move. The Indiana people are making loud complaints that their services have not been sufficiently recognized, and one would think by their demands that the State was carried last October without any aid from Republican speakers, and without any contributions from Republicans living outside the State. Senator Sherman is also understood to be in favor of the removal of Gen. Raum, as he has never forgiven him for being an active worker for Grant at Chicago, when it seems to have been expected of him that he would have supported the candidacy of Sherman. Indiana is also endeavoring to have another Indianian appointed First-Assistant Postmaster-General in place of Tyner, the present incumbent, and is pressing Marshal Dudley for that place, now that it seems improbable that the latter can be appointed Commissioner of Pensions. The President, to a gentleman who recently called upon him, said that Gen. Raum had made an excellent officer, and that he had not contemplated, and did not contemplate, making any change in that office. He said, however, that there had been a good deal of pressure in the interest of Cumback and Dudley, of Indiana.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK.

The report has reached Washington that the International Bank contemplates reorganizing as a National bank, and that Ettinger, the Cashier, is not to be a member of the new bank, because he swore to the eleven false returns for which, and the failure to pay taxes, the bank has been compelled to pay $48,000 in compromise. The records of the International Bank, which have been produced in Washington, and the affidavits accompanying the false returns and forming a part of them, do not, of course, show who was morally responsible for these returns, but, as a matter of fact, ten of the eleven returns were sworn to by the President of the bank and one only by Ettinger, the Cashier, who was not to be benefited by them.

WEST POINT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—Among the appointments made by the President to West Point are the following: Lewis C. Hunt, of Michigan, Alternate, 1881; Charles Morris McCook and W. B. Albert, of Ohio, Cadets-at-Large, 1882.

MAD.

Senators Cameron and Mitchell are very much put out with the President because he refused to accept their advice and appoint a man they recommended as Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia. The President ignored both the Pennsylvania Senators and made the appointment to suit himself, but Cameron succeeded in inducing the Senate not to act on the nominations. Both Senators are very angry at the President for his action.

CHANDLER.

The friends of William E. Chandler attribute his rejection as Solicitor-General to the indifference of the President and Secretary Blaine, neither of whom, they say, made any effort to get Democratic votes, but remained passive, while Attorney-General MacVeagh was very active in his efforts to defeat the nomination.

THE RUSH FOR OFFICES.

The President is besieged with callers to-day. Some Senators are making final efforts in behalf of friends in search of offices, and others are calling to pay their respects before leaving the city. Among the callers have been Pendleton, Blair, Sawyer, Harrison, and Morrill. The crowd was augmented by those who expect the President to appoint them during the recess of the Senate. It is rumored William E. Chandler is to be appointed Solicitor-General before long. Blaine is crowded with the rush for Consulships. There are 500 applicants for some positions.

THE GREELEY EXPEDITION.

Lieut. Greeley, who is to command the Arctic expedition, expects to leave for St. Johns about May 25. His associates and subordinates join him about June 1, when final arrangements will be completed.

MILLIONS IN IT.

A Suit Involving the Possession of a Large Amount of Real Estate in Pittsburg—The Claimants Are an Indian Woman and Her Half-Breed Daughter.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 23.—One of the most important cases ever tried in this State will be called to-morrow in the United States Circuit Court here, the Hon. Joseph Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, presiding. Your readers will remember the case of Cub-a-You-Quit, daughter of William Mowry, formerly of Pittsburg, which was tried about two years ago, and in which the defendants were successful. The suit, the trial of which is to commence to-morrow, is similar in nature, but varies in one important particular. In the Cub-a-You-Quit case the plaintiffs failed to prove a legal marriage between the mother of the girl and William Mowry, but in the present case, instituted by a cousin of Cub-a-You-Quit, it is claimed there will be no difficulty on that score. The history of this case is as follows: Alexander Addison Mowry, a brother of William Mowry, settled in Saginaw Valley, Michigan, in 1844 or thereabouts. That section of the country was then a wilderness, inhabited only by Indians and a few white traders. Addison Mowry, who was a sort of a hale fellow well met, followed the general custom of the whites and took to himself as wife O-Gaw-Baish-Kow-Mo-Quay, who was noted for her beauty and intelligence; but, unlike many others, it is alleged that he had a formal marriage ceremony performed by Seth Willy, at that time a Justice of the Peace in East Saginaw. He died in 1852, leaving to survive him his Indian widow and his and her daughter, Nancy, or, in the Indian tongue, Waw-Se-Ge-Zhe-Goquay. The plaintiffs in the present suit, Nancy and her mother, now come into court and demand that those who have long occupied lands in this city of great value, once the property of Addison Mowry's father, be ejected and the property given to the widow and her daughter as heirs of Addison Mowry. The attorneys in the case include some of the ablest lawyers in this State and Michigan. The value of the property in dispute is estimated at from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000.

PROHIBITION.

A Test Case Made Up to Decide as to the Constitutionality of the Kansas Liquor Law—A Decision to Be Rendered Friday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., May 23.—One of the test cases brought by the Kansas Pharmaceutical Association to determine the constitutionality of the State Prohibition law, or more particularly to establish their status under that law, was brought in the District Court in this county to-day before Judge Crozier. One of the members of the Association filed four informations against S. H. Holmes, a leading druggist of this city, with his consent, it being agreed that all costs in the case would be borne by the Association. The Prohibition law forbids the sale of liquors or compounds of any kind which can intoxicate, even for medicinal, scientific, or mechanical purposes, until a license for such sale shall have been taken out from the Probate Court. Mr. Holmes had taken out no license, and the compounds he sold were essence of lemon, bay rum, tincture of gentian compound, and Dr. McLean's blood purifier and strengthening cordial,—alleged in the information to be of the same strength as proof spirits or whisky, which is 95 per cent. Sec. 10 of the Prohibition act, under which the information is drawn, says: "All the liquors mentioned in Sec. 1 of this act, which include all malt, spirituous, or vinous and all other liquors or mixtures thereof, by whatever names called, that will produce intoxication, shall be considered and held to be intoxicating liquors within the meaning of this act." The defense set up that when the act permits the Probate Judge to issue license it confers this jurisdiction upon the Probate Court, which is clearly unconstitutional. This the prosecution denies, and says the Probate Court is not given this jurisdiction, hence is constitutional. Further, the defense set up that the sale of liquor in this case of Mr. Holmes does not come within the letter or spirit of Sec. 10. This test case will be watched with the greatest interest everywhere. The argument to-day was on a motion to quash the information, and a decision was reserved till Friday. No matter what way the decision is made, the case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

CINCINNATI SAENGERBUND.

Mass-Meeting of the Societies Composing the Bund.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—At a mass-meeting to-night, which was largely attended by members of the societies composing the Cincinnati Sängerbund, it was decided after a long debate to attend the Chicago Sängerfest provided certain railroad arrangements can be made. The trouble between the Cincinnati Bund and the Turner Männerchor of this city has become familiar to all the singers interested in the Chicago fest. Briefly, the Turner Männerchor contracted with the "Big Four" Road for transportation to Chicago for the entire Bund at $6 each. This done they proposed to sell the tickets to the members of the other Societies for $7 each. The proposition was rejected for the reason that it was not thought the Turners, who do not belong to the Bund, had any right to profit from the sale of railroad tickets to the societies comprising the Bund. This position has been recognized by the singers in Chicago and elsewhere as a proper one to take. Max Stern and Emil Hoechster, of Chicago, were present at the meeting to-night as representatives of the Northwestern Sängerbund. It was reported that arrangements for transportation by some other railroad, which had heretofore been impossible, may yet be made. It is proposed to go by way of Dayton and Muncie to Indianapolis. Should a contract with this Company be made, as now seems probable, the eight societies of this city will all go to Chicago, and the idea of giving a Sängerfest here will be abandoned.

THE CHICKASAW GUARDS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 23.—A grand ovation greeted the Chickasaw Guards to-night on their return from New Orleans, where they won the first prize in the competive drill Friday. Main street was illuminated, and a general display of fireworks greeted the victors along the line of march from the depot to the armory.

SUDDEN DEATH.

DETROIT, Mich., May 23.—A man, apparently 50 years of age, supposed to be a lawyer of Jacksonville, died suddenly on the Michigan Central day-express, Saturday, between Jackson and Detroit. His trunk was checked for Lansing, marked "B. H. C."

CONKLING.

Failure of the Machine to Arrive at Albany as Advertised.

The Skill of the Crafty Organizer Manifesting Itself, All the Same.

Remarkable "Half-Breed" Utterances of a Conkling Newspaper.

Terrific Dose of Crow Prepared for That Same Unhappy Organ.

The People Along the New York Central Very Indignant, and Growing Angrier.

Many Representatives Who Vote for Conkling Will Dig Their Political Graves.

The Machine Committee Calls a Caucus for Thursday Evening—The Programs.

AT ALBANY.

COMING BACK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 23.—The one or two politicians who were in Albany non-resident, and those who are residents, were, about breakfast-time this morning, rendered almost breathless by a double-leaded leader in the *Express*. Saturday it strongly urged the reëlection of Conkling, and incidentally mentioned Platt. This morning it says: "We learn from friends of ours in New York that both the Senators from this State are candidates for reëlection. This news comes to us from such a source that we cannot doubt it, and, at the same time, we feel very sorry to have it presented to us. Roscoe Conkling is, as we thought, a man who played all his games for keeps. It looks as though, in this last matter, he had not done that. Now, the *Express* likes Senator Conkling, and it most assuredly asks nothing from its enemies; but plain words are best at all times, and the *Express* thinks Mr. Conkling is belittling himself in being a candidate for reëlection under present circumstances to the United States Senate."

THE NEXT PARAGRAPH,

which undoubtedly was the first written, refers to the situation, and says the Republican party cannot afford to lose leaders who command such following as does Gen. Grant, ex-Senators Conkling and Platt, Gen. Arthur, and Gov. Cornell. It had been said in the same article that for Conkling not to be indorsed would be to insure the election of a Democratic Senate and Assembly. Excepting Grant, you will see the names I have mentioned in connection with Mr. Conkling are the ones who are uppermost in the minds of Mr. Conkling's particular allies. It is claimed that

GRANT

has made his permanent domicile in New York. If so, he cannot command the vote of those who seek to sustain the President. Since he wrote the Jones letter the feeling against him here, though more subdued at present, and not among so numerous a constituency, is about the same as when the walls of Chicago were posted with those brief but large-lettered placards about a third term. The Grant Club flag was floated to the breeze from the headquarters that Club was accustomed to occupy prior to the Chicago Convention.

THE CONTEST,

which commenced this evening with the return of the legislators, is in the nature of skirmishing. Its object is to feel for chances and ascertain the actual strength of the opposition, which starts out with a clear majority in caucus, if one be ever held, of fifteen. In the event Conkling sees he cannot win, he will declare, the *Express* to the contrary, that he never meant to be reëlected, and his followers will present Grant, Arthur, and Platt, or perhaps Cornell. Cornell would be less objectionable to the opposition than any named above. If he should be selected, and create a vacancy in the Gubernatorial chair, the Lieutenant-Governor being for some time sick, Robertson would be Governor pro tem. Sharpe, Speaker, is for Conkling. Eighty-one votes are required to elect, and, unitedly, the Republicans have 106, the Democrats fifty-four. You will see

TWENTY-SEVEN REPUBLICANS,

as I have stated, can defeat an election, and the opposition to the ex-Senators have of their party fifteen majority; some of them weak in the faith, perhaps, but somewhat stiffened by the *Express* article, which astonished them on their return. At 4:15 this afternoon the clans commenced to assemble. The great bulk came in about 6. The Assembly meets at 8, and it will be the hottest political fight henceforward this Capital has seen for years,—a regular sort of Douglas-Lincoln campaign of 1858. The candidacy of the ex-Senators is now placed on their reluctant acquiescence in the demands of their followers. Conkling headquarters are secured in the old Tweed headquarters—that old home of the Democracy. The Delavan has been a sort of free-and-easy since I can remember it, and that dates back some twenty-seven years. It is said Conkling will arrive this evening, but I still doubt if he will come until Tuesday. The musicians seem to be congregating, but that may be only for rehearsal for the serenade, and not for the serenade itself. The visit promises Arthur, Platt, Conkling, Congressman McCook, Orlow W. Chapman, lately Superintendent of the Insurance Department, etc., etc., great and little men. If they come in they come at 10:15 this evening,—that is at a short time after the Assembly may find it pleasant to adjourn.

AT 10 O'CLOCK.

A quorum in both House and Senate upon the usual dress-parade of Monday evening, and, by a sort of agreement, nothing to be said on any political matter, merely keeping up the usual process of a Monday session, appropriated to the passage of local bills. The House and Senate will adjourn in ten minutes, and the train from New York comes in fifteen minutes thereafter. The train, we understand, is somewhat late. The prayer in the Senate had special reference to our friends at a distance. I am not versed in the tongue of clergymen in this sister State. Mrs. Senator Mills, who sat in front of me, remarked the prayer was long. Well, the preacher was ancient. It wanted but a spark to raise the rumpus in either House, but one side was frightened, and the other dare not. The work will be done after this time at night, which is 10:10.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT

that Conkling and Platt had decided to become candidates for reëlection has caused no reaction in their favor as yet. The machine men are naturally in better spirits, but there has been no wavering of the Administration lines. On the contrary, the members of the Legislature who returned to their homes last Friday have returned with their backbones stiffened like ramrods. They say that it is difficult to find an indorser of Conkling anywhere in the country. The people are almost a unit in favor of sustaining the Administration, and they have urged their Representatives in the most forcible manner not to vote for the return of ex-Senators Conkling and Platt. Senator Webster Wagner, the palace-car manufacturer, came back to-day from his home in the Mohawk Valley, where he has been spending Sunday. He says the people are roused up on this question.

FRESH FROM CAMP-MEETING.

A gentleman who has returned from Chautauqua County said this morning: "The people out there are redhot for the Administration. I took a long drive around the country Sunday, and only found one Conkling man in the 500 whom I met." The set of the tide in New York City, outside of machine lackeys and political henchmen, is in the same direction. A prominent banker of this city spent three days in the metropolis last week without meeting a single banker or business-man who justified or had a word to say in defense of the action of the Senators. One of the members of the Assembly from Niagara County says the farmers, Conkling and anti-Conkling, in his district strive with one another in their eagerness to sign remonstrances against the reëlection of the Senators. The conversion of two Stalwarts during their visit home has been announced to-day, and rumor says that several more have decided to abandon Conkling in the present contest.

ASSEMBLYMEN PECK AND CHAMBERLAIN,

of St. Lawrence, two of the signers of the round-robin, have come back pledged to vote for the Administration. Assemblyman Chamberlain took part in a meeting in his district Saturday, and declared his intention of respecting the wishes of his constituents. Resolutions were subsequently passed, with but one dissenting voice, approving of the course of President Garfield, condemning that of Conkling and Platt, and requesting their representatives at Albany to oppose their reëlection. Assemblyman Peck says he has always been an admirer of Conkling, but in the present crisis he feels obliged to yield to the demands of those whom he represents. The Stalwart organs in the State are quicker to appreciate the drift of popular sentiment then the two Senators, surrounded by their devoted followers, and several of them had the boldness to-day to speak out frankly and tell Mr. Conkling that he has committed another blunder by consenting to make a fight for reëlection.

THE "FRIENDLY ADVICE" OF THE "EXPRESS"

was evidently not received in the spirit it was given, for the editors have had their instructions very explicitly to-day, and to-morrow morning another double-leaded leader will appear calling upon all Republicans to support Conkling and Platt, and at the same time stating that the *Express* is more Stalwart now than it has ever been. The Troy *Times*, which is owned by John M. Francis, former Minister to Greece, and hitherto a warm defender of Conkling, publishes a long editorial this evening, which closes as follows: "We fear Mr. Conkling has been unwisely advised. We fear he does not properly estimate public sentiment. We fear some of the men of whom he has taken counsel, while not intending to deceive him, have not had

THE COURAGE TO STAND UP AND TELL HIM

just what the feeling in their respective communities is, but, on the contrary, have allowed the Senator to imbibe the idea that the resignation of himself and his colleague was fully indorsed by the people, and that a reëlection was not only possible, but could be accomplished without a struggle; that the 'Half-Breeds,' as they are called, are too cowardly to fight, and that, when the hour for action comes, they will yield their convictions, and give a reluctant support to the powers which have so long dominated over the affairs of the party. Time will tell how much or little Mr. Conkling may have misjudged the situation, and the possibilities of a personal canvass which he proposes to make in the Legislature; but, in the judgment of many, any active personal canvass is defeat, whether success attend it or not."

MR. JAMES D. WARREN,

editor of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, the most pronounced machine paper in Western New York, arrived here this afternoon, and will use his best endeavors, it is said, to persuade Conkling and Platt to retire from the contest. Against this overwhelming tide of anti-Conkling sentiment the machine-workers now here, whose mental calibre is not over large, have been unable to make any headway as yet. They have unbounded confidence in the power of their leader, and expect his presence here to work a marvelous change in affairs. Headquarters have been engaged at the Delavan House for Conkling, Platt, and Arthur, who were looked for on the train from New York this evening, but failed to arrive. Their friends say the trio will appear on the scene to-morrow. The Administration men, in the meanwhile, are actively at work pledging members against the ex-Senators. A new paper was put in circulation which binds the signers not to attend any party caucus

AS LONG AS CONKLING AND PLATT ARE CANDIDATES.

Members are not very ready to subscribe to this document, yet those who favor the Administration are signing after pursuasion, and Judge Robertson says he will have at least forty signatures on the paper before he goes to bed to-night. This is the plan the Administration leaders have finally adopted, and it is likely to work the same as it did in Pennsylvania. If twenty-seven Republicans refuse to be bound by the caucus, Conkling and Platt can't obtain a reëlection without the aid of Democratic votes. While there are many rumors floating about in regard to a combination between the Democrats and Conkling, shrew Democrats scout any such idea.

E. J. APGAR,

a strong Tilden man and a prominent member of the Democratic State Committee, said to-night: "I believe the Democrats will place two Democrats in nomination and stick to them all through the contest. I do not give the reports about a combination with the Republicans any credence. It would not be good party policy for either the Republicans or the Democrats. The latter can gain more advantage from a postponement of the election until next winter. If a deadlock occurs, as is probable, the question will be given to the people to decide next fall, and, with a fight in the Republican party, the Democrats ought to capture all the offices. I have not heard any candidates talked of by my party, but I should think that the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt would probably be one."

THE FOUR MACHINE MEMBERS

of the Assembly Republican Caucus Committee, composed of five members, this evening sent notice to the Senate Caucus Committee, composed of three Administration men, that they desired to call a caucus to nominate candidates for Senators on Thursday evening next. In accordance with the Administration program, stated above, the Senate Committee will decline to join in this call, and the caucus, if held, will be composed entirely of Stalwarts. Numerous new names have come up within a day or two as compromise candidates, in case Conkling and Platt find it advisable to give up the fight. The Mohawk Valley has put forward ex-Congressman John H. Starin, a man of great wealth, and an out-and-out Stalwart, though a personal friend of Garfield. Other distinguished Republicans, who have warm friends urging their nomination, are the Hon. Hamilton Fish, the Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, Speaker George H. Sharpe, Controller James W. Wadsworth, the most popular of the present State officers, and John M. Francis, of the Troy *Times*.

THE "EXPRESS."

To the Western Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 23.—Senators Madden, Wagner, and others, just arrived, say there is no doubt that the attitude of the Albany *Express* means that Gov. Cornell is in the Senatorial race. Editor Keyes explains the writing of the article by saying he meant it in good faith, to give friendly advice to Conkling and Platt. It is about decided by the Administration men to have no caucus.

The attempt, however, to fasten the responsibility of the article in to-day's *Express* on Gov. Cornell is hotly opposed by that gentleman's friends. They denounce it in strong terms, and say Gov. Cornell's position in this matter is unquestioned; that they who know him best understand that he will throw all the influence he possesses in the scale for Conkling and Platt. And when the fight begins the Governor will be found foremost in the fight, and his position cannot be mistaken.

BUT FEW MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE

had returned to the city this afternoon. Those who first arrived did not know of the Conkling-Arthur conferences in New York until late to-day. Some of them not until they reached the city. Others read of them in the State and New York City papers, earlier, on the road hither. They had left their homes with the understanding that it was not at all likely the resigning Senators would desire reëlection, and, even if they did, they were instructed by their constituents to vote against them. Their surprise, therefore, was a consternation, they say.

SENATOR WAGNER

said: "I have been spending Sunday quietly at my home, and know nothing new about the contest except the sentiment of my constituents. People along the Mohawk Valley are roused upon this question. Ninety-five out of ever hundred Republicans are opposed to the reëlection of Conkling and Platt, and they are very determined in their opposition."

SENATOR PITTS

said: "I was surprised at the feeling among my constituents. The whole district is on fire, and the storm of indignation against the Senators is felt everywhere. Any one who votes for the return of Senator Conkling digs his political grave. He can never be reëlected in that section."

ASSEMBLYMAN SKINNER

said: "People seem of one mind in opposition to the reëlection of Conkling and Platt. Our ranks are swelling every day, and the great mass of Republicans are determined that the Administration shall be upheld." Assemblymen Peck and Chamberlain, of St. Lawrence, say they found their constituents united on the question, and, Saturday, at a meeting in Canton, St. Lawrence County, he promised the people he would fulfill their wishes.

OTHER REMARKS.

Assemblyman E. A. Carpenter, of Suffolk, said his constituents were against the action of Conkling and Platt, but said he favored their reëlection. Nevertheless, so far as members of the Legislature are concerned, there are but few attempts to defend the action of the Senators now. Those who speak in their behalf argue that the State cannot dispense with the services of Conkling; that the Senate is too evenly balanced to part with a Senator so practiced and so serviceable to the Republican party, and they claim that, with fair treatment at the hands of President Garfield, Conkling will support his Administration much more effectively than any other Senator in the body. They say they feel sure of his being reëlected, but are only anxious to have the votes as nearly unanimous as possible.

THEY CLAIM A CLEAR MAJORITY

of the 106 Representatives and expect to hold a caucus. As things look to-night, everything depends upon this caucus. If all the Republicans go into this caucus, the probabilities are that Conkling will get a majority of the votes, and then, according to the custom, the nomination must be made unanimous. But it is said the Administration members will not attend this caucus, or, if they do, will not be held by its action if they are outvoted. If both sections stand apart, the Democrats voting for their own candidate, a deadlock will be produced which will last, perhaps, for weeks. The last new candidate is J. H. Starin, of Montgomery County, who is said to be a friend of both Conkling and Garfield, and for this reason he is urged as a compromise. E. A. Carpenter to-night says Conkling and Platt are sure to be elected; that there will be a caucus, and that all but two or three will take part in its proceedings. When told Mr. Alvord would not go in, he said it never was expected he would.

A GOOD DOSE OF CROW.

Following is a copy of the leading editorial which will appear in the *Morning Express* to-morrow:

"There need be, nor can there be, nor shall there be, any question of doubt as to where the *Express* stands in the Senatorial fight. It has always been a Stalwart, is now more Stalwart than ever, and is first, last, and until the contest shall terminate for the Stalwart leaders, Roscoe Conkling and Thomas C. Platt, and most heartily approves and indorses their course, and we most earnestly appeal to every Republican member of the Legislature to accord them that support they so richly merit by standing steadfast to true Republican principles."

AT WASHINGTON.

SENATORS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—A number of Republican Senators who spent Saturday and Sunday in New York arrived here today. They bring different reports as to the prospects of Conkling's reëlection to the Senate, and the effect upon the party if he should be elected. All say that Conkling is certainly a candidate, and they now believe he was a candidate from the first. One Senator who never sympathized with Conkling, and who would be more likely to reflect the views of the New York Administration Assemblymen, says that he does not think it possible for Conkling to be reëlected, except through Democratic votes. He says that the Administration Republicans cannot be induced to support the Conkling machine. Another Senator, however, who supports the Administration; but who has been disposed to lean towards Conkling, says that he is confident Conkling will be reëlected, and he greatly fears that he will not attend Republican caucuses, or owe allegiance to the Administration: that, on the contrary, he will place himself in sharp antagonism to the Administration, and endeavor to lay the foundation of a new party. That party, this gentleman thinks, will, among other things, be based upon the principle of opposition to monopoly, and he thinks that the fact that the anti-Monopoly League of New York on Saturday voted resolutions sustaining Conkling's candidacy is a very significant indication in their threatened new movement.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS IN CONGRESS

have been in conference as to the proper policy to be pursued by the Democrats in the New York Legislature. The conclusion is believed to have been to recommend to the Democrats of the New York Assembly, first, to elect two Democrats if possible; second, to elect Conkling and one Democrat; third, to elect Conkling and Platt. Friends of the Administration incline to the belief that Conkling has made arrangements to secure such Democratic votes as may be necessary. The report that Gould, the newly-appointed Collector of Buffalo, and Clinton McDougall, the newly-appointed United States Marshal for the Northern District of New York, are prominent in Conkling's conferences in New York excites surprise here, in view of the fact that, before their confirmation and while they were eager to secure Administration support, they loudly proclaimed their loyalty to the Administration, and said that Conkling had made a mistake, and that his action was unjustifiable. Prominent Democrats here predict that there will be a deadlock in the New York Legislature, and say that the first purpose of the Democrats in that body will be to work to secure a postponement of the election until December.

BOLDER.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—Conkling men here are talking bolder and more confidently since Conkling has taken hold of the management in New York, and it is given out that one night this week Conkling will by invitation deliver a speech in Albany. Gen. Kilpatrick, who has seen much of Secretary Blaine lately, says the Administration members of the New York Legislature will not enter the caucus for nomination for Senators because the caucus will be "fixed" for Conkling and Platt; that the condition of affairs justifies the anti-Conkling members refusing to join the caucus, for the reasons that the decision of the caucus will be determined beforehand, and that the object of the Administration party is to beat Conkling, not to help elect him.

EX-SHERIFF DAGGETT, OF BROOKLYN,

now in Albany, spent all of last week here, and is fully advised of the views of the Administration. Among the latter's supporters it is held that the interest of the Republican party requires the defeat of Conkling. It is plain, however, that there is nothing like such confidence of the ability to beat Conkling felt here now as a few days ago. Then everything seemed to be against him, but he has rallied his friends, and his superb management of the political battle is not underrated. In Administration circles the opinion is held that if Conkling gets back to the Senate it must be by Democratic votes, and that such a reëlection will deprive him of the influence he formerly possessed in the Republican party.

AT NEW YORK CITY.

A MEETING.

NEW YORK, May 23.—A mass-meeting of Republicans who indorse the action of President Garfield was held to-night in Chickering Hall. Ex-Judge Fithian presided. Dispatches were read from Senator Alvord and John Jay, regretting their inability to be present. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the Republicans of this city offer to the President and to his Administration their cordial support, not only as the elect of the people in their legitimate sovereignty, but as the competent exponent of Republican principle; that he has given evidence of his true statesmanship to the lasting advantage of the Nation; that the Administration

HAS GONE STEADILY FORWARD

in the path of true statesmanship, with results which will be to the lasting advantage of the Nation. The resolutions also declare that the Administration has rescued the Treasury from the embarrassment in which a hostile Democratic Congress left it, and by a single wise and sagacious measure has saved to the people on interest charge of $14,000,000 a year. They have guarded and defended the rights and interests of our citizens abroad, and have detected and are prosecuting frauds without regard to personal interest. The resolutions also indorse the Hon. William H. Robertson's nomination as Collector of the Port. They also state that the action of the resigning Senators was nothing more than a high-handed attempt to usurp the Presidential functions.

THE FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN

met to-night. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the action of the President and condemning the course of Senators Conkling and Platt.

SIMON CAMERON.

OPINION OF THE OLD WHEELHORSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—Simon Cameron, in the course of an interview to-day concerning the present political situation, said: "The differences in the party are very serious, really dangerous, and I cannot see now how they are to be settled. The disposition to fight rather than to amicably adjust the differences is the worst feature of the situation. I always acted upon the theory that you must compromise with or crush your enemy. I rarely ever resorted to the latter alternative, certainly never until I had carefully calculated the strength of the man to be sat upon, and its effect upon the party. No man, in my judgment, is wise enough or strong enough to neglect this precaution without injury to himself or his party. Many men not in place or party are as essential to party success as those who are representing it for the time being. There has been

A LACK OF CORDIALITY

all around, and a disposition on the part of the Executive to listen to bad advisers. There was a solution of the difficulties perfectly honorable to both parties. I believe Gen. Garfield's best friends felt that he made a mistake in nominating Robertson. Such being the case, if he had withdrawn all of the New York appointments and began anew, no person could have found fault, and it would have been a creditable act, which would have strengthened both the party and the President, because it would have shown a desire to meet all interests in an amicable spirit. Other grave mistakes have been made, and, if not corrected, will destroy the party, for no organization can live while divided into factions, each having the other by the throat. Mr. Conkling and the force he represents, I might also say commands,

CANNOT BE CRUSHED

and the party live; therefore, he should have been met in a spirit of compromise, which the withdrawal of all the New York nominations would have emphasized. The difficulty in the way is that the position of the Stalwarts is misunderstood and misrepresented. If there is a contest over an office in which they appear, the clamor is that they want to control all the offices, or are trying to dictate to the President, when the "reformers" are clamoring for patronage, and I don't know a greedier element than they. It is heralded as a fight for purity in politics, and a contest against the machine. The Stalwarts believe the offices should be distributed so as to strengthen the Republican party, and not destroy it. Mr. Conkling will, in my judgment, do any reasonable thing necessary to party harmony. I regret exceedingly his resignation, but

HE HAD GREAT PROVOCATION

for the act. The public cannot, in the present state of mind, judge of the act dispassionately. The clamor is always with the man who controls the gifts. The reaction will be more favorable to Senator Conkling, if it does not entirely justify his course."

"Did you see Gen. Grant's letter to Senator Jones upon the situation?"

"I did, and regret the circumstances that called it out. Gen. Grant is out of public life and can afford to speak his mind."

"Is there no possibility of his being a candidate in 1884?"

"No, sir; he is out of politics and in business, and is, I believe, without aspirations or political ambitions, except for the continued success of the Republican party. The talk about his being a candidate in 1884, and the Stalwarts having him in training, is simply clap-trap, which has been used to draw the President into antagonism to him and his friends.

NO. GRANT WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE

in 1884, nor will it make much difference who is, unless there is some way out of the present difficulties. I hope the President will find some way out of it, and, if he should, he will find no warmer supporters than Gen. Grant's friends."

A FABLE.

HOW A PEOPLE WERE DELIVERED.

Detroit Free Press.

Once upon a time a terrible Wild Beast took possession of a certain neighborhood known as the District of Columbia, so called because of the great number of clams found on its borders. No two peasants described It alike. One said It had a silken curl hanging down over Its forehead, and Its voice was low and sweet, while another contended that It had a fierce visage and claws so sharp that a Collector for the Port of New York or a foreign minister was torn to flutters in about six ticks of a bull's-eye watch. The What-is-It at first contented himself with devouring small game, such as country postmasters, custom-house clerks, and doorkeepers at the Capitol Building, but as the peasantry grew more afraid of him he grew bolder and got up a bigger appetite. To protect themselves from his wrath the people were finally compelled to let him roam as he pleased and to furnish him game for his meals. Consuls, Ministers, Judges, Collectors, and other fat game were daily thrown to him to devour, and he cleaned their bones in a way to astonish all the medical colleges. The influence of the Dread Animal was finally felt in many other neighborhoods, and in time he became a big Injun up a tree. Those who went out and flattered him and patted his curly head returned with commissions in their pockets, but those who refused to bow down were sooner or later made into hash.

For a long term of years this Beast kept the country in a state of fear and terror, and he grew so bad that one day he turned up his nose at the corpse of a Judge of the Supreme Bench and demanded a live President for dinner. This was too much. The people who had suffered long and sacrificed so much were rendered desperate at the outlook, and they rallied together to make war on the Bloodthirsty Enemy. Their preparations were hardly complete when news came that the Monster, chagrined at Its defeat and maddened by the opposition, had committed suicide. The forest was at once invaded and the news confirmed. Thousands gathered around the Corpse to survey it; and when one, bolder than the rest, finally drew It from the dense shade of trees to the open sunlight, a million men poked each other in the ribs and whispered:

"Hanged if we haven't been making all this fuss over an Ass!"

MORAL:

Don't bite off more than you can chew.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 23.—This morning's session of the Baptist Missionary Union was occupied in the discussion of reports from the Committees on Missions to Africa and Plans of Bible Work. In regard to the latter, an animated debate took place, in the course of which the Revs. Drs. Morgan, of Connecticut, and Everts, of New Jersey, severely criticised an explanation of the policy of the Union made by the Secretary, Rev. Dr. Murdoch, of Boston. The appointment of the following committee to consider the proposition for a general Baptist convention was announced: Revs. Lemuel Moss and D. G. Carry, New York; Reuben Jeffery, Colorado; A. P. Mason, Massachusetts; A. J. Rowland, Pennsylvania; John A. Broadus, Kentucky; J. W. M. Williams, Maryland; A. Monroe, Canada; G. S. Abbott, Colorado, and E. M. Bradley (colored), South Carolina.

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—Justice Stanley Matthews has returned from Washington. To-morrow he will perform his first duty under his recent appointment by sitting with Judge Swing in the Circuit Court Bench and call ing the equity docket. He has received many congratulations upon his confirmation.

ENGLISH IMMIGRANTS.

DULUTH, Minn., May 23.—A party of thirty-eight Englishmen passed through here this morning on their way to Dakota. They are mostly farmers and sons of farmers, and will take up land somewhere in the James River Valley. They have sufficient to begin work at once. They are but the harbingers of a larger colony, which will follow just as soon as this one is located. Mr. S. J. Abingdon is the leader of the present party, and will also bring out the second party.

FIRE RECORD.

AT CLEVELAND, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 23.—The most destructive fire which has visited Cleveland in many months broke out early this evening among the lumber-yards and planing-mills located on the flats. It originated in Emerson's planing mill, which was totally destroyed, together with a large amount of lumber. The flames raged for several hours, and spread successively to the Whitney & Raymond Organ Company's Works; the drying-house of Monroe Brothers, lumber-dealers, whose large stock of lumber adjoining was also burned; and J. H. Morley's paint-mill. Woods, Perry & Co.'s buildings and stock of lumber was damaged, and also those of Potter, Birdsell & Co., lumber-dealers. Many other firms in the same business, and iron works, together with the freight depots of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railway, and the fast freight lines were endangered, but fortunately the wind was unfavorable to a further spread of the fire. The embankment of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad aided in checking the advance in that direction, but the flames blazed so fiercely that trains could not pass, and the Company was forced to use the tracks of the Lake Shore Company from Berea to this city. The losses, as well as can be estimated to-night, are as follows: Emerson & Co., loss $16,000, insurance $10,000; Whitney & Raymond, loss $5,000, insurance $2,000; Monroe Brothers, loss $3,000, covered by insurance; J. H. Morley, loss $60,000, probably covered by insurance; Woods, Perry & Co., loss $4,000 on building and $2,500 on stock, insurance $5,000; Potter, Birdsall & Co., loss $5,000; insured for $3,000 in the Mechanics' & Traders' of New York and $2,000 in the Manufacturers' of Boston.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 44 at 11:49 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the discovery of a blaze in the one-story brick carpenter-shop No. 131 Michigan avenue, owned and occupied by A. S. Goode. No insurance. Loss slight.

The alarm of fire at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Box 291 was caused by fire in the three-story brick building No. 153 West Washington street, owned by Waxel & Co., and occupied by Lewis Hanson, picture-frame manufacturer. The fire originated under the sidewalk, and was caused by the igniting of benzine, which was being drawn from a barrel into cans, a lighted lamp being in close proximity. The loss amounted to about $200; fully insured.

AT WAUKEGAN.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., May 23.—At half-past 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a building owned and occupied by Philip Brand as a barber-shop, on Genesee street. It being a frame structure, the fire spread very rapidly, and soon the two adjoining stores on the north were in flames. As the fire had made great progress when discovered, much alarm was felt for the main business portion of the town. The fire department responded promptly, and by unceasing efforts confined the fire to these three buildings, which were completely destroyed. They will no doubt be rebuilt with bricks at once. Most of the stock in the stores was saved, and the loss on buildings is generally covered by insurance.

AT NORTH MUSKEGON, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., May 23.—A fire this evening at North Muskegon destroyed two stores, two meat markets, a billiard hall, and two dwellings. Loss estimated at $15,000. The Torrent & Arms Lumber Company are the heaviest losers, as they lost their supply store and owned some of the other property. Insurance, $5,000.

AT FREMONT CENTRE, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 23.—A special dispatch says that K. Mulder's sawmill at Fremont Centre burned at noon yesterday. Loss, $8,000; no insurance.

AT DAVENPORT, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 24.—The Davenport oat-meal mill is now burning, at 1 o'clock, with small prospect of saving anything. The stock and machinery are insured for $22,000.

POLITICAL.

IOWA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 23.—The Republican State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Supreme Judge, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, has been called to meet at Des Moines, Wednesday, June 29.

WOMAN-SUFFRAGISTS.

BOSTON, Mass., May 23.—The New England Woman's-Suffrage Association met this evening. There were speeches by Mrs. Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, Gov. Long, and other prominent advocates of the cause.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Preparations for the Convention Which Is to Assemble at Davenport To-Morrow.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 23.—A meeting of the several Committees on Finance, Banquet, Reception, Transportation, etc., of the three cities of Davenport, Rock Island, and Moline, was held this evening to complete the arrangements for the River and Canal Improvement Convention which meets here Wednesday forenoon at 11 o'clock. The banquet will be spread Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the United States Arsenal-Building "A," on the Island of Rock Island. Plates will be laid for 500 guests, and the contract calls for an elaborate affair. During the afternoon delegates will be driven about the cluster of cities on both sides of the river. The address of welcome on behalf of the city will be delivered by the Hon. J. H. Murphy. Every mail for the last week has brought to Secretary Russell, of the Commission, numerous letters containing official notice of delegates appointed, and the prospect is for a large and representative gathering. The following telegram was received to-night:

NEW YORK, May 23.—The Board of Trade and Transportation have sent resolutions in favor of the objects of the Convention by this day's mail.

D. R. JAMES,
Secretary New York Board of Trade.

Preparations have been made by 200 and more merchants to decorate their places of business by day and illuminate by night, during the Convention.

COLORADO CATTLE.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., May 23.—The Northwest Texas Cattlemen's Association will ship 5,000 car-loads of cattle, or nearly 110,000 head, from here this season via the Missouri Pacific Railroad. In addition to this, some 3,000 car-loads will be shipped over the same road by individuals from Northern Texas and the Indian Territory. Gainesville will also ship about 35,000 bales of cotton this year.

THE WESTERN CANAL CONVENTION.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 23.—Daniel R. James, Secretary of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, to-night telegraphs the Secretary of the River and Canal Improvement Convention, to meet here Wednesday, as follows: "This Board has sent resolutions in favor of the objects of the Convention by this day's mail." The attendance of delegates at the meeting promises to be very large.

A BIG LAND TRANSACTION.

DENISON, Tex., May 23.—The largest land transaction ever made in Texas has just been closed by a real estate firm here, who have sold 187,000 acres of railroad, school, and patent lands in the pan-handle of the State to Eastern capitalists, who will locate immigrants on them in colonies.

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DANFORTH'S FLUID.

Terrible Results Following an Explosion of This Dangerous Compound.

St. Joseph, Mo., the Scene, and an Unknown Number of Negroes the Victims.

The Loss of Life May Amount to a Total of Forty-five.

The Hot Flames of the Fluid Frustrate All Attempts at Succor.

A Number of Lives Lost on the St. Lawrence During Saturday's Gales.

A Miner Near Galena Overpowered by "Damp," Falls, and Badly Injured.

A Runaway Episode in Lafayette, Ind., Results Fatally to a Young Man.

DANFORTH'S FLUID.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 23.—An explosion of 100 barrels of Danforth's fluid, stored in a cellar on Edmond street, this city, occurred at 9 o'clock to-night. The floor over the cellar was occupied as a saloon and billiard room by a colored man, and a number of colored men were in there at the time, all of whom lost their lives. The number cannot be ascertained, but is variously estimated at from fifteen to forty-five. Five bodies have been recovered up to this time, all burned beyond recognition. It is said that one white woman was in the place at the time of the casualty. The building was totally demolished, and instantly the inmates were all buried in the débris, which was completely enveloped by hot flames of the burning fluid. Water was freely used by the Fire Department, but was of no avail. Several thousand excited people are now surrounding the scene of the disaster, and many women and children are screaming and bewailing the loss of their husbands, fathers, or friends. The concussion shook buildings for several blocks distant.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

QUEBEC, May 23.—The fierce east wind of the past few days brought into port over forty vessels, and caused terrible disasters in the Lower St. Lawrence, resulting in large loss of life.

The drowning of thirteen men is reported since Friday night. Near Pilot Station, at Bic, on Saturday, a high wave rolled over a pilot schooner, overturning the vessel and drowning five men.

About the same time, at Batteau, a boat was swamped, and four men perished.

The Captain of a vessel opposit Etchemin left shore Saturday night in a small boat with a portion of his crew to go aboard his ship. The boat was found overturned soon afterward, all on board having perished.

It was reported last night that a portion of the crew of the King Oscar, lying at Cape Rouge, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat.

It is feared the worst is not yet known. Many other reports of similar accidents and shipping disasters are looked for to-day.

The wind has been the highest known here for years past.

A dispatch from Riviere du Loup says a pilot schooner containing a pilot, three apprentice pilots, and a cook, was swamped in the river by the high wind on Saturday. All were drowned.

THE DEADLY DERRICK.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 23.—As one of the cars on the Olive Street Railroad was passing a new building at the corner of Eleventh street about 5 o'clock this evening the car caught a slack guy-rope of a large derrick, being used on the building. The derrick was dragged down, and in falling struck the rear end of the car, breaking the roof, instantly killing George B. Hunt, telegraph operator, and slightly injuring the conductor, who were standing on the platform. No other passengers were hurt, but there was great excitement among them for a few minutes. Mr. Hunt was formerly from Arkansas, where he was well and favorably known, having held several responsible positions in the telegraph service of that State. He was a Mason and Knight of Pythias, and his remains will be taken in charge by the latter Order and sent to Dardanelles, Ark., where his mother resides. He leaves a wife and two children.

A RUNAWAY FATALITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 23.—Edward Ferrall and a couple of friends last evening hired a horse and buggy, intending to take a pleasure ride. One of the party gave the animal a severe stroke with the whip, and, the driver being unprepared for the sudden spring, the steed got beyond control and dashed along at a fearful gait. Some obstruction in the road caused the buggy to tip to one side sufficiently to throw Ferrall out, and with great violence, against a tree. Two of his ribs were broken, and internal injuries sustained which ended in death shortly after 11 o'clock this forenoon. He was a single man.

OVERCOME BY "DAMP."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., May 23.—On Saturday afternoon John Armbruster, an old and well-known miner of this city, became overpowered by "damp" while being lowered into his diggings, near Combillick's furnace, and, letting go his hold of the rope, fell a distance of from fifteen to twenty feet, striking head foremost on the rocks below. He was taken out in an unconscious state, and now lies in a critical condition at his home in Galena. He sustained a terrible scalp wound and a fracture of the outer plate of the skull on the crown of the head. He is now suffering from concussion of the brain.

GORED BY A COW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., May 23.—Mrs. John Bilhorn, residing four miles west of this city, was badly gored by a cow on Saturday. It appears the animal had just had a calf, and Mrs. Bilhorn went into the pasture to look after it. The cow ran at her, knocked her down, and one of the horns passing through her right breast penetrated the lung. She would probably have been killed there and then, but the rest of the cows, hearing the bellowing, rushed to the spot and the assailant desisted and walked away with her calf. It is feared that Mrs. Bilhorn's injuries are of so serious a nature that her condition is looked upon as quite critical.

A FOOLISH PERFORMANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 23.—There was a scene at the performance of Sells Brothers' circus at this place to-night that was not down on the bills. Baughman and Butler, two really fine shots, exhibited their skill by shooting apples off of each other's heads at a distance of twenty paces, standing in all manner of difficult positions. After four or five attempts, Baughman shot Butler in the head, producing a serious and painful scalp wound, though not necessarily a fatal one. Butler fell on his face and was insensible for some time, and also suffered paralysis of one arm. At midnight, when the circus left for Janesville, he was resting easy.

FATAL INJURIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., May 23.—Charles B. Turner, aged 79 years, died in this city early this morning. He fell off a load of hay at Adrian on Thursday last, fracturing his collar bone and several ribs, and injuring himself internally. He was the father of George H. Turner, of the mail service, and of Mrs. C. L. Hunter, both of this city.

FATALLY BURNED.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 23.—S. K. Hart, Patrick O'Hara, and J. N. St. John were terribly burned at an oil well this evening. The well made an unexpected flow of oil, which took fire at the boiler and enveloped the derrick and men in the flames in an instant. O'Hara's injuries will prove fatal.

A STEAMER SUNK.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—The steamer E. H. Durfee, bound down the Missouri River, struck an obstruction near the mouth of the Gasconade early this morning and sunk. She is supposed to be a total loss. The boat was valued at $8,000; insured for $5,000. She had a valuable cargo of produce, which will probably also be a total loss.

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

CINCINNATI, O., May 23.—A special from Bradford, Pa., says: A terrible nitro-glycerine explosion occurred after midnight, in which much property was probably destroyed, but neither the location nor the particulars had been learned. Two men are reported killed.

A BAD PLACE FOR BOILERS.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 23.—An upright boiler in Brown, Bonnell & Co.'s rolling-mill exploded this morning, seriously wounding three men. The boiler was located next to one that exploded four weeks ago this morning, killing three men and wounding four others.

HAIL-STORM.

PLANO, Tex., May 23.—A severe hail-storm, two miles in width, passed over the western portion of the county, destroying all growing crops, also fruit and vegetation.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 23.—A physician at Dalton, Ga., gave a dose of morphine instead of quinine yesterday, causing death.

LABOR.

PITTSBURG, PA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 23.—Quite a large meeting of journeymen plumbers was held here to-night for the purpose of forming themselves into a Union for their protection. The meeting was held with closed doors, but it has been learned that they decided to unite with the Knights of Labor. This organization has grown to immense proportions in this city lately, their membership running above 30,000, and steadily gaining. They begin to wield a strong influence in the settlement of questions concerning labor and capital.

FEMALE COMPOSITORS.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 23.—Six young lady compositors on the *Evening Leader* struck to-day, leaving the paper to be put out by the foreman and the chore-boy and one of the compositors. The balance of the male force also quit. The girls were getting 20 per 1,000, and demand 22½ cents: they also claim the right to put on substitutes, to whom the office shall pay full journeyman rates. The non-union printers in the city refuse to take the vacancies.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, May 23.—The Brotherhood of the Grand Trunk Railway Firemen ask for an increase of one-quarter cent on light engines and one-half cent per mile on heavy draught engines.

The shoemakers of this city struck to-day for an increase of 10 per cent in wages. The employers agreed to increase, and the men returned to work.

COAL MINERS.

WELLSVILLE, O., May 23.—The coal miners at Salinville held a large and enthusiastic meeting and decided by a large majority to continue work at the present prices, which insures work for 600 men all summer. This decision caused universal rejoicing in the little town.

A QUESTION OF "BENEVOLENCE."

The idea of "benevolent life-insurance" is an absurdity at the very outset. Life insurance is a business matter, based upon solid common sense; a contract in which a man pays a certain specified sum for a fixed term of years, or during his entire life, and receives in return an exact amount paid to himself as an endowment or to his designated beneficiaries after his death. This is a plain, honest transaction, and nothing else ever was or ever can be life-insurance. There is no such thing as "benevolent" life-insurance, any more than there is charitable fire-insurance, generous marine insurance, or beneficent banking. But there are hundreds of societies, the members of which sincerely believe them to be benevolent in conception, which do a pseudo life-insurance business. That is to say, the officers, some of whom are always paid regular salaries for practicing "benevolence," vaunt the superiority of the indemnity offered in comparison to that afforded by the genuine old companies, both in security and cost; and yet, on the other hand, when State supervision or legal restraint is talked about, protest piteously that they are not life-insurance organizations at all. Without fooling time away to inquire why a thing is life-insurance when new business is wanted, and charity when the right to examine into it is insisted upon, let us conclusively explode the claim this form of so-called assurance has to the name of "benevolence."

In real life-insurance companies, after a man has paid a few premiums his policy begins to have a fixed cash value, and it grows in worth, as it obviously ought, the longer he keeps paying. It is so much money to him, or his heirs, no matter if he never makes another payment. But in a "benevolent" society a man may chip in his assessments regularly for five years,—if the concern lives that long,—and if he then misses a single payment his "charitable" brethren and their noble-hearted president and secretary will throw him out at once. All he has paid counts for nothing. "Surrender value" is a term they know not of. If he wishes to learn what it means he must go to a legitimate company and pay the added cost of a policy for the five years he has frittered away in the "benevolent" fraud; if indeed his health has not in that time become so impaired that he cannot be accepted at all. This fact, that no matter how long a man remains a member of one of these societies he loses all he has put in as soon as he misses one payment, shows how utterly preposterous is their claim to "benevolence." Real life-insurance policies increase in value with each payment, not because the companies are "charitable," but because they are just. A man never looks for "benevolence" in any other business transaction. He only looks for, and has a right to expect, equity. This he obtains in his dealings with the long known and well tried old line life companies. If he thinks he gets the same thing in a society which takes his money until he can pay no longer, and then throws him overboard without a cent to show for all he has paid in, he hardly seems to need benevolence so much as he does a strait-jacket.

A Picturesque Pioneer—Col. Albert H. Pfeiffer's Revenge for the Murder of His Wife.

Del Norte (Colo.) Prospector.

For the post six months Col. Pfeiffer has been bedfast, and at no time have hopes been entertained of his recovery. On Wednesday, April 6, 1881, at about 11 o'clock, he died. His last request was that he be buried quietly and unostentatiously. He was interred among the foothills overlooking his beautiful ranch, with no crowd or ceremony, only five being present.

Col. Albert H. Pfeiffer was born in Friesland, on the coast of Holland, in October, 1822. His father is, or was, a Lutheran minister, and his mother was of Scotch descent, from a Scotch noble family. He left his native country when 22 years of age, and came directly to the West as a soldier in the ranks. He married a Spanish girl of Abequin, N. M., when about 24 years old, by whom he had two or three children, only one of whom is alive.

It was at this point in his life when he gained National celebrity. He was in command of Fort Macrae and was taken ill. There are some hot springs located about six miles from the fort and near the Rio Grande River. Himself, wife, and another lady, with an escort of ten soldiers, went there to bathe, and while he was still in the bath the Apache Indians rushed down on them, whooping and yelling like the demons that they were, and frighted the soldiers so that they took to their heels and escaped; but not so with the ladies,—both were shot dead. Col. Pfeiffer leaped to the bank, grasped his rifle and fired, killing one of the fiends; but the odds was too great, and his only escape was in running and plunging into the river, which he did, but not before two arrows, one of which was poisoned, had been lodged in his left side and leg. He managed to swim the river, found medical aid, and soon recovered from the wounds. Then it was that the Indians found a terror in our hero. Many were the red fiends that fell victims to his unerring rifle. He fought in any capacity offered. He would at one time be at the head of a band of Indians who were at war with the Apaches, then again he would muster up a body of Mexicans or whites and go on the warpath, thirsting for vengeance. The principal part of his fighting was done under Kit Carson, and he was an associate of Bill Bent, St. Vrain, Maxwell, and others of a like stamp. From the time of the death of his wife he led a roving life, was off to every new discovery, and wherever he could be of use to white men.

He came to this valley about thirty years ago, and described it as being the finest country he ever saw. All along the Rio Grande and on the smaller streams game of all kinds abounded, and the Indian roamed at will, and was monarch of all he surveyed.

CANADA.

THE LAVAL BRANCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, May 23.—The Bishop of Quebec, Mgr. Tocheraux, is out in a public letter, a rejoinder to the last of the Bishop of Montreal, anent the Laval Branch. He calls the signers to the petition against the branch children, and taunts them with having written their names by signing crosses, and having thus become participators in a question they do not understand. The whole letter breathes the spirit of a Knight Templar of five or six centuries back, rather than a Christian prelate of the present day. The Recorder of Montreal this morning, in view of these remarks, held it necessary to say that he was no child that signed the petition, and could both read and write. His reasons for signing the petition were, first, Montreal Catholics should be quite capable of supporting one university while their Protestant fellow-citizens maintained two; and second, that the bill is contrary to the Royal Charter, and thus unconstitutional. The fact is, Montreal Catholics want no interference from the ancient city of Quebec. They have enough of it in politics, without allowing it to influence religion and education.

RESIGNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, May 23.—Mr. George Stephen has tendered his resignation of the Presidency of the Bank of Montreal, owing to his engagements connected with the Pacific Railway Company, of which he is President. It is stated that Mr. Smithers, present General Manager of the bank, will be made President.

SUICIDAL.

A YOUNG GIRL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHITE HALL, Mich., May 23.—Miss Julia Laville, a young girl of 14, took thirty grains of morphine this forenoon at 11 o'clock. She was not discovered until 3 this afternoon, when she was found in her room on the bed. She was insensible, and at this writing is past all hope of recovery. After her death, which will soon occur, startling facts are expected.

A MILLER.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—Herman Boemer, a miller, 31 years old, was found dead in his room, at 1313 Market street, this morning. A large hole in his right temple, and a revolver clutched in his right hand, told the story of his death. Mental derangement was the cause of the act.

THE AMERICAN CABLE.

Successful Landing of the Shore End in Nova Scotia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DOVER BAY, via CANSO, N. S., May 23.—Owing to the heavy fog which has hung over this coast for several days the Faraday was unable to land the shore end of the American cable until to-day. The landing was successfully accomplished at 7 p. m., and the first and only Atlantic cable owned by American capitalists is now being put down at the rate of 130 miles per day. The steamer also has the eastern shore end of the cable on board, and if the weather is pleasant will put it down on her way to London.

HIGGS' ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Generators and Engines Dispensed With—Electricity Stored in Cells.

New York Times, May 20.

At No. 36 East Twenty-street lives Dr. Paget Higgs, an English electrican and electrical engineer, who for ten years was at the head of the laboratory of the celebrated Wheatstone, and is the author of a standard work on "The Electric Light in its Practical Application." Dr. Higgs is himself the inventor of a system of electrical lighting which possesses some novel features. He claims to have obtained such remarkable economical results as the realizing of 715 candles per horse-power with only forty-candle lamps. Those who have accurately measured the energy absorbed by one of Mr. Edison's eight-candle lamps find it to be equal to the product of forty Bunsen cells, while Dr. Higgs, according to a statement given last evening, runs a forty-candle lamp with from six to eight Bunsen cells. The novel feature of Dr. Higgs' system, however, is an ingenious device for storing electricity, similar to that of M. Faure, which was recently tested by Sir William Thompson at the University of Glasgow.

When Dr. Higgs came to apply this invention to the storage of electricity for the operation of lamps, he was confronted with the grave difficulty that the discharge was not uniform, and was very rapid, unless a considerable proportion of the energy was consumed by interposing an artificial resistance. Bubbles of gas are formed in the Faure battery in such number as to produce pressure, and finally to break the sealing. This trouble, however, was overcome. Dr. Higgs produced small cells of the power of 3.1 volts each, which discharge their energy with the uniformity of the best batteries. His next procedure was to devise a lamp which could be operated by such charged cells without employing any generator or steam-power, thus reducing the problem of lighting a parlor or library with electricity to the simplest possible terms by dispensing with these expensive items. For this purpose he experimented for many months with the incandescent principle, which he finally demonstrated to be impracticable owing to the high resistance of the solid carbon or metal, as compared with that of the carbon vapor formed between the two poles. He ultimately fixed upon a novel arrangement which he styles the infinitesimal arc; that is, the distance between the two poles of the lamp is so minute as to be scarcely perceptible to the unaided senses, thus offering the least resistance compatible with the generation of a high temperature and the formation of a brilliant light by the incandescence of particles of carbon. In this manner he constructed a lamp of forty candles that could be operated by secondary piles of an energy equal to that of seven or eight Bunsen pint cells. The novel feature of the system thus consists in the application of stored electricity to the production of light, so that a gentleman wishing to light his house or his library by means of that agent has only to buy the lamps and cells required for the purpose. The materials composing the latter are very inexpensive, and the first cost of the plant for domestic purposes is thus reduced to a minimum. No engine is required, no engineer, no generator. The cells may be recharged for a trifle when their energy is exhausted, or renewed for a trifle when they are no longer serviceable, and the lamps are simple in their construction.

Dr. Higgs is now having his parlor, at No. 36 East Twenty-third street, fitted up to illustrate the practical operation of the method which has been thus briefly explained, and expects to be ready to show his light to a few invited guests and experts some evening during the coming week. The cells will be contained in one of the little compartments of the writing-desk, conductors leading from it to a forty-candle lamp on the desk itself. His objection to the use of steam-power and generators in electric lighting is that every variation in energy is transmitted to the lamp in geometrical ratio. That is, if the variation in the generator caused by the sliding of a belt or any inequality of that kind were to be represented by 2, the variation in the intensity of the light consequent upon it would be represented by 16. It is this fact, he says, which has given electrical engineers most of the trouble they have encountered in producing a steady and uniform light. Dr. Higgs says he can store within the space occupied by an ordinary walking-stick the energy required to supply an electric lantern to guide the traveler on his way of a murky night, or transform the baton of a policeman into a marvel carrying a secondary battery at one end and an electric lamp at the other.

NEW YORK.

Dealers Unable to Meet the Demand for the New Testament.

Out of Town Orders Exceeding the Most Sanguine Expectations.

The Bulls in Complete Control of the Stock Market All Day.

Arrival Yesterday of Over 4,000 Immigrants from Europe.

THE NEW TESTAMENT.

BOOK-DEALERS UNABLE TO MEET THE DEMAND FOR IT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 23.—There was no abatement to-day in the demand for copies of the revised edition of the New Testament. Although large invoices of the new edition were received by the European steamers on Saturday, they were insufficient to meet the demands from booksellers in the city and elsewhere. Venders on the street continued to do a thriving business at prices the same as when the books were first issued. They reaped a good harvest in the lower part of the city among the brokers. Messrs. I. K. Funk & Co. received forty cases of the new edition by Saturday's European steamers,—in all about 40,000 copies. It was stated at their office that, far from decreasing, the orders for the new work were constantly increasing, and increasing to such an extent that they were

UNABLE TO MEET THE DEMAND.

The orders from city booksellers continued to come in, and there was no abatement in those from dealers outside of the city. The firm have not as yet received one-half of their order, and consequently have not been able to supply many of their customers. The publishing house of Thomas Nelson & Sons has received another installment of about 125 cases of the new book, including several of the finer editions, in all between 150,000 and 200,000 copies. Orders continue to flow in, and among others to-day was one for 25,000 copies from a prominent out-of-town book-house. It was said here also that there was an increase in the amount of orders, and to such an extent that they could not fill them as fast as they were received. Large invoices of the new work, however, are expected daily.

STREET TALK.

EXULTANT BULLS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The bulls to-day were unquestionably in control of the stock market. Transactions were large and excited at advancing figures. Numerous orders from both town and country were reported among the brokers, who made haste to execute them. Though there were some manipulations exerted by the respective pools, and occasionally leading speculatives would be offered at a concession, all securities found ready buyers, particularly when offered down.

"The market has boomed to-day," said a broker this afternoon. "A bear combination was made last night, and a good many people thought it would be found easy to depress the market this morning. The attempt was made a few minutes after the opening, but it amounted to nothing. The list was taken up in a body and set higher without asking leave of anybody. The leader has been

WESTERN UNION OLD STOCK.

There has been a pool on the stock for a month, and it has worked quietly along; but this morning it seemed to dawn upon everybody at once that the new stock was relatively much higher than the old. In other words, the new stock was within about 8 per cent of par, while the old stock lacked 24 per cent of par. Reports of the earnings of the Company were favorable. The suits were considered in a satisfactory position from the Company's standpoint. There was therefore an active demand for old stock, which has risen nearly 3 per cent, while the new stock has declined.

"The Grangers have had their day, too. Northwest, St. Paul, Rock Island, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy have each advanced. The keynote of the advance is believed to be the statement made by Rock Island. People say if

ROCK ISLAND HAS DONE SO WELL

the other roads, especially Northwest, must have done almost equally well, and the price of the stock must therefore be low. There has been some talk about stock dividends on St. Paul and Northwest, but it is safe to discount that very liberally. There will be no scrip dividend on St. Paul for years, and none on Northwest for months. Over a million of St. Paul 5 per cent bonds are said to have been taken this morning.

"The Gowen people were disappointed in the news from Harrisburg, to the effect that the Supreme Court had affirmed the decision of the Court of Common Pleas declaring the Board ticket legally elected. There were large orders to buy Reading waiting on this decision. Had the decision been favorable to Mr. Gowen, the stock, it is believed, would have advanced to 70. As it is, there was a small decline. I understand that three of the Judges, including Chief-Justice Sharswood, dissented from the decision given, and this dissent may be the means of reversing the decision hereafter.

"JERSEY CENTRAL MADE A HANDSOME ADVANCE

this morning. It has been reported that a strong pool in the stock was ready to send the price up as soon as the through line contract was executed. The advance this morning was supposed to be the beginning of the promised boom, but it did not last, and there are some reasons for believing that the reports in regard to the membership and proposed operations of the pool are inaccurate. Lackawanna has been in demand by insiders this morning. There is a report that the price of coal will be advanced on the 1st of June, but it is doubtful if any such decision has been made. New York Central gained a point this morning, and Lake Shore a trifle less. Erie is said to purpose a dividend on the preferred stock as soon as the insiders have obtained a little larger supply. Central Pacific has declined on the report of Government interference with the road. Union Pacific has touched its highest point to-day."

ITEMS.

THE O'LEARY TOURNAMENT.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The walking match in progress at Gilmore's Garden promises to result in a pecuniary loss to those concerned. At noon to-day there were less than 100 spectators in the building, and the total receipts were a trifle over $400. Brown and Dalton were then out of the race, and Cox in his tent with only 40⅝ miles, and suffering from rheumatism. Brown and Dalton both retired between 6 and 7 o'clock, the former having 29¾ and the latter 27⅝ miles. Hughes held the lead at noon, with a score of 80⅜; Vint came next, having 76, and Littlewood was the third, with 75¼. The scores of the others were: Hazael, 73¼; Fitzgerald, 71; Clow, 70¼; Howard, 68; Sullivan, 68⅝; Curran, 62¼; Donovan, 60, and Dufrane 59.

3 p. m.—Hughes, 95; Vint, 90; Littlewood, 90; Hazael, 85; Fitzgerald, 85; Clow, 85; Howard, 83; Sullivan, 83; Curran, 77; Donovan, 75; Dufrane, 71; Dalton, Brown, and Cox withdrawn.

Hughes still leads, with Vint a good second. At midnight the score stood: Hughes, 137 miles; Vint, 133; Littlewood, 130⅝; Sullivan, 126; Clow, 125. There are six others in the race.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A portion of a large factory chimney in the rear of Jones & Co.'s flour-mills at Broome and Lewis streets fell to-day while the workmen were engaged in tearing it down. A number of men were buried under the wreck. Two were killed and several badly injured. The names of the killed were John Crossman and James Regan.

PROTESTING AGAINST BEING TAXED.

Largely-attended meetings were held in the Produce and Cotton Exchanges this afternoon to protest against the passage of the proposed bill imposing a tax on brokers' commissions of two cents on every $100 of the selling value of stocks, cotton, petroleum, pork, grain, and other articles sold on contract, and providing for the appointment of commissioners, with power to examine brokers' books and papers. Resolution were passed protesting against the passage of the act, and the Presidents of the Stock, Produce, and Cotton Exchanges sent a letter to the Governor requesting him to withhold his signature from the bill should it pass the Senate.

THE CONSOLIDATED TELEGRAPH SUIT.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The suit of William S. Williams against the Western Union and other telegraph companies continued this morning. Jenkins Van Schack testified that the plaintiff had purchased the stock of Western Union Company through his firm, and had in his own name 100 shares.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, to-day, it was decided by a unanimous vote to increase the capital stock of the road $2,500,000.

TWO BOYS DROWNED.

A boat containing four boys capsized in the North River this morning, and two of them, named Keenan and Baker, were drowned.

PERSONALS.

Among the prominent arrivals for the past twenty-four hours are Gen. Averill, Minnesota; ex-Congressman Parsons, Ohio.

IMMIGRANTS.

Over 4,000 immigrants landed at Castle Garden within the past twenty-four hours.

KIRKWOOD AND CORWIN.

Advice Given by the Latter, and Followed by the Former.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 21.—I ran across a gentleman recently who gave me a most interesting bit of reminiscence in regard to the early political life of the Hon. S. J. Kirkwood, the present Secretary of the Interior. As Mr. Kirkwood formerly resided in this State, of course Ohioans feel that they have a right to give anecdotes about his early life. I do not vouch for the truth of what the gentleman told me, but those who know the Secretary best will easily admit that it at least is borne out by his general nature. The gentleman talked as follows:

"It will be easily admitted by those who are best acquainted with Iowa's famous War-Governor, that he is a man of peculiar wit and humor; and that, if his talents in that direction had been cultivated as assiduously as those of others who made great reputations, he would have been equal to any of them. But he preferred something of a more permanent nature. I will give you an account of the turning point in his life as it was given to me."

"I shall be very glad to hear it and publish it in THE TRIBUNE," I replied.

"It was in the days of Tom Corwin's greatest popularity as an orator. He had spoken at the county-seat, and Kirkwood, then a young man, had been to hear him. Corwin seemed to be in his raciest mood of humor and anecdote. He had a large audience gathered to hear him upon the great public square; and he compared the Democratic party and its peculiar methods to every ridiculous thing in the world. The people listened, when they were not laughing beyond all control; and the great orator, statesman, and wit was the hero of the hour. At the close of the speech many of the politicians and prominent men of the place called on Mr. Corwin at the hotel, and among others were a number of young men. Among the latter was Mr. Kirkwood, then a law-student in the village. Mr. Corwin seemed in a thoroughly depressed state of mind after the labors he had passed through, as was often the case with him, and seemed, so far as could be judged, to be completely dissatisfied with himself. Finally he said, turning to the young men present:

"'I want to see all you young men in my room in half an hour. I have something of special importance I desire to say to you.'

"Of course they were very anxious to visit the statesmen as requested, and could hardly wait for the time to come. After delivering himself thus, Mr. Corwin continued his conversation with the gentlemen who were listening to him, but promptly on time met the young men according to appointment.

"'I have a few things that I desire to say to you, young men,' he began, 'and I should not by any means feel that I had discharged my duty in coming here if I should leave before I had attended to it. You are young; I am old. Your reputation is to be made; mine is already finished. I see many things wherein I did wrong, and they will annoy and perplex me so long as I live. I know you are all, or nearly all, young men who are in the professions, and who are ambitious. I know this from the fact that you were out to hear me to-day, and listened with the closest attention to all I had to say; and that you were not satisfied with this, but came up to the hotel to see me again. Young men who have no ambition are willing to come, and listen, and laugh, and then go away. Old men and politicians, who desire some place, follow up a political speaker, flatter him at his hotel, and show him many attentions so long as he is in their town. But young men who are interested in me, and come to see me at the hotel, are young men who are ambitious to be like me. Now, if I have misjudged any of you, please retire before I go any further. I am not addressing myself to any young man except of the kind described.'

"Mr. Corwin paused a minute, but none of the three or four young men who were sitting in respectful silence made any movement to go.

"'I take it for granted, then, that I did not misjudge you. What I have to say to you is not a long homily or sermon. It is concise, and can be remembered by all of you. What I am especially anxious about is, that I may say it in so impressive a manner that you may all remember it as long as you live, and that it may be certain to influence your entire life. It is simply this:

"'DON'T TRY TO BE LIKE ME!

"'You could, doubtless, many of you,—perhaps all of you,—make better clowns than I have made of myself; but don't try. I shall regret to my dying day that I ever said a funny thing. The world will laugh at me; but the world despises the clown at last. I can do nothing else. When a speech is announced to be made by Tom Corwin, everybody expects a clownish performance, and anything else would not be tolerated. I am relegated to the circus-ring for the rest of my life. Whether I feel serious, sad, or happy, it is all the same,—it must be a funny speech; and I know it, and I yield to this popular prejudice and clamor, and go on making a fool of myself, and shall continue to do so to the end of my career. The man who talks as I do never gets credit for any solid attainments; he is never looked upon as a statesman; and, if he gets any political preferment, it is only as a sort of a joke, and not because he is supposed to be a statesman. If a man could talk funny when he felt like it, and talk sense at other times,—or if it were possible to make people understand that he was only cracking a joke to amuse them,—it might do; but that is not the way in which the world is constituted. A man must be funny or wise. You will rise higher in the long run to be wise. This reputation of mine hangs about my neck like the body of death. It is the Nemesis which will haunt me to my grave. Shun it while you may.'

"Mr. Cowin delivered this speech with the utmost feeling; and at its close the young men were as silent and sad as though they were in attendance upon a funeral. Finally Mr. Cowin added another sentence or two:

"'I am a perfect stranger to each of you personally, and to your history. What I have been led to say to you was simply called out as I saw your bright and intelligent countenances in the office of the hotel, and I was impelled to say this because I knew you admired me, and coveted the power to make a speech similar to the one I had made in the square to-day. I desired to have you understand the estimation in which I held myself and my efforts. Now I desire to take each of you by the hand, and feel in that act the pledge that what I have said will receive due weight at your hands.'

"He then shook hands with the boys all around, and feelingly bade them good-by and godspeed.

"The subsequent sad history of Mr. Corwin, and the impositions which false and pretended friends heaped upon him in Washington, make his remarks to the young men peculiarly touching.

"Now for the bearing of all this upon the career of Mr. Kirkwood. Up to that time the young man had made a good deal of reputation as a wit. He had written occasionally something that was peculiarly pointed in this way, and in a small way had delivered speeches in the neighborhood that were well appreciated on this account. The remarks of Corwin completely reformed him. He was as silent as the grave at their close, and, while he often joked in private conversation in after years, and is now known among his friends as one of the 'driest old fellows in all the world,' he still was rescued from the dangerous and disastrous reputation of a wit."

GARY.

Mosquitoes in Burmah.

Chambers' Journal

The Burmah varieties of mosquitoes are numerous, and all eagerly thirst after human or animal blood. Elephants and buffaloes suffer from their attacks almost as much as human beings, but protect themselves in a measure by wallowing in mud, or covering their bodies with mud or dust. At night, when cattle are tied up, the Burman cultivator usually makes a fire of green wood; and the smoke to a certain extent protects the animals from the attacks of insects. At Maoobeng, which has the reputation of being the most mosquito-haunted station of British Burmah, the European residents, after 4 p. m., have to resort to mosquito rooms,—large frames covered over with net,—and thus pass their time as best they can until the following morning. In some parts of the Bassein district humane owners of cattle and ponies have mosquito curtains even for their beasts. The Irrawadi River, on which Rangoon, the chief town of the province, is built, is also celebrated for the large size of its mosquitos and the venom of their bite. At Dallah, opposit Rangoon, they are particularly bad; and residents here are mostly provided with mosquito rooms similar to those used at Maoobeng. There was a story current at the last Burmese war that a sailor on board one of her Majesty's vessels lying in the river deliberately jumped overboard to escape the torments which he suffered from those tiny pests.

SOCIETY IN GOTHAM.

What Is Going On Among the Fashionable.

New York Sun, May 22.

The inclement weather of last week does not seem to have materially interfered with riding and driving parties, nor with cricket, base-ball, or lawn-tennis clubs, which have held their opening meetings in spite of the pouring rain. The Tantivy has made her daily trip, with every seat filled, and, although gentlemen in ulsters and ladies in waterproofs do not present as gay and festive an appearance as when they turn out in gala attire, with flowers in their button-holes and flowers covering the entire front of Worth's most becoming costumes, yet they seem to enjoy themselves as well, if not better, and at any rate they show a heroic indifference to wind and wet, which Americans have only recently learned.

Mrs. Sheppard Gandy had a very pleasant musical on Friday afternoon. It was not a large affair, but Mrs. Post, Miss Reed, and Miss Callender all sang charmingly, and as probably the last musical entertainment of the season, either amateur or professional, it was thoroughly enjoyed by all who were fortunate enough to be there.

Thirty young ladies were very pleasantly entertained at luncheon on Wednesday last by Miss Jane Campbell at the residence of her father, Mr. George W. Campbell, on Staten Island. A very pretty effect was produced by the profusion of natural flowers which were arranged down the centre of the long table at which the youthful guests were seated. Such masses of roses, lilacs, pansies, and lilies of the valley are seldom seen except at a flower show, and the result was extremely bright and graceful. Among those who were present from New York were Miss Waldo, Miss Borrowe, Miss Binsse, Miss Turnure, Miss Henrietta Strong, the Misses Thompson, and Miss Annette Wetmore.

The marriage of Mr. Bayard Stockton to Miss Charlotte Shields took place on Thursday at the residence of Prof. Shields, in Princeton, N. J. There were present a very large number of Jersey's best people, including, of course, all the dignitaries of Princeton College. A very handsome collation followed the marriage ceremony, at which champagne was dispensed, for the first time, so said the college authorities, in the annals of Princeton society.

The christening of the infant granddaughter of Mr. S. L. M. Barlow was the occasion of a pleasant social gathering on Monday last at Mr. Barlow's residence in Madison avenue. Christenings, like weddings, are generally nothing but large family parties, but on this occasion, in addition to representatives of the Olin, Lynch, Montgomery, Barlow, and Townsend families, there were present Mrs. and Miss Gandy, Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. C. A. Post, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kearny Warren, Mrs. Meagher, Mrs. Crawford, Mr. Kemeys, Mrs. Charles L. Perkins, Miss Perkins, and many others.

Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Nina Haven and Mr. Stephen Peabody, which is to take place on Wednesday, June 1, at the Church of the Incarnation, at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The solemnities in the church will be followed by a large reception at the house of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, in Madison avenue.

The first entertainment of the Newport season will take place on Wednesday, June 8, when Miss Alice Ogston, daughter of Mrs. George Ogston, will be married in Trinity Church to Mr. F. A. Marquand, whose father, Mr. Henry G. Marquand, owns one of the finest places in Newport. The wedding will be a gay one, and among the young ladies who will officiate as bridesmaids are Miss Emily Neilson, Miss Emily Ogston, and Miss Julia May.

Preparations for the coming season are going briskly forward in Newport, and the old town in its early spring verdure is already more beautiful than any other watering-place in the Old World or the New. Many of its most charming villas will change occupants this summer, however.

Clover Patch will be occupied by Mrs. Albert Gallatin, Jr., the French Minister and his family being already half way across the Atlantic. Mr. Frederick Kernochan's beautiful place on the cliffs has been sold to Mr. Ogden Goelet for $90,000, and will be furnished and occupied very shortly by Mr. Goelet, Mr. Kernochan having taken a place on Staten Island and had all his furniture removed there.

Mr. William R. Travers will be greatly missed this season from his hospitable mansion in Narragansett avenue. Mr. Travers has rented his residence to Mr. George Henry Warren, and has taken a large and very beautiful place for his own occupancy on the Hudson River. The villa built by the late Mr. Edward King, near Castle Hill, is to be newly furnished, and will be occupied by Mr. Josiah Low.

Mr. Alfred Torrance, a grandson of Commodore Vanderbilt, and brother of Mrs. Meredith Howland, of this city, has lately distinguished himself on the French turf by winning, at the Parc La Marche races, what is called the flat race for gentlemen riders, and also the international steeplechase handicap, 3,300 metres. The prizes received by Mr. Torrance were 2,500 francs in cash, a portrait of the winning horse, and a bust of himself by Le Duc.

Now that the racing seasons both here and in Europe are just about opening, it is not unprofitable to inquire whether, from a practical point of view, a racing stable can ever be made financially remunerative. "There is no doubt at all, says a celebrated English authority on this subject, "that it would be better for most men, and certainly for their families, if they went under the turf instead of on it, and yet if a man will confine himself to running for stakes, and not bet he may make a very good thing by it." It is well known that Lord Falmouth's winnings by stakes during the last six years have been nearly £150,000 sterling. In 1878 alone he won £37,681. In one year the Duke of Hamilton cleared £10,000, but last year his gains were under £500, and it must be remembered that gains are not necessarily profits, but only so much to set off against expenses, which are of course enormous. Men of rank and wealth in England profess to keep racers, as they do hunters, only for their own amusement and to improve the breed of horses; but, in point of fact, they have but one purpose connected with it, and that is to make all the money possible. English noblemen are as often hard up as their transatlantic cousins, and as they have no business or profession, their great desire is to do something, in a "gentlemanly way," by which their incomes may be increased and their impoverished estates bolstered up. "I have never known any man on the turf," says the English writer already quoted, "who had any other idea than to make money by it, and I have personally known but one man who made a large fortune in that way and left it behind him."

FOUR-PER-CENTS.

Where Are They Going To?

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The officials of the Treasury Department receive many inquiries from holders of 4 per cent bonds, asking where they are going to,—referring to the rise which has taken them so high that over four years' interest is required to pay the premium. The Treasury officials know nothing about it more than other people. A position in the Treasury Department, with a salary of $2,500 more or less, does not enable a man to see half a year or so ahead. When the fours were issued and sold, nobody in the Department, from Secretary Sherman down to the humblest watchman, believed these bonds would ever reach the premium they now command. One thing is settled, and that is that no more will be issued, and those in the market and in possession of the people will go up and down according to the laws of supply and demand. The amount issued is $239,000,000, and they are not redeemable until the year 1907.

Any intelligent person can put the two factors together, the amount of this class of bonds and the time they have to run, and calculate for himself whether they will likely go higher. They are now the only Government bond in the market or likely to be. The next bond issued will be short and run at 3 per cent. This is pretty well settled. Supply and demand, therefore, will have much to do with regulating the price of 4s. The supply is limited—the demand is not. Putting these facts together, it would seem that these bonds will rule even higher than now. But, be this as it may, present quotations are a startling commentary on the financial condition of the country.

Although a few wealthy men own a large quantities of these bonds, it is a fact that they are more evenly distributed among the masses than any bond ever issued by this Government. While this is true, it is also a fact that one man owns more of this issue of United States securities than was ever before owned by one individual. W. H. Vanderbilt has of the registered bonds over fifty millions of dollars, or about one-fifteenth of the entire issue! This is equal to the entire public debt before the War. The investment has proved very remunerative to Mr. Vanderbilt, as he bought them when they were at a premium of 6 per cent, since which time they have advanced to 17 per cent premium, making his gains on the advance alone equal to about five and one-half millions of dollars, in addition to the interest drawn during the time, amounting to about $2,500,000, a total gain for him of about $8,000,000 in a little over a year, on a single investment, with $500,000 to be added, in interest, every ninety days hereafter. Mr. Vanderbilt's profits on this transaction alone would make a man a millionaire several times over. "To him that hath shall be given."

Several individuals own a million or more of these bonds, as the books in the Treasury show. A United States Senator, from one of the Western States, owns half a million, which he says makes him feel comfortable. At the time of the so-called Republican alliance with Mahone, this Senator was reproached for joining hands with an alleged repudiator. "I have a million of Government bonds," said he, "and am not afraid."

The bulk of these bonds are owned in small lots, although a few wealthy men have large holdings. The aggregate number of owners of the registered bonds is over 70,000. Of these, the larger number own less than $1,000.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary interest which these bonds have reached, there is little disposition to part with them. This is shown by the transfer books of the Treasury. There are no more sales with the bonds at 17 premium than there were at 5. As they cannot be paid off before 1907 the thought which animates the average holder is probably that he had better wait.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

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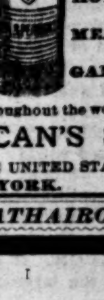

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of the Steele Mackaye Company. "Won at Last."

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of the Madison-Square Theatre Company. "Hazel Kirke."

Grand Opera-House.

Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Engagement of Miss Rose Wood. "Camille."

Olympic Theatre.

Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Minstrel entertainment.

White-Stocking Park.

Lake-Front, opposit Washington street. Game between the Chicago and Boston Clubs at 3:30 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ASHLAR LODGE, NO. 308, A. F. & A. M.—Special meeting for important work, in their Hall, 78 Monroe-st., this evening. The fraternity cordially invited.
C. H. CRANE, Secretary.

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1881.

THE REVISED NEW TESTAMENT.

THE TRIBUNE'S supplemental reprint of the revised New Testament has already met with an enormous sale 10,000 separate copies having been disposed of up to last evening. This heavy demand temporarily exhausted the supply, but the presses being again set in motion, an ample quantity is now to be found at the counting-room, and orders to any extent can now be filled without delay. Copies in wrappers ready for mailing are to be had for 5 cents each, and the trade will be supplied with lots at the wholesale rate, 3 cents.

THERE has been a bill introduced quite recently in the Legislature of this State proposing to make registration an absolute requisit to voting. The bill is not worth the time that may be given to its consideration. The qualifications of a voter in Illinois are prescribed by the Constitution of the State. These qualifications cannot be enlarged, nor can they be reduced. The man who does not possess them cannot be authorized to vote by any act of the Legislature, nor can any man who has the qualifications of a voter prescribed by the Constitution be deprived of his right to vote by any act of the Legislature. The Legislature may make a registration law, as it has at various times attempted to do, but it can make no law depriving any man of his constitutional right to vote because his name may not be previously registered as a voter.

THE case of the Russian Jewess and Nihilist, Hessy Helfmann, who is under sentence of death for complicity in the assasination of Alexander II., is one that ought to appeal to the sympathies of the Czar, and calls for mercy. She was not executed at the same time with the others, as she was enceinte, and a reprieve was granted until after the birth of the child. The dispatches a few days ago announced that she had given birth to a still-born child. As the event has been consummated, we shall probably soon hear that she has been executed, unless the Czar changes his intentions. It is to be hoped he may do so. Sophie Peroffsky, just prior to her death, made attestation that Hessy Helfmann had neither knowledge of nor participation in the assasination, and there was no evidence in the Military Court inculpating her. Under such circumstances her execution would be an act of gratuitous cruelty and without cause. No blame can attach to the Czar for his execution of those who were concerned in the murder of his father, but the execution of this woman simply because she is a Nihilist must subject him to execration throughout the length and breadth of the whole civilized world.

IT seems entirely proper to remind the public that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Sunday last was the largest newspaper ever issued in this city. It contained four more pages than the largest previous issue. It had more reading matter, more advertisements, represented a far greater investment, circulated more widely, and brought in better returns than any regular edition of a Chicago newspaper before printed. Not only was it the biggest newspaper Chicago has ever known, but it was in many respects the best. It was complete in every respect. It was an epitome of the world's news,—both of this world and the world to come, the present and the hereafter. Sacred and profane literature were illustrated in its pages. It was the most remarkable newspaper ever issued on this continent, not only for the amount and variety of its reading matter, but for the rapidity with which it was prepared and put to press. At 10 o'clock on Saturday morning not a line of it had been put in type, while at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning it was ready for delivery to news agents. The whole period of its preparation was eighteen hours, and it was on the street and for sale hours before any rival publication.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has been able during the last sixty days to accomplish a financial operation which, for the magnitude of the sum involved and the extraordinary character of the arrangement, is perhaps without precedent in this or any other country. One of the loans of the United States, bearing 6 per cent interest, fell due on the 1st of May, and amounted in round figures to $300,000,000. Another loan, bearing 5 per cent, amounting to $400,000,000, will become payable, at the option of the Government, on the 1st of July, 1881. It had been intended to provide by legislation for funding these loans in a new bond bearing a lower rate of interest. Congress adjourned, however, without legislation, one of the disagreements being whether the new bond should bear 3 or 3½ per cent interest. The Secretary was unable, therefore, to offer a new bond, and various expedients were suggested. Finally, the Secretary concluded an arrangement whereby the holders of the $700,000,000 of the maturing 5 and 6 per cent bonds should consent that, after their maturity, they should bear only 3½ per cent interest, and that the bonds should be returned to the Treasury that this contract might be stamped on their face. Yesterday the last of these bonds were returned for this purpose, and until such time as Congress shall, by legislation, provide for the funding of these bonds they will, by virtue of this contract, bear only 3½ per cent interest. It is a surrender by the bondholders of 2½ per cent interest on $300,000,000 and of 1½ per cent on $400,000,000, or equal to $13,500,000 annual interest remitted, voluntarily. These old bonds, stamped with the new contract, bear the name of "Windoms," and will continue in use, so far as they are not purchased by the Government, until Congress by its additional legislation shall provide for their permanent retirement. With the disposition of what remains of this seven hundred millions of dollars of 6 and 5 per cents there will be no further Government bonds to be issued or called in until 1891, when some $250,000,000 of 4½ per cent bonds will fall due. The next bonds maturing will be the 4 per cents, which do not mature until 1907. The voluntary extension of National paper, overdue and bearing 6 and 5 per cent interest, at 3½ per cent for an indefinit period, to the immense amount of $700,000,000, is, we assume, wholly unprecedented in the history of national finances.

THE decree calling for a Consultative Parliament in Russia, which originated with Alexander II., and which was recently brought to the attention of Alexander III. by Gen. Melikoff, ultimately resulting, at the suggestion of Bismarck it is believed, in that officer's resignation as Minister of the Interior, seems to have been lost sight of entirely. As the new Minister who has taken his place, Gen. Ignatieff, is said to be opposed to it, it would appear that the project has been abandoned, though it is the one great demand of the Russian people which, if granted, would bring about peace and order. The ukase conceding important land reforms carries out the emancipation of the serfs to a logical and opportune result, and is a measure of justice and humanity, but it will not satisfy the one great wish of the Russian people—namely: that they may have a voice in their Government and some form of representation. The Nihilists in their latest manifesto clearly indicate this in the following expression: "Let your Majesty assemble your people around you and listen to their wishes in an unprejudiced spirit, and then neither your Majesty nor the State will have any reason to apprehend further catastrophe." This trenchant declaration contains at once a statement of the disease and a formulation of the remedy. The application of the one would remove the other, and, with it, Nihilism.

NEWSPAPER-FORGERIES EXPOSED.

There are two kinds of newspaper "enterprise." One kind consists in having all the news and printing it quietly. The other kind consists in claiming to have it, and boasting over it, but *not* having it or printing it in any shape whatever.

The fraudulent newspaper on Wells street has deliberately adopted the latter plan. It presumes upon the ignorance and gullibility of its readers, and attempts to cram down their throats mammoth fictions concerning its "enterprise" and lavishness which exist only in its imagination.

We assert and are prepared to prove that it has for months past regularly printed forged cable dispatches; that the alleged "interview" with Rochefort was such a forgery; that the "interview" with Louise Michel was another; that the account of the marriage of the Princess Stephanie was another; that the alleged forecast of changes in the Old and New Testament was another, and the most audacious of all.

The venerable swindler who is responsible for these forgeries and boasts of them has been repeatedly challenged *to produce receipts from the cable company* to show that he received any of the aforesaid dispatches by ocean cable, and he has *uniformly declined the challenge*. He therefore stands self-convicted of fabricating telegrams and claiming the credit of "enterprise" for his own audacious frauds.

The last and most brazen attempt to deceive the public was committed by the Wells street concern last Saturday morning. It then printed what purported to be the revised edition of the Four Gospels of the New Testament, but what was in fact to a great extent the King James version, published in 1611, *verbatim, et literatim, et punctuatim*.

It actually presumed to such a degree on the ignorance of the New Testament among its readers as to give them column after column of the Gospels as printed 270 years ago, and attempted to palm it off on them for the revised New Testament. We do not ask anybody to believe this except upon a comparison of the texts. The following passages will show how outrageous and extensive the attempted fraud was. Readers who seek to make the comparisons for themselves should get the *Saturday* morning edition of the *Times*, in which the alleged "special dispatch" from New York appeared, as the King James version was corrected the following day from a printed copy of the revised Testament. The first comparison should be made at the fifteenth chapter of MARK, beginning with the tenth verse. From that point to the end of the book the original King James version is used. The first part of the sixteenth chapter compares as follows:

MARK, XVI., 1-8.

Times' "Special (?) Dispatch."	*True Version.*
And when the sabbath was past, Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James, and Salome, had bought *sweet* spices that they might come and anoint him. And very early *in the morning* the first day of the week, they came unto the *sepulchre at the rising of the sun*. And *they said* among themselves, Who shall roll us away the stone from the door of the *sepulchre?* And *when they looked they saw* that the stone was rolled *away*: for it was *very* great. And entering into the *sepulchre*, they saw a young man sitting on the right side, *clothed in a long white garment;* and they were *affrighted*. And he saith unto them, Be not *affrighted:* Ye seek Jesus *of Nazareth*, which *was* crucified: he is risen; he is not here: behold the place where they laid him. But go *your way*, tell his disciples and Peter *that* he goeth before you into Galilee: there shall ye see him, as he said unto you. And they went out *quickly*, and fled from the *sepulchre*; for *they trembled and were amazed: neither said they anything* to any man; for they were afraid	16. And when the sabbath was past, Mary Magdalene, and Mary the *mother* of James, and Salome, bought spices that they might come and anoint him. And very early on the first day of the week, they come to the *tomb when the sun was risen*. And *they were saying* among themselves, Who shall roll us away the stone from the door of the *tomb?* and *looking up*, they *see* that the stone is rolled *back:* for it was *exceeding* great. And entering into the *tomb*, they saw a young man sitting on the right side, *arrayed in a white robe;* and they were *amazed*. And he saith unto them, Be not *amazed;* ye seek Jesus, the *Nazarene*, which *hath been* crucified: he is risen; he is not here: behold, the place where they laid him! But go, tell his disciples and Peter, He goeth before you into Galilee: there shall ye see him, as he said unto you. And they went out, and fled from the *tomb*; for *trembling and astonishment had come upon them:* and *they said nothing* to any one; for they were afraid.

The variations continue throughout the chapter in the "special dispatch," which is simply the King James version, without the change of a comma. So with the celebrated introduction to Luke, which is of interest to all Biblical scholars, and has borne a vast amount of textual criticism:

LUKE, I., 1-4.

Times' "Special (?) Dispatch."	*True Version.*
Forasmuch as many have taken in hand to *set forth in order a declaration of those things which are most surely believed among us*, even as they delivered them unto us, which from the beginning were eye-witnesses, and ministers of the word; it seemed good to me also, *having had perfect understanding of all things from* the very first, to write unto thee in order, most excellent Theophilus, that thou mightest know the certainty of these things, wherein thou hast been instructed.	1. Forasmuch as many have taken in hand to *draw up a narrative* concerning those *matters which have been fulfilled among us*, even as they delivered them unto us, which from the beginning were eye-witnesses and ministers of the word, it seemed good to me also, *having traced the course of all things accurately from the first*, who write unto thee in order, most excellent Theophilus, that thou mightest know the certainty concerning the things wherein thou wast instructed.

A few further extracts may be given simply as cumulative evidence of the fraud sought to be practiced:

LUKE, VI., 46-49.

Times' "Special Dispatch."	*True Version.*
And why call ye me, Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say? *Whosoever* cometh to me, and heareth my sayings, and doeth them, I will show you to whom he is like: He is like a man *which built* an house, and digged deep, and laid *the* foundation on a rock: and when *the* flood arose, the stream *beat vehemently* upon that house, and could not shake it: for it *was founded upon a rock*. But he that heareth, and doth not, is like a man *that without a foundation built an house upon the earth;* against which the stream *did beat vehemently*, and *immediately* it *fell*; and the ruin of that house was great.	And why call ye me, Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say? *Every one* that cometh unto me, and heareth my words, and doeth them, I will shew you to whom he is like: he is like *a* man *building a* house, who *digged and went* deep, and laid *a* foundation upon the rock; and when *a* flood arose, the stream *brake against* that house, and could not shake it: because it had been *well builded*. But he that heareth and doeth not, is like *a man that built a house upon the earth without a foundation;* against which the stream *brake*, and *straightway* it *fell in;* and the ruin of that house was great.

LUKE VII., 31-32.

Times' "Special (?) Dispatch."	*True Version.*
And the Lord said, Whereunto then shall I liken the men of this generation? and to what are they like? They are like unto children *sitting* in the marketplace, and *calling* one to another, and saying, We *have* piped unto you, and ye *have not* danced; we have *mourned* to you, and ye have not wept.	Whereunto then shall I liken the men of this generation, and what are they like? They are like unto children *that sit* in the marketplace, and *call* one to another; which say, We *piped* unto you, and ye *did* not dance; we *wailed*, and ye did not weep.

LUKE VII., 36-46.

Times' "Special Dispatch."	*True Version.*
And one of the Pharisees desired him that he would eat with him. And he went into the Pharisee's house and sat down to meat. And, behold, a woman in the city, *which* was a sinner, when she knew that *Jesus sat* at meat in the Pharisee's house, brought an alabaster box of ointment. And *stood* at his feet *behind him* weeping, *and* began to *wash* his feet with tears, and *did wipe* them with *the hairs* of her head, and kissed his feet, and anointed them with the ointment. Now when the Pharisee which had bidden him saw it, he spake within himself, saying, This man, if he were a prophet, would have *known* who and what manner of woman this is *that* toucheth him; *for* she is a sinner. And Jesus answering said unto Simon, I have *something* to say unto thee. And he saith, Master, say on. *There was a certain creditor* which had two debtors, the one owed five hundred pence, and the other fifty. *And* when they had *nothing* to pay, he frankly forgave them both. *Tell me*, therefore, which of them will love him most? Simon answered and said, I suppose that he to whom he forgave most. And he said unto him, Thou hast rightly judged. And he *turned* to the woman, and said unto Simon, Seest thou this woman? I entered into thine house, thou gavest me no water for my feet: but she hath *washed* my feet with tears and wiped them with *the hairs of her head*. Thou gavest me no kiss: but *this woman* since the time I came in hath not ceased to kiss my feet. My head with oil thou didst not anoint: but *this woman* hath anointed my feet with ointment.	And one of the Pharisees desired him that he would eat with him. And he entered into the Pharisee's house, and sat down to meat. And behold, a woman which was in the city, a sinner; and when she knew that *he was sitting* at meat in the Pharisee's house, she brought an alabaster *cruse* of ointment, and *standing behind* at his feet, weeping, *she* began to *wet* his feet with her tears, and *wiped* them with the *hair* of her head, and kissed his feet, and anointed them with the ointment. Now when the Pharisee which had bidden him saw it, he spake within himself, saying, This man, if he were a prophet, would have *perceived* who and what manner of woman this is *which* toucheth him, *that* she is a sinner. And Jesus answering said unto him, Simon, I have *somewhat* to say unto thee. And he saith, Master, say on. A *certain lender* had two debtors: the one owed five hundred pence, and the other fifty. *When* they had *not wherewith* to pay, he forgave them both. Which of them therefore will love him most? Simon answered and said, *He*, I suppose, to whom he forgave *the* most. And he said unto him, Thou hast rightly judged. And *turning* to the woman, he said unto Simon, Seest thou this woman? I entered into thine house, thou gavest me no water for my feet: but she hath *wetted* my feet with her tears, and wiped them with *her hair*. Thou gavest me no kiss: but *she*, since the time I came in, hath not ceased to kiss my feet. My head with oil thou didst not anoint: but *she* hath anointed my feet with ointment.

JOHN V., 1-10.

Times' "Special (?) Telegram."	*True Version.*
After *this* there was a feast of the Jews; and Jesus went up to Jerusalem. Now there is at Jerusalem by the sheep *market* a pool, which is called in *the* Hebrew *tongue* Bethesda, having five porches. In these lay a *great* multitude of *impotent folk* of blind, halt, withered, *waiting for the moving of the water. For an angel went down at a certain season into the pool, and troubled the water: whosoever then first after the troubling of the water stepped in was made whole of whatsoever disease he had.* And a certain man was there, *which had an infirmity thirty and eight years*. When Jesus saw him *lie*, and knew that he had been now a long time in that case, he saith unto him, *Wilt* thou be made whole? The *impotent* man answered him, Sir, I have no man, when the water is troubled, to put me into the pool: but while I am coming, another steppeth down before me. Jesus saith unto him, Rise, take up thy bed, and walk. And *immediately* the man was made whole, and took up his bed and walked.	5. After *these things* there was a feast of the Jews; and Jesus went up to Jerusalem. Now there is in Jerusalem by the sheep *gate* a pool, which is called in Hebrew Bethesda, having five porches. In these lay a multitude of *them that* were *sick*, blind, halt, withered. And a certain man was there, which *had been thirty and eight years in his infirmity*. When Jesus saw him *lying*, and knew that he had been now a long time *in that case*, he saith unto him, *Wouldest* thou be made whole? The *sick* man answered him, Sir, I have no man, when the water is troubled, to put me into the pool: but while I am coming, another steppeth down before me. Jesus saith unto him, Arise, take up thy bed, and walk. And *straightway* the man was made whole, and took up his bed and walked.

In the above passage the *Times* gave two *spurious* verses of the King James edition known to all Biblical scholars, and pretended to have received them by "special telegram" from New York. Could any fraud be more transparent?

We might cite literally columns of the alleged "special telegram" from New York, which would be simple reproductions of the old King James version of 1611, and not the revised New Testament at all. Generally speaking, all of Luke and John (except the first chapter) and most of Mark are the King James version, and only Matthew has been partially corrected to correspond with the revision.

The fact that the paragraph-marks (¶) appear throughout the fraudulent "telegram," is of itself a suspicious circumstance. How could they have come there unless they were set up from the old King James version? It was easy enough to break up the "telegram" into verses, but why insert the obsolete paragraph-marks?

The explanation of the puzzle is easy enough. The fraudulent newspaper set up the whole four Gospels from the King James version of 1611. It then attempted to get the *corrections* made by the revisers by telegraph. It broke down long before the job was completed, and it then had the carbonized "cheek" to print the King James version without alteration as the revised version of the New Testament. The facts are all there, imbedded like so many flies in molasses, in the columns of the *Times* of last Saturday. They cannot be gainsaid.

Is not this a sorry conclusion to the senile boasts of lavishness and "enterprise" which the proprietor of the fraudulent newspaper has indulged in for weeks past? He has imposed upon the patience of the public long enough. When he attempts to make them believe that he received the King James version of the New Testament, published in 1611, by "special telegram" from New York, he taxes their credulity too far.

He is self-convicted of forging dispatches, fabricating news, and, at last, of printing the Holy Bible as it was issued 270 years ago as a "special telegram" from New York.

He is an arrant impostor on his own confession. Whoever shall believe his vain boastings again, under any circumstances whatever, will deserve to be duped. Only fools are cheated twice by the same deceit and the same deceiver.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC SUIT.

The value of the law known as the Thurman law will soon be tested by the suit which the Government has instituted against the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The purpose of this law is to compel the subsidized Pacific railroads to provide currently for the ultimate payment of the bonds advanced to them. It is the law which Judge Thurman urged with so much ability and Judge Stanley Matthews fought so persistently in the United States Senate. It was the opposition made to it by Judge Matthews while he was in the Senate which formed one of the principal protests against his appointment and confirmation as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. One of the replies made by his friends was that he would not be called upon to pass upon this law, since its constitutionality had already been affirmed. The whole scope of the law, however, will come before the Court in the suit which has been brought, and it will be made operative or inoperative according to the verdict that shall be given.

The Thurman law provides, in brief, that the Central and Union Pacific Railroads shall pay into the United States Treasury 25 per cent of their net earnings each and every year, said money to go into a sinking fund, which shall apply to the extinguishment of the debt and interest assumed by the Government for the construction of those roads. It is also provided that no dividend shall be declared by these companies until the provisions in regard to the sinking fund shall be fully carried out. The Auditor of Railroad Accounts claims that the Central Pacific has violated this law in both particulars.

The Government case rests upon the statement that the books of the Central Pacific Company for the past two years have shown a large deficiency, and that the Company has refused to acknowledge its liability to the Government under the Thurman law. Nevertheless, the Company declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. If these two circumstances be correctly stated the officers of the Company seem to have subjected themselves to criminal prosecution, for the law provides that every person concerned in a declaration of dividend when companies are in arrears to the Government shall not only be liable for the full amount due the United States, but shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $10,000 and by imprisonment not exceeding one year. It is not probable that criminal prosecutions will be urged until the construction of the law shall be fully defined.

The alleged practice whereby the Central Pacific has been avoiding its liability to the Government sinking fund is certainly fraudulent. It is said that the Company has been diverting its business from the main line to the new Southern Pacific, which is owned by the same persons, and that the expenses of operating the leased lines have been charged up on the books of the Central Pacific Company, but the profits of the leased lines omitted. In this manner it has been practicable to show a deficiency on the books, and yet declare dividends, thus swindling the Government for the benefit of the owners of stock which does not represent the actual investment of a dollar. If such practices be tolerated, of course the law will be a dead letter, and it will not be possible for the Government to collect its due.

THE ERRATIC MR. CONKLING.

Mr. Conkling's recent course involves so many contradictions that it is not easy to recapitulate all of them, but some of them may be mentioned which will be sufficient to show that his political judgment is completely obfuscated.

Mr. Conkling's letter to Gov. Cornell accompanying his resignation was a formal declaration of candidacy for reëlection as a vindication of the position he had taken in regard to the New York patronage. Yet immediately afterward he caused it to be announced that he was not a candidate, but preferred to retire to private life and the practice of law.

He said to a friend after he had resigned that, since the President had been successful in carrying his point, and since New York was an Administration State, that State should be represented by two Administration Senators. Hence he thought it his duty to retire. Nevertheless he now seeks reëlection as an anti-Administration Senator in order to resume the hostile attitude he had already taken, with the new backing of a special indorsement from the State Legislature.

A day or two ago Conkling veered around from his affected indisposition to a reëlection to the position that he was "in the hands of his friends." Yet at the Sunday conference in New York City he determined to go into the fight actively and struggle for a return to the Senate, which he at first professed he did not desire and later declared he would not seek.

Conkling pretends to seek vindication, which would not in any case follow from a reëlection by the Legislature of New York, since the issue involved is a National one. But in the strife for such vindication he now personally undertakes the organization of combinations, contemplating even an alliance with the Democrats, to bring about a reëlection, which, under such conditions, cannot possibly be construed even as a local approval of his course.

Conkling declares his purpose of going back to the Senate, if at all, as an Independent,—a position that will warrant him in antagonizing not merely the present Administration, but all measures originated or supported by the Republican party, and would absolutely destroy the hope of the Republicans to control the present Congress. To enable him to do this, he asks a Republican Legislature to reëlect him, and enters upon a system of intrigues and bargains to secure the desired result.

Conkling now announces as his ultimatum that he and Platt must be rowed over the present Slough of Despond in the same boat. This practical return of Mr. Conkling to take two seats in the United States Senate is said to be impossible of achievement. Hence it will not be surprising, in view of previous contradictions, if he shall decide to throw poor Platt overboard whenever he shall make up his mind that Platt is an obstacle in the way of his progress.

These are not the only evidences of Mr. Conkling's recent vacillation, but they are enough to indicate that he is no longer, if he ever was, the sturdy, self-reliant, well-poised, confident, and efficient politician he is popularly supposed to have been. It may be that he will be able to secure his reëlection. This can be neither affirmed nor denied with certainty until the issue shall have been tried, but such a result will be in spite of the palpable mistakes he has made. His success will be due entirely to the existence of a Legislature which was chosen under his own rule of New York politics, and it may require a corrupt and humiliating coalition with the Democrats to bring it about.

Whether Mr. Conkling shall be returned to the United States Senate or not, it seems certain that he will not be able to retrieve the ground he has lost in public estimation and political power. If he shall fail of reëlection after unscrupulously employing all the opportunities for bargain and trade which are at his command, his defeat will be a blow from which he can never recover. If he succeed in securing a reëlection by the use of existing opportunities and "machine" appliances, he will resume his seat only as a mischief-maker, and deprived of the prestige and patronage which have combined during late years to give him a leading position in American politics.

Vacillation is an inexcusable weakness in a statesman, or even a politician. The successful "trimmer" does not vacillate, or at least avoids the appearance of doing so. But Mr. Conkling has not made his way as a "trimmer." He has been in the habit of pursuing apparently a straightforward course, indulging all his whims, never recanting, but riding roughshod over all obstacles. Now that he hesitates, changes, concedes, and tacks about with every puff of wind, he has not the claim upon public admiration which he has heretofore enjoyed in spite of his arrogant manner and indifference to party success, but will be regarded with universal distrust and more or less contempt.

THE SCRUTIN DE LISTE.

The practical benefits arising from Gambetta's triumph in forcing the *scrutin-de-liste* mode of voting through the Chamber of Deputies remain to be tested. All that is certain is that it will give Gambetta great power, and will tend to centralize and consolidate the Republican strength by wiping out of existence the almost innumerable factions that now swarm in the Chamber and fluctuate from one side of the great questions to another with a rapidity, and at times with a desperation, that seriously embarrass the Government. From our own political point of view, the old form of the *scrutin d'arrondissement* seems the best and most available; in fact, the other form would open the way to such underhand work and corruption that it would not be tolerated here beyond a single campaign. Under the *scrutin d'arrondissement* each representative district in France elects its own member exactly as we elect Congressmen, and as this best serves the purpose under our form of government, it is hard to see why it is not the best under a similar form of government in another country. By the *scrutin-de-liste* system the representatives from a certain number of districts are elected upon one ticket, as we elect Presidential Electors, or as if the voters of Chicago should vote for all the Congressmen from this State upon one ticket. There is this distinction to be made, however, between the French and our own people, that while Americans are comparatively cool and calm in their elections, thoroughly canvass candidates, and are actuated by a desire to secure good men, who in turn are expected to carry out their wishes and completely represent them, thus making their party a unit in Congress, the French are actuated by impulse, passion, and local prejudice, and their candidates are not exempt from the same influences, so that they are quite as apt to be elected to gratify fancy or caprice as to satisfy the demands of principle, and therefore as frequently represent fancy or caprice as they do the party or its policy. A body elected in this manner cannot be homogeneous. It naturally divides itself into factions, representing all sorts of local issues, and in a time of emergency its unanimity is not always assured. This has happened over and over again to the French Chamber, and the Republican leaders have frequently found it to be difficult, if not impossible, to marshal their forces for a concerted movement. By the *scrutin-de-liste* system the Republicans in the Chamber will be much more likely to represent the party, the Government will be more strongly consolidated, factions will be dispersed, and there is this personal advantage to the leaders: that they will be enabled to strengthen their hold upon office and power,—an advantage, however, which would not be looked upon favorably in this country. Under our political methods, indeed, the *scrutin de liste* would open wide the gates to corruption and bad practices. Were such a system in vogue here all the candidates from an entire State, for instance, would be decided upon in one Convention, and that Convention would be in the hands of a ring of party-leaders who would manipulate it to suit their own purposes, and in the case of bad men those purposes could be all the more easily carried out, because it would be simply impossible for the electors to canvass the claims of so many candidates, or to form an intelligent idea of their merits, their ability, their records, or even of their personal character. The people would literally be at the mercy of rings. Under such a system there would unquestionably be a representation of the party, but there might not be a representation of principles, and there would not be a representation of the people. The latter would scarcely have a voice in politics. This must of necessity be the result in France, and the advantage therefrom hinges upon the question whether such a consolidation of power and assertion of party is better adapted to French Republicanism than the active participation of the people and their personal representation.

EUROPEAN TAXES ON FOOD.

The people of France and of Sweden, and of other countries in Europe, are just now brought face to face with one of the greatest of all social questions that can arise in any land. In all these countries it is now an established fact that the production of breadstuffs is insufficient, and that to sustain life among the population grain must be brought in from beyond the State lines, and that this grain must, directly or indirectly, be obtained from the United States. Sweden has, of course, to import American wheat; but Sweden has also found it necessary to import American corn in order to furnish food for the live stock of the country and supply the population with beef and other meats. The home producers have demanded and obtained from the Government an import tax on corn, not for the purpose of revenue, but to keep up the price of grain, and especially of potatoes. This tax is a tax on food; it is a tax upon those who undertake to feed cattle. It is a tax on corn entering into use as bread, and a tax on those who are trying to increase the supply of meat, as well as upon those who keep cows for dairy purposes and who raise and work horses. The Parliament of Sweden in just now wrestling with the problem whether it is cheaper to let the people buy food for themselves and their live stock cheaper than it can be produced and sold for at home, or whether the privilege shall be limited to buying all the food they need, paying therefor a tax to make its cost equal to what it can be purchased for in Sweden.

In France there is just now an even more exciting question as to the tax that shall be placed on American flour. The question is at this time and in its present shape agitated by the French millers. They are not producers. They are manufacturers. They grind the wheat brought to their mills. They object that in the United States the flour mills are planted in the wheat districts; that the Americans reduce their wheat to flour; that they can transport the flour made from a given quantity of wheat to France at less cost than the wheat itself can be transported, and that therefore they can deliver flour in France at a less price than can the French millers using the same American wheat. They demand, therefore, of the French Parliament that the new tariff shall impose such a tax on American flour as will cut off the importation of such flour into France, enabling the French millers to have a monopoly of all the manufacture of flour from American wheat. The millers of France demand protection against the mills of Minneapolis. They claim that France concedes much when it permits Americans to sell their wheat in France. This concession is probably extenuated in their minds by the fact that the wheat production of France is altogether insufficient to meet the popular necessity for food, and that the more wheat brought into France the greater the work and the greater the profit of the millers. Nevertheless, the question comes back directly as to the policy of taxing the food-supply of the country. Shall the bread of the people of France be taxed for the exclusive benefit of the millers? The deficiency in the national supply of bread has to be supplied from America. This country can furnish the wheat, or it can furnish the wheat in the form of flour, the latter made so economically that it can be furnished cheaper than the French mills can produce it. The millers ask the Government to interpose its authority by so taxing the American flour that its manufacture must be transferred to France.

The trouble is, that the duty on American wheat has already been increased to protect the home producers. The latter took care of themselves, and left the millers outside. Now the millers want protection also, and, of course, will get it, and the net result will be that, whether in the form of wheat or flour, the consumers of France will have to pay a round sum of tax on every pound of bread. Nor is the tax one from which they can possibly escape. France *must* import wheat or flour. It is not an optional purchase, and it must pay what the markets of the world demand. Whatever that price may be the tax will be a self-imposed addition to the cost of every man's loaf of bread. In France, as in the other States of Europe where these protective rules are imposed upon breadstuffs and provisions, protection is invoked to reduce the quantity of food hereafter within the reach of the already impoverished and scantily-fed people.

THE situation of the Bey of Tunis is almost ludicrous. When it became apparent that the French were not only bent upon punishing the Kroumir, but upon invading his realm, he appealed to the Powers, but without avail. Then he appealed to Turkey, and Turkey in turn appealed for him to the Powers, with similar results, the Powers intimating that Turkey had no special claims upon Tunis that warranted her in making such an appeal. Meantime the French kept steadily on their way and captured two of their most important fortresses, Tabasca and Keff. Acting under instructions, the French Consul, who has lately been made Resident Minister, ordered him to dismiss seventeen of his officials who were reported to be hostile towards France, and still later, under pressure, he was compelled to sign a treaty with the French which substantially places his country under a French protectorate. The Porte, incensed at this action, deposed him, but as the Powers had already decided that Turkey had no claims on him, instead of relinquishing his position he remains *in statu quo*, being helped thereto also by the refusal of the French to let him "step down and out." He therefore holds the somewhat anomalous position of occupying a throne, without the consent of his Suzerain who placed him there, at the command of his enemies who have coolly appropriated his Kingdom. The Bey seems to be very much in the condition of the little old woman who was uncertain as to her identity after her petticoats had been snipped.

Colossal, Stupendous, Pyramidal.

In a column leader the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* pays THE TRIBUNE a handsome compliment for its great business and typographical achievement in furnishing its readers on Sunday with a full and exact copy of the revised New Testament. This article is also remarkable because of the respect and regard which the editor-in-chief of that paper manifests for the good book. It will be welcome news, indeed, to the numerous church-going readers of the *Staats-Zeitung* that its chief editor is not the terrible heathen he pretends to be. Of course, THE TRIBUNE does not for a moment entertain the idea that by this expressed love and regard for the Bible the editor desired to create a sensation or advertise himself and the paper which he controls to the German church-going public, but that he simply told the truth. In reference to the business enterprise of THE TRIBUNE the *Staats-Zeitung* says:

> Looked upon as an industrial performance, this publication of the Bible in newspaper form is actually colossal, stupendous, pyramidal. In a literal sense of the word, such a thing has never been accomplished before. No newspaper in the whole world has ever accomplished a performance like that of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE on the 22d of May. Just think of it! Besides twenty pages of other matter, such as leaders, news, telegrams, correspondence, general useful information, and advertisements, THE TRIBUNE printed on sixteen pages not alone the whole New Testament from title-page to colophon, but also the long-winded dissertations of the divines who produced the revised translation, including the recommended versions of the minority. Nearly one hundred type-setters were engaged in this gigantic piece of work. According to THE TRIBUNE'S own statement, it printed 63,000 copies of this Sunday edition, which would be 284,000 eight-paged sheets of paper, which, during a few hours of the night from Saturday to Sunday, were printed, folded, and distributed. The thirty-six page paper, including the Bible, was sold at five cents a single copy, while the retail venders paid only three cents per copy. The printing-paper per copy alone cost THE TRIBUNE four cents, amounting to a loss of $630 on the paper alone. But this loss and all other expenses for setting type, printing, telegrams, correspondence, etc., were more than covered by the stupendous advertising.
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> The object of this monster edition is to advertise, to surprise, to create a sensation. But, as a feat of journalistic enterprise, and of the capability and resources of a newspaper, this edition of THE TRIBUNE stands unrivaled. In no other country—yes, we may say, in no other city in the world—would journalistic enterprise attempt a similar undertaking.

GAMBETTA has been successful with his *Scrutin-de-Liste* law in the French Chamber of Deputies, and if the Senate should also pass the bill the Deputies will hereafter be elected by the Departments instead of the Arrondissements. While under the present system the Arrondissements elect, according to the number of population, from one to two Deputies, under the *Scrutin-de-Liste* law the whole Department, or all the Arrondissements composing the Department, which generally elect from five to ten, and even more, Deputies (as, for instance, the Department du Nord, which elects twenty, and the Department du Seine, which elects even more than thirty), choose their Deputies in bulk on one and the same ticket. If in the State of Illinois the members of Congress were not elected by Congressional districts, but by the whole State, it would be the same system by which hereafter French Deputies are to be elected, provided the Senate concurs in the bill. While the people of a Congressional district know their own candidate, they know little or nothing of those residing hundreds of miles away. While Democratic districts would elect Democratic Representatives, the Republican majority of the whole State would deprive the minority of its representation, giving the State an exclusively Republican delegation. In this lies the injustice of Gambetta's *Scrutin-de-Liste* bill. For the French Republic it is the precursor of despotic manipulations, of packing conventions and fixing tickets by professional politicians, and of the centralization of power in the hands of a political Boss. But Gambetta knows what he needs. The District of Belleville, in the City of Paris, which he has represented for thirteen years, refuses to elect him again; on a ticket of thirty or more Deputies which Paris elects he will go through with the rest. In the Senate, however, the bill will encounter strong opposition.

SOME time ago THE TRIBUNE informed its readers that a number of German immigrants landed in Savannah, Ga., who were grandly received and fêted by the citizens of that place. The New Orleans *Deutsche Zeitung* now tells us what has become of these Germans after the most of them had suddenly disappeared from Savannah. That paper says:

> After being toasted and feasted these German "Landsleute" were engaged to go to Lumber City, in the interior of Georgia, where by hard work in the saw-mills and the use of corn-meal and bacon they soon recovered from their Savannah "Katzenjammer." The treatment, the food, the work, was too much for these people, consequently they packed up their duds and took the North Star as a guide in their travels. It seems as if our Southern folks will never learn to understand that German immigrants, even if they are of the humblest class, will not submit to a treatment and the food such as was served out to niggers in times gone by.

The latter statement is undoubtedly correct. After German farmers and laborers have escaped from the overbearing treatment of the land-holding Counts and Barons in their old homes, whose nobility has at least the prestige of age, breeding, and education, they are not in a hurry to submit to the ill-treatment of the former nigger-drivers of the Southern States.

THE City of Berlin need not fear that Bismarck's threat to remove the seat of Government will be executed for some time to come. When, in 1870, at Versailles, the first propositions were made to the present Emperor to accept the Imperial crown of Germany, he opposed the plan and said with much emphasis:

> But I have duties to perform, and I am under obligations towards Prussia. If I should become Emperor, my son and successor to the throne will reside in Berlin; perhaps my grandson also, but my great-grandson will say: 'Why should I reside here in Berlin, in this sandy desert; in Heidelberg or Frankfort it is much more pleasant; let us remove our residence to either one of these two places." And then, Prussia will arise and ask: "How is this? We had a King who lived among us. Has he deserted us?"

These few and plain sentences are historic; they are vouched for by Mr. Louis Schneider, the Emperor's reader. They strongly indicate that the Emperor is first a Prussian, then a German, and that he regards the question of removing the Capital of Germany from Berlin more in a dynastic than in a parliamentary light.

A REPORTER said to the abridged edition of Mr. Conkling, commonly called the Platt edition:

"Have you yet determined whether you will be a candidate for reëlection?"

"I supposed that was understood," was the reply.

Why, then, such a pretense of coyness, and so much dwelling on the $50,000 a year that Mr. Conkling might have, but has not?

WHAT this country really needs is a few anti-Administration Republican Senators who will resign—and stay resigned.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Conkling's bomb turned out to be a fire-cracker.

"Speaking of the apple-crop, what has become of Lucy B. Hayes' Anti-Cider Society?"—*Charles A. Dana.*

Mme. Anna Bishop, who is 70 years old, is singing in Boston. Miss Kellogg should paste this item in her hat.

Mr. Evarts has found it necessary to write a letter, and will be detained in Europe a month longer than he expected.

Nine New York clergymen will visit Europe this summer. New York husbands can now temporarily unload their shotguns.

Mr. Beecher says that Mr. Conkling is wholly in the wrong. Lack of space prevents the publication of what Conkling says about Beecher.

"Robert Bonner."—The verse you refer to has not been changed. It still reads: "And Zorobabel begat Abiud; and Abiud begat Eliakim; and Eliakim begat Azor."

Mr. LeDuc has resigned. He was a faithful official, and raised two pounds of tea at a cost of $25,000. Let us remember that it might have been only a pound and a half.

The Prince of Wales is getting along pretty well for a young man. He was recently elected a Trustee of the British Museum, but the cable does not say what the job pays per month.

"I don't exactly like to ask Conkling whether he is going to stick by me or not, but it might be a good idea to send him a copy of that touching little song, "Is My Darling True to Me.—*Mr. Platt.*

An Indianapolis girl has written a poem about ice-cream, and calls it a "frozen dream." Wait till it thaws inside of you, sis. You will not feel like writing any more poetry, but your general knowledge on the subject of ice-cream will be painfully enlarged.

The complaint that a man who has been President of the United States cannot find any proper employment afterward, is rather disgusting. "An ex-President," says the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, "cannot turn his hand to anything. He is surrounded by an atmosphere of dignity. Who would want to see an ex-President driving a milk-wagon?" A great many people in Chicago would like to see an ex-President driving a milk-wagon in case he would get around on time and not water the milk. The people of this city are rich, but they are not proud.

When Spring comes laughing, by vale and hill,
By wind-flower walking and daffodil,—
Sing stars of morning, sing morning skies,
Sing blue of speedwell, and my Love's eyes.
When comes the Summer, full-leaved and strong,
And gay birds gossip, the orchard long;
Sing hid, sweet honey, that no bee sips;
Sing red, red roses, and my Love's lips.
—*Young-Man-Who-Buys-His-Girl-Candy.*

A Boston journal states that "evening dresses are made with the front and sides close and clinging, and of some rich material, as of brocaded silk, in which the designs are outlined in beads, either pearl, jet, or iridescent. The train, which is either square, round or fan-shaped, as the taste of the wearer may suggest, is of plain silk or satin with some bouffant drapery, either scarfs which cross the front and are looped behind, or the long ends of the waist which are sometimes formed with drapings." Husbands should cut out this item and bury it in the back-yard.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Cincinnati *Commercial* (Rep.): This country has gained in gold since the resumption of specie payment nearly $300,000,000,—or a greater sum than is contained in the Banks of England, France, and Germany. Suppose Spain, Italy, Austria, and Russia should resume specie payments, and attempt to maintain the gold standard—where is the gold to serve their purposes to be found? At the bottom of bimetallism is the fact that both money metals are needed to give the nations a specie basis. With gold as the only standard, the evils of paper money will be fastened upon many countries.

Cincinnati *Gazette* (Rep.): Mr. Roscoe Conkling's sea of words cannot wash out the fact which is therein substantially confessed, that he held back from the Presidential campaign, and, in his own mind, consented to the defeat of the Republican party, until his friends had solicited Gen. Garfield to a conference at New York, and, as he understood, it was agreed that he was to have the dispensation of the National offices in New York. Then he consented to give his aid to the Republican candidates, and then, he says, he took in Gen. Grant. This plain exhibition of his mercenary perfidy is all the case that he presents to the Republicans of the New York Legislature.

New York *World* (Dem.): The brilliant artifice of Senator Conkling in suddenly dropping out of range before the Presidential batteries could be opened upon him in the Senate unfortunately is less original than brilliant. It was evidently suggested by an incident recorded in an interesting work composed by Mr. Lear for the edification of the children of the noble House of Derby:

> "There was a young lady of Clare
> Who was hotly pursued by a bear;
> When she felt herself tired,
> She abruptly expired!—
> This decided young lady of Clare.

FOREIGN.

The French Chamber of Deputies Ratifies the Tunisian Conquest.

Another Protest Against the Wrong from the Great Patriot, Garibaldi.

The Czar Convinced that the Nihilists Are Worrying His Hebrew Subjects.

Report that He Has Been Torturing the She-Nihilist, and Has Killed Her.

The New Bulgarian Monarch's Ideas Clearly in Accord with Napoleon Bonaparte's.

Arrest of Brennan—A Loud Protest Expected in the Commons.

Death of Joseph Barnard Davis, a Great Authority on Skulls.

TUNIS.

SUBMITTING TO THE FRENCH.

PARIS, May 23.—Since the occupation of Beja by the French, most of the natives, including even some of the Kroumir tribes, have submitted, and more are to follow.

RESIGNED.

TUNIS, May 23.—Gen. Bakoush, Tunisian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GARIBALDI.

ROME, May 23.—Gen. Garibaldi has written another letter on the Tunisian question, in which he says the French treaty with the Bey effaces his good opinion of the French Republic, which he has served. He reminds France of the sacrifice that Italy made in yielding Nice. He says the conduct of France may compel the Italians to remind her that Nice and Corsica are as much French as the writer is Tartar. Italy, he says, should demand the complete independence of Tunis.

DISGUSTED ARABS.

TUNIS, May 23.—The Bey having communicated to the Government of Enfida Estate the treaty with France, the Arabs attacked the Bey's house on the estate, but the tenants thereon suppressed the rising.

THE TREATY RATIFIED.

PARIS, May 23.—The Franco-Tunisian treaty was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies for ratification. M. Clemenceau, Republican, strongly denounced the treaty as altering the diplomatic position of France, cooling old friendships, and generally provoking distrust. M. Proust, Republican, Reporter of the Committee on the Treaty, defended the Government.

M. Cuneo D'Ornano, Bonapartist, moved an adjournment of the debate, in order to give the Government an opportunity for striking out some clauses of the treaty, but the motion was rejected by a vote of 368 to 111.

PREMIER FERRY,

replying to a question, said the Bey never protested against signing the treaty, and had so far legally carried it out. Finally the House passed the bill confirming the treaty by a vote of 453 to 1.

POLITICS.

The *Telegraphe* prints the following prominently: "It is rumored that the Government is firmly resolved to terminate the Tunis expedition and occupation before the elections. The troops will return before the end of July at the latest."

TWENTY DEPUTIES ABSTAINED FROM VOTING

on the ratification of the Tunis treaty.

RUSSIA.

THE HEBREW PERSECUTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 23.—Many of the rich Jews in Moscow have received threatening letters, and have abandoned their country villas, which were hired for the summer.

The number of arrests in the Kieff district for attacks on the Jews since the 15th inst. is 1,227.

Baron Gunzberg, a prominent banker, heading deputations of influential Jews, will have an audience with the Czar at Gretchina to-day.

VIENNA, May 23.—A telegram from Odessa Saturday states that disturbances continue there. Forty-five restaurants have been plundered and wrecked. Troops bivouac in the streets.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 23.—Riots against the Jews are still reported from various places.

ANOTHER NIHILISTIC DOCUMENT.

LONDON, May 23.—The Russian revolutionists have answered the Czar's manifesto by a second utterance, dwelling on the wretchedness of the peasants, the deportations to Siberia, the gagging of free speech, and declaring that false counselors are in possession of the Czar's ear. The document concludes as follows: "Let your Majesty assemble your people around you and listen to their wishes in an unprejudiced spirit, and then neither your Majesty nor the State will have any reason to apprehend a further catastrophe."

GORTSCHAKOFF.

BERLIN, May 23.—Prince Gortschakoff is expected here soon, on his way to St. Petersburg to thank the Czar for the congratulations extended to him on his jubilee. He will return to Baden shortly.

THE LATE COUNT HENRY VON ARNIM

left papers which, it is said, will entirely exculpate him from the charges of treason.

ROCHEFORT'S YARN.

PARIS, May 23.—On the strength of a letter from St. Petersburg this morning, the *Intransigeant* announces that at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 16th inst., just four days after the birth of her child, Hessy Helfmann, whom everybody supposed to be alive and awaiting the pleasure of Alexander, was hanged in prison. It is said she had been tortured daily in the most fiendish manner to wring confessions from her. Night after night she was awakened and warned that her hour was near. For several days in succession she was literally strung up and cut down only just in time to prevent expiring. On the morning of the 16th the hanging process is said to have lasted a little too long, and, when Hessy was cut down, it was discovered that she was strangled to death. The *Intransigeant* adds that the indignation and excitement in St. Petersburg are immense. The troops have been forbidden to leave their barracks on any pretense, and a revolutionary movement seems to be anticipated. This statement is regarded as highly sensational.

ARRESTS.

LONDON, May 23.—The *News'* correspondent at St. Petersburg says many workmen at the State powder factory outside the city were arrested during the past week. Revolutionary publications were found in their possession.

THE CZAR AND THE JEWS.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 23.—At an audience granted to a deputation of Jews at Gatschina to-day, the Czar stated that he would seriously consider the matter of their persecution, and requested the deputation to memorialize Gen. Ignatieff, Minister of the Interior. Gen. Kutusoff has been sent to the South of Russia to investigate the cause of the disorders. Proclamations have been published in the Provinces of Tchernigoff, inciting the people to attack the Jews. They bear the heading, "Land and Liberty." This circumstance is regarded as pointing to the fact that the Nihilists are the real instigators of the disturbances.

AT THE INTERVIEW

granted the Jewish deputation the Czar and his brother, the Grand Duke Vladimir, expressed their belief that race hatred was not the real cause of the recent disorder. The deputation left highly impressed with the kindness of their reception.

GREAT BRITAIN.

UNUSUALLY QUIET.

Special Cable.

LIMERICK, May 23.—The situation of affairs in the New Pallas district to-day is unusually tranquil. Soldiery, police, and Sheriff's officers have quitted the place for the present. There are no cattle, sheep, or chattels of any monetary value upon the estates. The people express themselves quite able to baffle the Sheriff's officers, and, seeing no present danger, those who have for the past few days taken refuge in the castle have come out to provide themselves with necessaries and see their outside friends. The men are in the highest spirits at the result of their tactics. The other people upon the estate, notwithstanding the excitement of the times, are

MOST REGULAR IN THEIR ATTENTION TO RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES.

Meantime, in several instances, Constables who have been drafted in from various quarters have been dispatched to their respective districts, and hopes are entertained of a peaceful termination of the affair. The famous castle is still occupied by the garrison, and no attempt has been made by the county authorities to repair the bridges which were destroyed by the garrison on the approach of artillery and dragoons. Application has been made for an additional force of police, but the people are jubilant at what they consider a great victory. They declare that they have defeated the authorities, civil and military combined, and last night the whole district was blazing with bonfires, no work being done, and the whole population being practically

UNDER ARMS, WAITING FOR THE NEXT INVASION.

Among the higher officials of Dublin the position is regarded with dismay. They cannot abandon the action of the law, now that they have put their hands to the plow, and must either shoot the people or arrest the whole population of the disturbed district. During the whole agitation no similar deadlock has been experienced.

To-morrow a military demonstration will be made against the inhabitants of an impoverished district in County Cavan. The expeditionary force, consisting of cavalry and infantry, which will be followed to-morrow by police, is arriving from all points. Army service-wagons will join with three days' rations, and the whole force will combine to protect the process-server and the Sheriff serving processes on the people in the neighborhood.

BRENNAN ARRESTED.

Special Cable.

DUBLIN, May 23.—This afternoon at half-past 5 Thomas Brennan, Secretary of the Land League, was arrested in the office of the League at Dublin and taken to a jail in Kildare. The charge in the warrant is a plea of inciting persons to commit riot and assault for the purpose of obstructing and preventing execution of the process of law, committed in Queens County, and also of being an inciter to acts of violence, tending to interfere with law and order. In a speech at Killoscully, Tipperary, yesterday, Mr. Brennan counseled open violation. He said: "We see now the landlords proving true to their past traditions as enemies of the people by the way in which they are showering

NOTICES OF EJECTMENT THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

I ask you if such proceedings ever took place in any other country save England? If 200,000 people in England were threatened with extermination from their homes, what do you think would be the result. [A voice, "Revolution."] Yes, revolution. [Cheers.] The very ground would be soaked with blood, and the English people would hurl from power any Government that permitted it. [Cheers.] Let us have no more nibbling with this question, but let every man in Ireland who pays rent only pay rent when he is forced to do it at the bayonet's point. Let them bring their bailiffs, Sheriffs, and soldiers, those hired mercenaries who are recruited from the slums of England and brought here to shoot down the Irish people. [Groans.] Allow rent only to be collected when they have put all their machinery in force. You should do this with regard to all writs for the recovery of rents, and, as for the recovery of possession and notices of ejectment, you should treat them just in the same way."

FIRE.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, May 23.—The steamer landing-stage at Port Skewet has been burned. Traffic between South Wales and Bristol is seriously impeded by the fire, which is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

A RACER KILLED.

Lord Falmouth's 3-year-old chestnut colt, Golden Plover, who had been entered for the race for the Derby Stakes, was injured while at exercise Saturday, and was shot.

AT THE WOOL SALES

to-day 12,500 bales were offered, chiefly New Zealand, Port Phillip, and Adelaide. There was a good spirit at full rates.

THE "MARK LANE EXPRESS,"

in its review of the grain trade for the past week, says: Seasonable rains, higher temperature, and absence of night frosts have benefited vegetation, but a copious rainfall is still necessary. Without it the outlook is uncertain and unfavorable. The English grain crops do not stand well for harvest. Trade continues very quiet. There is a better inquiry for red wheats, and values are steady. Foreign has shown signs of improvement. Buyers' stocks are diminished, and smaller supplies have strengthened sellers, who thus obtained a fractional advance for American red winter grades. The week's supply was very moderate, more than half American. The floating bulk continues large and includes 1,250,000 quarters of American and 296,000 quarters from various other countries. Flour was laborious of sale against foreign competition, and rates were unremunerative. Foreign was in smaller supply. For barley there was a nominal trade at unchanged rates. The same report is applicable to foreign. Oats were in fair demand, and light samples were cheaper. For foreign the tendency was downward, except for the heaviest. Maize continues drooping. Sales of English wheat during the week were 28,402 quarters at 44 shillings 2 pence per quarter, against 26,677 quarters at 44 shillings 8 pence per quarter for the corresponding week of last year.

THE KILMAINHAM COOLER FULL.

Owing to the arrest of Thomas Brennan, the Land-League Executive Committee at Dublin now consists of Messrs. Sexton, Kettle, and Harrington. Mr. Brennan was taken to Naas Prison because the Kilmainham Jail is full.

Mr. Brennan was arrested for a speech delivered at Abbeylix, Queen's County, Ireland.

TAFFY.

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society to-night, Lord Aberdare, who presided, eulogized what had been done by "our American kinsmen" not only in bringing back remains of our Arctic expedition, but for the admirable surveys of their own coasts, and the liberality with which they circulated the results of their labors among the learned societies of all advanced nations. Mr. Lowell, the American Minister, was present, and made a humorous speech.

REWARD OF MERIT.

Prince Leopold, the Queen's youngest son, has been raised to the peerage, with the title of the Duke of Albany.

JOSEPH BARNARD DAVIS, M. D., F. R. S., F. S. A.,

author of "Crania Britannica" and "Thesaurus Craniorum," and corresponding member of the learned societies of many countries, is dead.

AN URGENT IRISH WHIP

has been issued, requesting the Home-Rule members of Parliament to attend the morning sitting to-day, when a division on the resolution on the arrests of Dillon and Father Sheehy will be taken. Brennan, in his speech at Abbeylix, advised the people to pay no rent except at the point of the bayonet.

THE PEOPLE ON ESTATE AT NEW PALLAS,

who, in order to prevent the service of writs, took refuge in a castle which was besieged by military and police, have abandoned the castle.

AT A MEETING OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PARTY

it was decided to employ legal assistance in drafting amendments to the Land bill. It is proposed to hold a demonstration in Hyde Park on Sunday in favor of the repeal of the Coercion act. Several Irish members of Parliament have promised to attend.

THE LAND BILL.

The *News* understands that immediately after Whitsun recess Mr. Gladstone will propose to take up the Land bill in Committee from day to day.

GREATER VIGILANCE URGED.

DUBLIN, May 23.—A circular has been issued to the Constabulary, urging greater vigilance and activity in finding out lawless persons.

PRESERVING THE PEACE.

There are six flying columns preserving the peace in the disturbed districts.

LIMERICK.

In response to urgent appeals, a large force of Constabulary, hastily collected in the Counties of Dublin and Wicklow, has been dispatched to the disturbed districts in Limerick.

BOYCOTTING.

There is now an organized attempt by the Land League to boycott solicitors, auctioneers, and others who act against tenants.

NEW PALLAS.

It is hoped the disturbances at New Pallas are over. There has been no further attempt to evict tenants to-day.

ENGLISH RIGHTS IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 23.—In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Charles Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, replying to a question relative to the recent expulsion of a British Jew from St. Petersburg, said that, as soon as an authentic copy of the Russian law regulating the residence of Jews is received, the Government will consider whether steps cannot be taken to obtain modification of the law.

THE DERBY.

Following is the present betting in the race for the Derby stakes: Seven to four against Peregrine, six to one against Geologist, fourteen to one against Iroquois, twenty to one against Barrett.

FAILURE.

Borrow, Wilkey & Co., corn brokers, failed. The liabilities are believed to be small.

BRENNAN ARRESTED.

DUBLIN, May 23.—Brennan, Secretary of the Land League, was arrested this morning under the provisions of the Coercion act, and conveyed to prison at Naas, County Kildare. The warrant for his arrest charges him with inciting to acts of violence.

THE EAST.

TURKHAN BEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 23.—The statement that Turkhan Bey, formerly Turkish Ambassador at Rome, has been arrested is denied. The person arrested is the Governor of Teke in the Pashalic of Anatolia, whom Turkha Pasha will replace.

THE COMPACT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 23.—The Ambassadors have sent a dispatch to their respective Governments stating that a positive promise has been given that the Greek convention will be signed Tuesday. The postponement of the signature arose simply from the omission of certain formalities. Midhat Pasha has been confined in the palace of the Yildiz Kiosk. He will be examined with the rest of the persons accused of complicity in Abdul Aziz's murder.

A RATHER BREEZY BEGINNING.

LONDON, May 23.—A Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* says he has received from a trustworthy source confirmation of the report that Prince Alexander of Bulgaria intends convoking the Great National Assembly, probably for July 13. "The Prince," says the correspondent, "thinks the number of Deputies in the Ordinary Assembly should be diminished by one-half, and that all officials should be excluded from the Assembly. He also desires the creation of a Senate, the members of which shall be partly nominated by himself, and that all laws should pass through the Senate before being submitted to the Chamber of Deputies. The Prince has received addresses from all parts of the Principality promising support.

SUTER AT LARGE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 23.—Suter, the Englishman captured by the Brigands near Salonica some six weeks ago, has been liberated.

FRANCE.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

PARIS, May 23.—*Galignani's Messenger* states that in case negotiations with France in regard to the cotton industry take a hostile turn certain large capitalists of Manchester, England, and adjoining towns are determined to form a company with the view to establishing a large concern at Rouen. There appears to be no lack of capital. The spinning, weaving, dyeing, and printing machinery will be fitted on a very large scale. If Manchester wools are excluded from France the promoters of the scheme are determined to establish a small Manchester in France.

THE RACE FOR THE PRIX DE PARIS.

LONDON, May 23.—The Messrs. Weathersby issue a supplementary list of the horses left in the entries for the race for the grand Prix de Paris, which will come off Sunday, June 12. The list includes J. R. Keene's 3-year old bay colts Bushman and Foxhall, which were accidentally omitted from the previously-published list.

The sporting correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Paris, says there will be difficulty to find anything to beat Foxhall if he can compass the distance. Both the English and French lots are very moderate. Running in the race for the Prix de Dian, at Chantilly, to-morrow, may however show that the French possess a better chance than is now apparent.

SWEDEN.

INCREASED EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

LONDON, May 23.—A dispatch from Copenhagen says the Swedish Government is becoming alarmed and contemplates legislation in view of the emigration, which is assuming the proportions of an exodus. Several counties are practically denuded of their able-bodied inhabitants.

INDIA.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS ILL.

LONDON, May 23.—The Rt.-Hon. W. P. Adams, Governor of Madras, is ill, and his condition is believed to be precarious.

THE MISSIONARIES.

CALCUTTA, May 23.—The case of the five missionaries summoned to appear before the authorities for street preaching has been adjourned to May 28. The Lieutenant-Governor approves the action of the Commissioner of Police in the matter.

A dispatch from Bombay says that Mr. Adam is gradually sinking.

MEXICO.

SONORA.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 23.—Congressman Charles Ortiz has been elected Governor of the State of Sonora.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

has approved an amendment to the Constitution providing that members of Congress shall be Mexicans.

IMPORT DUTIES AT VERA CRUZ

for the last two weeks amounted to $343,000.

WORK ON THE CULIACAN RAILWAY

was commenced last Thursday.

A FIRE

in the village of Olcualatalil has destroyed forty houses.

HAYTI.

SANTO DOMINGO.

HAVANA, May 23.—Advices from Turk's Island to the 10th inst. represent that a strong body of Dominican and Haytien revolutionists there are well supplied with Remington rifles and all kinds of ammunition. It is supposed they intend hostilities against Santo Domingo.

THE DENMARK RUMOR.

Advices from Porto Rico state that the Boletine Murcantil professes to have information that the United States and Denmark have agreed to the alienation of the Danish Islands for the sum of 30,000,000 francs.

DENMARK.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

COPENHAGEN, May 23.—The Danish Supreme Court has confirmed the sentence of death passed by the West Indian Commission on thirty-nine negroes convicted of participation in the Santa Cruz revolt.

EDITOR ARRESTED.

A dispatch from Copenhagen this evening announces the arrest of Jorgensen, the editor of a Socialist paper, the *Herald*, on the charge of inciting to the murder of the King and establish a Commune.

VENEZUELA.

INSURRECTION.

HAVANA, May 22.—Advices from Venezuela to the 11th inst report a rising at Llanos. The insurgents raised the cry of "Down with Guzman Blanco." The Government took immediate measures to suppress the rising, but had not succeeded when the packet left.

AUSTRIA.

AFTER THE STYLE OF BILLY RICE.

VIENNA, May 23.—A somewhat astounding assertion is made by a French paper published here after a long genealogical disquisition, that Prince Rudolph in marrying the Princess Stephanie, married his own aunt.

GERMANY.

IN THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, May 23.—In the Reichstag to-day the commercial treaty with China was read a second time. A treaty of commerce with Austria has been concluded.

ITALY.

REFUSAL.

ROME, May 23.—Signor Farini has refused to form a Ministry on the ground of ill-health.

THE SCIO EARTHQUAKE.

An Interesting Account of the Disaster Received by the Navy Department.

Rear-Admiral Howell, under date of Castellamare di Stabio, May 2, transmits to the Navy Department a report made by certain officers of the United States steamer Galena upon the earthquake which recently occurred at Scio.

The report is signed by Lieut. H. O. Rittenhouse, Master Austin M. Knight, and Midshipman Harry McL. P. Huse, and addressed to Commander James O'Kane, and is, in substance, as follows:

SIR: In obedience to your orders of the 7th inst. we proceeded, on the arrival of the Galena at Kastro, to gather such information as would enable us to make up the report herewith submitted. The first four days were occupied in visiting the ruins of the City of Kastro and its suburbs, noting the damage sustained and the measures instituted for the relief of the people. The country to the southward was visited, including such hamlets or small towns as were within convenient reach. Special attention was given to the subject of tidal phenomena along the coast. The Island of Scio, which suffered more from the shock than any adjacent land, has an area of about 400 square miles. The northern part is mountainous, and supports but a few inhabitants, while the southern portion is undulating, more thickly settled, and well cultivated. The valleys especially are exceedingly fertile, and produce fruits, mastic, and the numerous garden products. The population of the entire island before the shock is estimated at 75,000. The Capital City is Kastro, on the eastern coast, containing about 15,000 inhabitants. An old Genoese castle, in the northeastern quarter of the city, was occupied by a mixed population of Turks and Jews, from 800 to 1,000 in number. With the above exception the population of the island is of Greek origin. The first disturbance occurred at Kastro shortly after noon of Sunday, April 3, and was felt throughout the island and on the mainland beyond Smyrna. This was at once the most serious and disastrous shock that occurred. It was followed, however, by others of great force during the afternoon and night, which did but little damage, only because the destruction had been so complete at first. The shock came without warning, and so violently that the crash immediately commenced. The houses were from two to three stories high, generally old, and poorly built of stone and mortar. The roofs and floors were the first to yield, and were soon followed by the walls, many of which fell, cutting off escape and burying the victims under the débris, which in many places filled the streets from side to side, and to a hight of eight or ten feet. Those who were not killed or wounded became terror-stricken, and, to add to the horrors, the atmosphere became dark from dust and smoke. The shocks continued throughout the day and night so frequent and violent that the people remained in the fields and vacant spaces around the towns. At the present writing the shocks average about four a day. It being Sunday and near midday, many of the people were in their homes or the cafés. Those in the fields or gardens generally escaped. The loss of life on the entire island can at present be only vaguely estimated. The most authentic statements, however, put it at about 3,000. The City of Kastro lost about 900, of whom over 250 were buried in the ruins of the castle. The large percentage of mortality in this inclosure is due to the old and weak houses and narrow streets. Of the killed and wounded it was noticed that a considerable majority were females. From the most reliable data the following are the losses in a few of the country towns:

	Population.	Loss.		Population.	Loss.
Thymiana	2,300	400	Vasilioniko	380	70
Kini	550	100	Kalamasia	1,700	450
Tholopotami	900	130	Nenita	1,200	250

These towns are in the central and southeastern part of the island in the district most disturbed. Volisso, on the west coast, with a population of 4,500, suffered little or no loss of life. Three towns in the southwest part of the island —Amesti, Pergi, and Olying—also escaped, it is said, with no mortality. Chesmeh, on the mainland, with a population of 10,000, lost only twelve. At Smyrna, forty-seven miles distant, the shock was felt, but no damage sustained. An average of the more moderate estimates made by intelligent business men places the loss of property as follows: Real property in the City of Kastro, $1,800,000; personalty, consisting of commercial products in storehouses, furniture, money, jewelry, etc., $1,200,000; real property outside of Kastro, $6,000,000; personalty, $4,000,000; total, $13,000,000.

In the island, exclusive of Kastro, there are sixty-six towns, averaging at least 200 houses each. The greater part of these may be regarded as lost or very badly damaged. To the foregoing figures must be added the loss attending a sudden cessation of commerce and the damage to the crops. The people, suddenly deprived of their habitations, repaired to the open spaces without the city and towns. Immediate need was felt for medical assistance, lumber, and provisions, and great suffering would have ensued but for prompt assistance from abroad, first of all from Smyrna, where a committee of citizens was formed. A corps of surgeons, a party of Sisters of Charity to care for the wounded, and the committee with supplies proceeded at once to Kastro. They found affairs in confusion and the people paralyzed. A temporary hospital was established. Other cities, among them Athens, Syria, Marseilles, Trieste, Constantinople, Alexandria, and London were quick to respond, and contributions of money and supplies are daily arriving. The foreign men-of-war cruising in adjacent waters proceeded at once to Kastro, furnished surgical aid, and provided facilities for transporting the wounded. Parties from the different ships have been employed in excavating the ruins, razing dangerous buildings, bringing in wounded from the outlying districts, and distributing supplies throughout the country. As the result of their scientific investigations the officers estimate the depth of the centre of disturbance to have been nine and twenty-tenths miles.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Knight Templar, Hindoo, Babcock, and Liahtunah the Louisville Winners.

Trotting at Point Breeze Park—Brilliant Prospects at Baltimore.

Detroit Once More Successful in Defeating Providence—Other Sporting News.

LOUISVILLE RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 23.—Four splendid races were witnessed over the Jockey Club course to-day. The great Hindoo won the Clark Stake with hands down, being the only horse that has ever won both the Derby and Clark Stakes. Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the start given in the Tennessee Stake, as Bengal came near being left at the post, and his friends claim that with a fair send-off he would have finished in front. The weather was warm and threatening rain, the attendance good, and the track deep in dust. The first race was an Association purse, three-quarter mile heats, with starters: Nomad, Knight Templar, Vici, Ohio Boy, Gen. Pike, and Maggie Ayer. Pools sold just previous to the start: Knight Templar $200, Maggie Ayer $50, Ohio Boy $35, Nomad $135, and the field $20. In exercising Nomad he ran away with his jockey and covered three miles before he could be pulled up. His chance for the race was thereby ruined, and an effort was made to withdraw him, but the judges would not consent, and he accordingly started. The start was a splendid one, Knight Templar getting off in front, and holding that position during the entire route. Vici was second, Nomad third, Ohio Boy fourth, Maggie Ayer fifth, and Gen. Pike last. The run to the quarter, which was reached in twenty-five seconds, was in a bunch, out of which Nomad managed to hopelessly drop. At the half Knight Templar was still leading, the other positions remaining unchanged. It was plain to be seen that the knowing ones had struck a winner, for at the three-quarter the favorit led by two lengths, and won in a big canter by the same distance, Vici second, Maggie Ayer third, Gen. Pike fourth, Ohio Boy fifth, and Nomad distanced. Time, 1:16¾. In the second-heat pools Knight Templar sold against the field at odds of $200 to $35. Templar is a quick beginner, and when the flag dropped showed slightly in front, Vici second, Maggie Ayer third, Ohio Boy fourth, and General Pike last. The race was conceded to Knight Templar, and the only contest was for second place. At the half Templar was a length in front, Pike second, Vici third, Maggie Ayer fourth, and Ohio Boy last. These positions were never changed, and the favorit won by two lengths, Gen. Pike second, three lengths in advance of Vici, Maggie Air fourth, and Ohio Boy way back. Time, 1:16¼.

The second race was the Clark Stake for 3-year-olds, colts and fillies, one and one-quarter miles, and had as starters Alfambra, Hindoo, Sligo, Bend Or, and Bootjack. Pools sold with Hindoo out: Bootjack $275, Bend Or $175, Alfambra $135, Sligo $55. They were given a good start, Bend Or in the lead, Bootjack second, Sligo third, Hindoo fourth, and Alfambra last. In this order they came down the stretch, and passed the stand all under a regular pull. Going around the corner turn the pace was made warm, but Bootjack still set the pace, and at the quarter was in front, lapped by Hindoo, Sligo third, Bend Or fourth, and Alfambra fifth, the latter evidently riding a waiting race, and awaiting the final rush. At the half Hindoo and Bootjack were lapped, the other positions remaining unchanged except Sligo, who had shot his bolt and retired to the rear. After passing the pole Hindoo stretched himself, and in an instant was four lengths ahead of the gang, a distance that he observed until the finish. The race was now for second place, and Alfambra, Bend Or, and Bootjack rushed for it. Coming into the stretch Bootjack was second, Bend Or third, Alfambra fourth. Bootjack appeared to be fixed in the place, and at the furlong pole Alfambra came rushing forward and gained the prize, finishing four lengths behind Hindoo, who won in a jog, Bootjack third three length, behind Alfambra, Bend Or fourth, and Sligo last. Time 2:10¾.

The third race was for the Tennessee Stake for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, for which Bonnie Rose Babcock, Blenheim, Balancer, Bayadere, Beatrice, and Bengal started. Pools: Bayadere $105, Babcock $100, Blenheim and Bengal $100 Beatrice $50, field $50. Gen. Buford had great trouble in getting the starters arranged, but finally sent them away to a straggling start, Balancer in front, Beatrice second, Blenheim third, Bayadere fourth, the others strung out. The best horses in the race got away last, but commenced forcing ahead for the lead immediately. At the half Balancer was in front, lapped by Blenheim, Beatrice third, and Babcock fourth the favorit runner fifth. Around the upper turn Balancer, Babcock, and Bengal pulled away from the gang, and entered the stretch on almost even terms, Beatrice holding fourth place, Bayadere fifth Bengal sixth, and Bonnie Rose seventh. Coming in, Balancer was in front for a furlong, but Babcock, who had been running free, was now called on, and, responding, shot ahead, winning handily by two lengths, Balancer second, a length in front of Bengal, Beatrice fourth, Bayadere fifth, Blenheim sixth, and Bonnie Rose last. Time, 1:16¾.

The fourth race was an Association purse, one mile dash, with starters: Valpairaso, Stella, Ballast, Harry Gow, Alarmist, Little Phil, Valleria, Liahtunah, Louise Gwynne, and Bribery. Just before the start Little Phil sold in the pools for $165, Liahtunah $140, and the field $135. Ballast got the best of the start, Valleria second, Stella third, the others trailing. In a few strides Stella had gained second place, and was forcing the run upon Ballast, who led past the quarter by a half length, Stella second, a length in front of Valleria, Liahtunah fourth. Going through the back stretch Little Phil and Liahtunah both made play for the lead, but the former gained it, and was a neck in advance at the half, Little Phil second, Stella third, and Liahtunah fourth. The latter was given his head on the upper turn, and went forward in a rapid pace. He downed Stella and was lapping Ballast in second place, Little Phil in the head by a length. After making the turn Liahtunah broke away and shot under the wire a winner by two lengths, Ballast second, Valleria third, Stella fourth, Valparaiso fifth, Little Phil sixth, Bribery seventh, Alarmist eighth, Harry Gow ninth, and Louise Gwynne tenth. Time, 1:45¼.

To-morrow's program consists of four interesting races, pools for which sold to-night as follows: First race, Association purse, mile heats: Boulevard $255, Una $160, Frank Cheatham $15, Virgil Lear $10, Julia Bruce $10. Second race, Merchants' Stake, one and one-eighth miles: Bancroft $500, Lucy May $110, Gabriel $85, Lelex $55, Uberto $55, Checkmate $50, Talisman $50, Ada Glenn $40, Athos $13, By the Way $11. Third race, Association purse, one mile: Duke of Kent $200, Jack Haverly $70, Mary Anderson $70, Acme $40. Fourth race, Association purse, two miles: Callao $300, Getaway $210, Surge $80, Cash Clay $27.

BALTIMORE MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 23.—The regular spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club opens to-morrow at the Pimlico race course near this city. The hotels here are crowded with sporting people from all over the country, and the season about to be inaugurated promises to be a brilliant and successful one. The weather is fine and the track in splendid condition. The meeting will last four days. The first of the fixed events is the Chesapeake Stakes, a dash of a mile and a quarter, for fillies. It is the second race on to-morrow's program, and is worth $1,250. The starters will embrace George Lorillard's b. f. Aella, Gov. Bowie's gr. f. Pinafore, A. Burnham & Son's br. f. Brambaletta, A. Belmont's br. f. Ada, Thomas W. Daswell's b. f. Catalapa and the same gentleman's b. f. Constantina, and W. C. Daly's b. f. Kitty Clark. The past performances of Brambaletta entitle her to the first consideration for this race, she having started seventeen times last season and won ten races of the aggregate value of $11,675. Mr. Belmont's Ada has the next best record, having won three out of ten starts, of the value of $3,145. The uncredited winners, however, will have many warm supporters in this race. In the pools to-night for this race Aella sold for $20, Ada $11, Brambaletta $6, and Kitty Clark $4. The first race will also be lively. It is a dash of three-quarters of a mile for maidens of all ages. In the pools Torchlight sold the favorit at $10 to $8 for Bounce and $7 for Marathon. The third race is for all ages, one and one-quarter miles. For this Rosalie sold for $10, Sir Hugh and Victim $7 each, and Rachel $5. The fourth, and what will doubtless prove the most interesting event of the day, will be the Rancocas Handicap, one and one-eighth miles, for all ages.

The fifth and last race, mile heats, sold: Ferida $21, Bramble $20, Ventriloquist $5, Utilita $3, and the field, Hospodar and Brand, $4. The varied interest in the program will be sustained by interspersing sweepstake, purse, and steeplechase races in each day's report, and the expectations of the racing world will centre in the Baltimore Cup, in which the Dwyer Bros. have entered Luke Blackburn, Bramble, Elias, Lawrence, and Quito; Mr. George Lorillard Monitor and Grenada; William Jennings, the famous Glenmore; Babcock & Co., Ferncliff and Ventriloquist; H. Winter, Hospodar and Bounce; and T. B. Davis, Telemachus and Ella Warfield.

POINT BREEZE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 23.—At Point Breeze Park to-day the race for the 2:33 class had twelve starters, and was won by Kentuckian. Fritz took the first heat and Lem the second. Time, 2:30¼, 2:29½, 2:27¼, 2:30, 2:30¼.

The 2:25 race was won by Oakley, Lady Fox taking the first two heats, and Fred Casey getting third place. Time, 2:26, 2:28¼, 2:28¼, 2:28¼, 2:29¼.

The 2:45 purse was won by Millboy in three straight heats, Effie second, Kitty Wood third. Time, 2:28¾, 2:27¼, 2:29.

But two heats were trotted in the 2:19 class. Following is the summary:

Midnight	1	2
Trinket	4	1
Keene Jim	2	4
Driver	3	3

Time—2:21, 2:21¼.

BASE-BALL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 23.—Providence recovered from its utter demoralization of Saturday, and played the Detroits the finest game yet seen here, but could not win. The batting was light on both sides until the very finish, when hard and well-bunched hits pulled Detroit through. Each club scored two in the first inning, Providence on a three-bagger by Hines, Farrell's first on called balls, and Ward's base hit; Detroit on Wood's first on balls, daring base-running, and base hits by Knight and Hanlon. The tie was unbroken until the eighth, when the Detroits pounded Radbourne badly, singles by Wood and Brown, a two-bagger by Hanlon, and Bennett's clean base hit yielded three more runs, all earned. Providence couldn't get there, and Detroit won with an inning to spare. There was not a fielding error on either side. Derby pitched superbly.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Providence	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Detroit	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	*	—5

Earned runs—Providence, 1; Detroit, 4.
Two-base hits—Hanlon, Bennett.
Three-base hit—Hines, Bennett.
First base on balls—Providence, 3; Detroit, 4.
Struck out—Gilligan, Denny (2), York, Brown.
Double plays—McClellan-Farrell-Start.
Passed ball—Gilligan, 1.
Wild pitches—Radbourne, 2.
Time—Two hours and ten minutes.
Umpire—Higham.

HANOVER, N. H., May 23.—Base-ball: Dartmouths, 2; Browns, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 23.—Metropolitans, 10; Athletics, 8.

ATHLETICS.

Chicago is to have an amateur athletic club that will be of the first order in every respect, and the movement will be encouraged by all lovers of field-sports. Ever since the well-known athlete, William B. Curtis, who was the promoter of amateur athletics in this city in former days, departed for the East, amateur athletics have been at a standstill.

What has been wanted, and what is to be provided, is a place where business-men can go after their day's work is done and take open exercise, without coming in contact with a class of men whose presence is not desirable. Arrangements have been made with the base-ball park managers so that the park can be used Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday from 5 to 7 p. m. for athletics while the Chicago Base-Ball Club is away, commencing next Saturday, which will be the opening practice day for members, unless it should rain during the week, compelling the ball clubs to use that date. If so, the opening will occur Monday. A track will be laid out around the park one-fifth of a mile in length, with straight stretches for splint running. A dressing-room with lockers and washing conveniences will be provided. Among the various exercises that will be practiced are walking, running, and hurdle races at various distances, high, long, standing, or running jumps, pole leaping, putting the sixteen-pound shot, throwing the fifty-six-pound weight, bicycle riding, base-ball, lawn tennis, and archery. Already the club numbers fifty-five members, and among them can be found prominent business-men, many of whom are experts, while others desire the recreation to stimulate and give tone to the physical system. The membership fee is only $5. Applications for membership can be made personally or by mail to C. O. Duplessis' Athenæum Gymnasium, 50 Dearborn street.

CONKLING.

Roscoe and Sam Tilden Putting Their Heads Together—What Conkling Is Worth Pecuniarily.

"Gath's" Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Some time ago I advised you that there were signs of Conkling and Tilden putting their heads together for mischief in this State. Somewhat alike in character and mission, each of these men has succeeded in dividing his party, and in reaching a commanding but baneful influence over the party counsel. In 1872 Gen. Dix was elected Governor of New York by a union of all the Grant Republicans against Greeley. Thurlow Weed then being the master spirit, Dix very soon became the point of annoyance to both Conkling and Tilden. Conkling was jealous of Dix's large majority, and of his independence of character, and feared Dix would develop into a Presidential candidate for 1876, on which ambition Conkling had set his heart. Tilden regarded Dix as liable to be renominated for Governor in 1874, and he began to form the combinations which should overturn Dix. The Republicans were beaten by the vices of the system Conkling had abetted, and the scandals of Credit Mobilier, back pay, etc., accompanied the financial break of that time. Prices went down and New York produce was flat. Dix was renominated and beaten, and he bitterly accused Conkling of having sold him out and traded with the enemy. Conkling then sent a delegation in his favor to Cincinnati, which amounted to nothing, and Hayes carried off the Presidency. A respectable alliance between Conkling and Tilden was going on during a large part of Tilden's administration, and on Conkling Tilden relied either for a new election or for his success in 1877. The Republican Senators would not follow Mr. Conkling's lead, nor even put him on the tribunal which heard the case, and he continued to fight Hayes' Administration till it expired.

Meantime Grant had earned a new popularity by his travels in Europe, and the old Senatorial Junta undertook to nominate him over Blaine and Sherman. Again the inevitable Ohio man turned up, and Mr. Conkling was handicapped by putting Mr. Arthur on the ticket. Immediately after Garfield's inauguration, when Blaine had been put into his Cabinet, we find Mr. Conkling being employed by Mr. Whitney, one of Tilden's young statesmen; and now it is said Tilden is willing to run for Governor again next year, or if not Tilden, Whitney. The newspapers here contain announcements of Tilden's hand being felt at Albany in the coming contest for United States Senator. The State would do itself credit if it would send to Washington two men in favor of uprooting the entire spoils system of our politics, and substituting for it that decent permanence in the Departments of the Government which every business establishment maintains.

Roscoe Conkling, from the best I can hear, is worth between $300,000 and $400,000. He has always been prudent in his expenditures, and his wife is a careful housekeeper. He owns, perhaps, the best house in Utica,—a large mansion in a private park; but entertaining little company, and his wife having respectable means, and being in the midst of an excellent country of produce, he can probably live at Utica for about $3,000 a year. Whether his peccadilloes have been costing him anything is not known, but it seldom happens that a man loses his head without bleeding at the pocket.

I was asked by a Utica man only a few months ago how Mr. Conkling got all his money. "Why," said I, "the impression is that he has very moderate means." "He ranks," was the reply, "among our wealthiest men: and, as he has practiced very little for years back, it has been a matter of surprise to know how his circumstances have improved."

I should say that Conkling had a practice of $25,000 a year, which he gets by virtue of his political influence. Corporation Counsel Whitney employed him recently, and could scarcely have given him less than $5,000, and may have given him two or three times as much. I once heard David A. Wells say that Conkling had received a $10,000 fee for going before a Judge and asking that a case be postponed, on the ground that he had not had time to finish his study of it; and, said Mr. Wells, "It was never designed that he should argue the case, and he never did study it; but he was given that fee only to get the postponement, and accepted it with that understanding, and then told a lie."

Bayard said in his speech at Dover that Conkling got $10,000 as part of the plunder of Phelps, Dodge & Co. Jayne says he thought it was $5,000. In either case, for a single morning's occupation he got as much money as the Government pays him for a year's work. In none of the cases I have referred to would he have been retained on the score of his talents as a lawyer.

Senator Platt, I hear, is worth $150,000 to $250,000, having made considerable money in the past year or two in stock speculation. He is a quick, nervous, active little man, with the New York State genius for money-making, and he lives on the Erie Railroad at a sharp little town not far from Cornell's place.

The Fine Old Toad.

New York World.

A fine old toad, which imagined it had a jewel in its head (though the jewel proved in the end to be only a maggot), refused to listen to the small toads, not only when they attempted to advise it, but even when they had valuable information to communicate. At length the small toads did nothing but tell the fine old toad how big and pretty he was, and that if he would only sit on the railway he could upset the locomotive. The fine old toad got on the rail, but when he saw the locomotive coming he jumped off into the ditch, thinking everybody would hasten to pick him up and set him back after the engine had passed. But in spite of all the prophecies of the small toads, nobody came, and the poor old toad was left in the ditch.

Moral: Never resign until you are sure you can be reëlected.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

From Paris to Vienna on a Bicycle.—"I carried with me, among my scanty baggage, a small supply of Coca, an Indian tonic, by which I was able to assuage the sudden and painful hunger which sometimes accompanies continued exertion. When fatigue and sleep began to tell upon me, the marvelous Coca again supported me and gave me strength.

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RAILROADS.

Interest Attaching to the Decision of the Supreme Court in Reading.

The McCalmont Party Has Not Yet Completely Triumphed Over Gowen.

Means by Which He Can Withstand Their Attack—Their Chances.

Hot Corn Beginning to Bother the Southern Transportation Lines.

The Oregon and Northern Pacific Agreement—Future Policy.

Latest Advices from the Country Along the Line of the Northern Pacific.

THE READING PEOPLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—The decision in the Reading Railroad case, by which the election held in March last is declared a legal one, and the Board of Directors, headed by Maj. Frank S. Bond as President, pronounced the only legal Board, is very important, and the more interesting from the fact that it is one of the eight-to-seven variety, and the Chief-Justice and two of the ablest jurors on the bench dissent, the decision being that of a bare majority. The pith lies in the statement that, admitting the fact that those who absented themselves from the meeting did so for the purpose of preventing an election, "those who voluntarily absented themselves from a meeting duly called for election must recognize the validity of the election regularly made by those who do attend. Such absentees present no ground for relief from their misfortune or their folly." The minority decision is that the stockholders could not be prevented from holding their annual meeting at the day and place named in the charter, and that the special meeting called for the election of officers was not an annual. The gain to the McCalmont party from this decision is really almost insignificant. It settles the Bond Board is the de facto as well as the de jure Board of Managers, for Mr. Gowen has declared his intention to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court, but it gives them little else beside the corporate seal. Mr. Gowen remains one of the Receivers, President of the Branch and leased lines, and especially of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, a corporation almost indissolubly connected with the Railroad Company. It is hardly to be expected that he will be displaced as a Receiver by the Court as long as he can show, which he can now, that he holds the proxies of a majority of the stockholders, and of a very large number of bondholders, and, unless there is a very marked change in the temper of both stock and bondholders, he will be legally reëlected in January next. The only way in which this can be prevented will be such action on the part of the Board as will prove that they can lift the road out of the difficulties, provide for its debts, and take it out of the hands of the Receivers. This, however, it is quite possible for them to do, and there is every reason to suppose that they will lose no time in perfecting a plan for the extrication of the Company from its embarassments. Mr. Gowen's great plea has been that he was the only man who understood the Company's troubles and the only man who could save it. The Bond managers will not prove themselves half as smart as they are thought to be if they do not have a good plan for the settlement of the Company's debts partly under way by the close of the year. It is known that they will have the promise of plenty of money as soon as their right and title is settled, as it is beyond question by this decision.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Reading case had less effect on the stock than had been feared. The price dropped 2 per cent on receipt of the decision, but it afterwards rose 1⅛ and closed steady.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 23.—The Supreme Court this morning affirmed the decree of the Court of Common Pleas declaring Frank E. Bond and others as legally elected officers of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company. Judges Sharswood, Trunkey, and Sterrett dissented.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—With regard to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Reading Railroad case to-day, Mr. Gowen says: "If it decides that Bond is President of the Company, such decision would undoubtedly be a final one, and I would hand over to Bond the seal of the Company, and he would be authorized to sign the certificates of its shares, which is the only duty the President has to perform pending the Receivership. I will remain as Receiver of the Railroad Company and President of the other companies, and if Bond and his new Board should refuse to carry out the financial arrangements I have made for the relief of the Company, no action could be taken upon them until after the next annual election, at which I will undoubtedly be reinstated, as I hold sufficient proxies for that purpose now, and my friends in England and this country are organizing to maintain their right to control the Company."

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 23.—Col. Newport, Land Commissioner of the Northern Pacific Road, has returned from a two-weeks' trip over the Company's lines. The especial object of his trip was to settle an unusual difficulty, which was in the matter of title of the land on which Miles City is located. In the surveys made of that town it was supposed that the town was located on Government land, but, on the contrary, it has been discovered that the site was, by right of survey, in possession of the Northern Pacific, so that owners of property are now put to the trouble of securing a clear title to the lands of which they presumed they were rightfully possessors. The matter was satisfactorily adjusted. Speaking of the Missouri extension of the Northern Pacific, Col. Newport states that the track will be completed to Glendive, the terminus of the extension, by the 15th of June, and that, between Beaver Creek and Glendive, the track is being laid at the rate of a mile per day. West of Glendive to Miles City on the Yellowstone division, some seventy-eight miles, it is expected that the road will be finished by the middle of July. Graders, he says, are at work beyond Miles City, and are pushing the work with wonderful rapidity. The mines of soft coal being developed promise an immense yield, and solve the coal question for that country very satisfactorily. The coal, Col. Newport states, is of a good quality, and is being used by the inhabitants to a very large extent. The Indians in the vicinity of Miles City are in better condition than for some time. They are located on the bottom lands of the Yellowstone, two miles west of Fort Keogh, and are engaged—men, women, and children—in the cultivation of farm products. The statement of the commanding officer at the fort is that one-quarter of the Indians are now self-supporting, and are well satisfied with their treatment by the Government. These settlements along the Tongue River, a branch of the Yellowstone, are being made quite rapidly. A good many ranches are located, and settlers are filling in now that the danger from Indians has been averted. Col. Newport says he learned also that the stories regarding the mortality among cattle in Montana last winter were greatly exaggerated. The deaths were among cattle shipped from Texas late in the fall, and not among cattle which had become acclimated.

The New York *Tribune* has interviewed Mr. Henry Villard, President of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, regarding the Northern Pacific agreement with his Company, and obtained the following details of the arrangement:

Henry Villard, President of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, said yesterday that the basis of the agreement recently made between that Company and the Northern Pacific Company was the future policy of the two organizations. He said that he had never been opposed to the building of the Cascade Mountain Division of the Northern Pacific whenever it was practicable to do so. A favorable route across the mountains had not yet been discovered, and therefore all estimates as to the cost of the line were mere guesswork. Some of the Directors of the Northern Pacific were inclined to insist on the immediate building of this branch without regard either to route or cost.

"The folly of Jay Cooke in attempting to build the road in detached sections," Mr. Villard said, "proved fatal to the enterprise ten years ago. I do not think the Company ought now to make a similar mistake. Why, they built a line across Washington Territory, about 105 miles long, which would stand to-day on the Company's books as costing $15,000,000; and that line never has paid operating expenses. The Northern Pacific Road must be built as a through line, and on its through business, at first at least, it must depend for life. I have always regarded this as an essential condition of the success of the enterprise. The resources of the Company are limited by its charter from Congress, and if they should be wasted in building branches of unknown cost it might be impossible to complete the main line. I am in favor of building this main line just as fast as it can be done, and after that, if the Company has any surplus funds, it will be time enough to think of building additional lines. I am not opposed, therefore, to the building of the division across the Cascade Range, but I am in favor of completing the main line first. Unless the main line should be completed, that division would be worse than useless, for it could not pay its expenses from the local traffic. On the other hand, if the main line should be finished as far as Ainsworth, the Company would have a through line to the Pacific by connection with the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company's lines. In my opinion, the early completion of this main line should be the policy which the Company should now pursue.

"This is substantially what I said at the Northern Pacific meeting yesterday, and the Board passed the resolutions for the extension from Kalama to Portland, and, whenever practicable, from the Snake River to Tacoma. In the agreement made between the two companies, there was no mention of the purchase by me of Mr. Billings' stock. That was entirely a personal arrangement between him and myself. As to the amount of stock bought of him, or as to the price paid for it, I have, of course, nothing to say. It is sufficient that I have now the practical control of the stock. There may not be any further changes in the Board at present. I do not want President Billings to resign his position, and it is utterly impossible that I should take his place. I do not think that Mr. Billings will leave the Company before the next general meeting in the fall. The present composition of the Board is entirely satisfactory to me and there is no lack of harmony among its members as to the future policy of the two companies.

"A formal consolidation of these companies, which has been talked of, is perfectly impracticable. Besides that, there is no real necessity of such a union now. The recent issue of 180,000 shares of stock is left precisely where it was before we began our suits against the Company. I have myself none of that issue, but I understand it can be traded in now as well as any stock. The suits were discontinued yesterday afternoon, and I believe that at the request of President Rolston, of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, the Stock Exchange rule made at the time of our suits was rescinded this morning."

TOO HOT.

While it is not the intention of anybody to belittle the importance the barge lines down the Mississippi have achieved as grain carriers during the past winter, yet the fact cannot be denied, although the St. Louis papers keep up their usual amount of braggadocio, that the new route via New Orleans will amount to but little during the summer months, when business will seek the cheapest and most available route via the lakes and the canal, or even by lake to Buffalo, and rail from that point to the seaboard. While it takes careful handling in this northern latitude to prevent grain from heating during the hot weather, it will be entirely impossible to transport grain through the torrid climate via New Orleans. Although the really hot weather has not yet set in, it is reported that grain shipped by the barge-lines during the last two or three weeks heated and swelled so badly as to make it unfit for the market. Even the Southern railroad lines, which can take freight through much quicker than the barges, find it impossible to transport grain safely during the hot summer months. Mr. E. R. Dorsey, General Freight Agent of the Georgia Railroad, and Mr. R. A. Anderson, General Freight Agent of the Western & Atlantic Railroad, for the protection of their interests, have notified all lines running south that they will not accept any more corn unless properly released and the freight guaranteed. This applies to all lines running south via Cairo, Evansville, Louisville, and Cincinnati. Shippers of grain will therefore take notice that, owing to the action of the Southern lines, the roads leading south, as a matter of course, will have to comply with these conditions or otherwise be held responsible for the freight.

A NEW RAILWAY ROUTE.

NEW YORK, May 23.—A syndicate has been formed to build a line between Redbank and Youngstown, on the Jersey Central Line, composed of people interested in the Jersey Central, Wabash, Rochester & Pittsburg, and New York, Chicago & St. Louis Roads. The have bought the narrow-gauge road leading from Redbank to Pittsburg, and will widen it to the standard gauge. They will also build to Youngstown. The cost of the narrow-gauge road and the building of the gap is stated at $6,000,000. From Youngstown the Atlantic & Great Western will be used to Cleveland, and the New York, Chicago & St. Louis from Cleveland to Fort Wayne, where the Wabash is reached. The Rochester & Pittsburg will build to Redbank, thence using the Pittsburg branch of the Jersey Central route. This branch and the connection will be under the management of a separate company, composed of representatives of the four roads interested. Each road will have equal rights over the joint road.

ST. PAUL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., May 23.—A report has been in circulation here since Saturday, based on the authority of parties interested, that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company is negotiating for the right of way to build a line from Rockford to Mendota, thence through Seneca to a point near Braidwood, in which vicinity they purchased 4,000 acres of coal land, and thence to Kankakee, thus making a direct coal road to the north, and a through passenger route from New Orleans to Lake Superior. This, it is claimed, will secure an Eastern outlet for grain without going through Chicago, and a Southern market for lumber. It is further stated that it is no visionary scheme, but a project that has already been commenced between Rockford and the Northern line, and between Kankakee and the coal fields, much of which is graded, and the bridge abutments put in. The last franchise has been acquired by recent purchase.

MEXICAN MATTERS.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 23.—The House of Representatives last Thursday unanimously approved of the Southern Railroad grant concession, and the bill will pass the Senate also within the next ten days. The Tehuantepec concession, which the Railroad Commission granted Capt. Eads, was also approved by the House, and the bill will pass the House with some non-essential modifications that are acceptable to Capt. Eads. The inauguration of the Mexican Cuanta Railroad will take place June 16.

LICENSED TO ORGANIZE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23.—License to organize was to-day issued by the Secretary of State to the Illinois & Indiana Coal and Railway Company of Chicago, with a proposed capital of $1,000,000. The object of the corporation is stated to be the construction of a railroad from Effingham, in Effingham County, in an easterly direction through Jasper and Crawford Counties, to a point on the Indiana State line. The first Board of Directors are Charles J. Barnes, James C. Thomas, John S. Kendall, Thomas B. Leavey, and Leonard E. Rubold, all of Chicago.

RAILROADS VS. EXPRESS COMPANIES.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 23.—The case of the Southern Express Company vs. the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad came up before Judge Caldwell, of the United States District Court, to-day. The question involved was whether the railroad company can do a general express business, and, if so, whether the express company can use the cars of the railroad company to carry on an express business at rates less than the railroad company gives ordinary shippers. The same question will come up in several districts of the circuit, and Judge Caldwell ordered the case taken to the Circuit Court, so that the decision can apply to all the districts in the circuit.

THE GEORGIA ROAD.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 23.—President Phinizy, of the Georgia Railroad, is authority for the information that $1,000,000 has been deposited as security for the lease of the Georgia Road. Wm. M. Wadley, President of the Central Railroad, and the Louisville & Nashville Road are joint lessees.

BLACK HILLS & CUSTER CITY.

DEADWOOD, D. T., May 23.—Ground was broken this afternoon on the Black Hills & Custer City Railroad. The road will run from Deadwood to Custer, with a branch to Rapid City. The total distance is about seventy-five miles, and is being built by the Homestake Mining Company, principally to furnish timbers and fuel for their mines and mills.

TEXAS NEWS.

HOUSTON, Tex., May 23.—In the Special County Court to-day in the case of Henry Depenbrook vs. the Texas & Great Northern Railway Company, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $20,602. It is reported here that Jay Gould has obtained possession of the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railway.

J. D. LAYNG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 23.—There is a rumor that J. D. Layng, General Manager of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, has tendered his resignation. Owing to the lateness of the hour, Mr. Layng could not be seen to verify or contradict the report.

ITEMS.

Mr. W. B. Jerome, Northwestern Traveling Agent of the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fé, will accompany the Duke of Sutherland and party on their trips over that road. General Passenger Agent White is also to be one of the party.

Mr. S. H. H. Clark, General Manager of the Union Pacific Railway, was in the city yesterday and left for the East last evening. Mr. J. W. Morse, General Passenger Agent of the Union Pacific, accompanied Mr. Clark as far as this city.

The Western Trunk Lines Passenger Association (for the maintenance of emigrant rates) will meet in this city next Wednesday for the purpose of inducting the new Commissioner, Mr. W. H. Dixon, into office and to fix his salary.

Commissioner Fink calls the attention of railroads to the fact that the rate on molasses and sirup is always to be the same as the rate on sugar, which rate at present is 25 cents per 100 pounds on the basis of New York to Chicago.

The regular monthly meetings of the fast freight lines running over the Vanderbilt and Erie lines will be held at the new Southern Hotel at St. Louis. The principal object of these meetings is to audit the accounts of the various lines for the present month.

The business men of Ironton, O., will give a complimentary railway reception and banquet June 2, 1881, in honor of the completion of the Scioto Valley Railroad to that point. Great preparations are being made to make the event a memorable affair in the history of that place.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office in this city to-morrow. The principal business to be transacted is the election of new Directors in place of those whose time expires. The annual report for the year 1880 has already been published.

Mr. Peter G. Beam, formerly Agent of the Michigan Central on the Pacific Coast, and for the last three years Agent of the Burlington at New York, has been appointed City Passenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio at Chicago. He will assume the duties of his new position June 1, and his office will be at 83 Clark street.

The Warehouse and Railroad Commissioners are now engaged upon a revision of rates, and, in order to acquaint themselves properly with the work before them, they have concluded to make tours of inspection over the various roads in Illinois. They will make a trip over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy lines next Saturday.

The stockholders of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, now in course of construction from Albuquerque west, have decided to commence building at once both in the Indian Territory and in California. The point from which operations will commence in the Indian Territory is Vinita, the present terminus of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.

Mr. Reau Campbell, General Northern Agent of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, announces that by a new arrangement of schedules and Pullman car service, passengers for the Southeast, or New Orleans and the Southwest can secure a daylight ride over the Cincinnati Southern Railway without delay anywhere. The day express leaves Cincinnati at 8:30 a. m.

Mr. J. Q. A. Bean, General Eastern Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at New York, is in the city. He had a consultation with General Passenger Agent Lowell yesterday afternoon, which no doubt had some reference to the appointment of a new Passenger Agent of the Burlington at New York, in place of Peter G. Beam, who comes to this city as City Passenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio.

Under the able management of Mr. D. McArthur, the *Railway Register* is rapidly stepping to the front rank of successful railroad journalism. A few years ago the paper was started as a monthly publication under the most unfavorable auspices, because St. Louis railroad officials were rather slow to appreciate anything calculated to help their interests. But the paper struggled along manfully until it is now one of the best publications of the kind in the country. Its patronage increased gradually until about a year ago it was enabled to come out semi-monthly. Since that time it has rapidly worked ahead, and now comes out as a weekly journal brimfull of varied and interesting railroad news.

THE NEW CABLE.

The Faraday Arrives in Dover Bay, N. S., and the Shore End Is Successfully Landed.

DOVER BAY, NEAR CANSO, N. S., May 21.—The steamer Faraday, which has been laying on the coast of Nova Scotia, at Canso, for several days past waiting for the dense fog which has enveloped the whole coast for the past week to lift, put into Dover Bay about noon, and is now engaged in landing the shore end of the American cable. She reports an unusually quick run. The tests of the cable have been kept up during the trip, and show it to be in the most perfect condition. The Siemens Brothers, who have manufactured all the existing ocean cables, announce that this is far in advance of any of the previous cables, both in strength and conductivity. It is expected that the thousand miles of cable now on board will be successfully laid by the last of the coming week, when it will be buoyed and the Faraday will proceed to London for the eastern end, the laying of which will follow at once. Much interest in the cable is being manifested by the inhabitants of the coast, who, notwithstanding the pouring rain, are out in force to witness the landing. The American Cable Construction Company is represented by its President, Mr. Doren, who expresses himself well pleased with the tests and appearance of the cable.

STAGE OF WATER AT ST. JOSEPH, MO.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 23.—The river at this point has risen nine and a half inches in the past twenty-four hours, up to 4 o'clock this afternoon, since which it has been about stationary. A rise the past three days of twenty-one inches places the gauge at thirteen feet four and a half inches above low-water mark.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

RICHMOND, May 23.—The Knights Templar of Boston and Providence arrived to-night and were grandly received by the commanderies and military of this city. They were reviewed by Gov. Holliday and an immense crowd of citizens. The city was handsomely decorated in their honor.

MARINE NEWS.

Capt. Charles Gnewuch, of Manistee, Presented with a Gold Medal

By the Government in Recognition of His Bravery and Heroism.

Twenty-four Lives Saved by the Gallant Captain from 1874 to 1880.

Highly Complimentary Letter to the Recipient from Secretary Windom.

The Yachts Countess of Dufferin and Viking on Their Way to Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRESENTED WITH A GOLD MEDAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANISTEE, Mich., May 23.—Capt. Charles Gnewuch, of the tug Williams, of the Canfield Tug Line of this city, has just received a very handsome compliment from the Government in the shape of a gold medal of the first class, awarded him under the act of Congress of June, 1874, for heroic deeds in saving lives from the perils of the sea. The Captain is a very modest, unassuming gentleman, and is unusually reticent regarding the high honor which has been bestowed upon him. The medal is a splendid piece of work, about two inches in diameter. On one side is the picture of three men in a boat, amid the splashing billows of a furious storm, engaged in throwing lines and rescuing struggling persons from the water. In the background is the wreck of a vessel going to pieces in the storm. This picture, which is in raised figures, is surrounded by the inscription, "Life-Saving Medal of the First-Class, United States of America." On the other side of the medal is a picture of a woman standing by the side of a shield on which is inscribed, "To Capt. Charles Gnewuch for signal heroism in saving life from shipwreck, 1874—1880." Around this, on the outer edge, are the words, "In testimony of heroic deeds in saving life from the perils of the sea." Underneath are the words, "Act of Congress, June 20, 1874." The medal contains about $75 worth of gold. Senator Ferry transmitted the testimonial with a personal letter, and accompanying it, also, is the following from the Secretary of the Treasury:

"SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the gold life-saving medal which has been awarded to you under authority of the act of June 20, 1874, in recognition of signal heroism shown by you in rescuing a number of persons on several occasions from the perils of the sea. The papers presented to the Department in this case show that at various times since the date of the law authorizing the award of medals for such acts, you have saved from drowning in the waters of Lake Michigan twenty-four persons, and in nearly every instance at the imminent peril of your own life. In November, 1874, you rescued two men from a capsized fish-boat during a Northwest snow-storm. In October, 1879, you organized a crew and went out in a frail boat during a terrible gale to save six men clinging to a capsized schooner, which was completely broken up half an hour after you achieved their deliverance. In February, 1880, you dragged out from the ice a man on the point of perishing, and took him home to his wife and four children. In April, 1880, five times in succession you drove up your tug alongside a foundering schooner, over which the sea was sweeping in the hight of a furious tempest, and succeeded by this noble tenacity in taking off the eleven men on board twenty minutes before the vessel went down. Finally, in October, 1880, you went out in a fearful gale and towed safely into port a dismantled vessel with her crew of four. These are acts in which the skill and mastery of the nautical expert are no less conspicuous than the ardent humanity and bravery of the heroic man, and it is with a pleasure official life does not often afford that I perform the duty of transmitting to you the token by which the law commemorates such deeds of lofty courage and compassion. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

"WILLIAM WINDOM, Secretary."

THE YACHT COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COBURG, May 23.—The yacht Countess of Dufferin left here to-day in charge of Capt. James Grant for Chicago, where she will be handed over to John Prindiville, with whom Maj. Gifford is negotiating to sell her.

THE NIAGARA AND QUEEN OF THE WEST RELEASED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 23.—The steam-barge Queen of the West arrived this morning. She was released by the tug Brockway at 2 o'clock this morning without much effort.

The tug Masters pulled the steam-barge Niagara off, after lightering 100 tons, this morning.

INSURANCE RATES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 23.—Nothing was done today towards forming an insurance pool, and cargoes were covered at 20 cents per $100.

CARGO SOLD.

The cargo of the schooner Advance has been sold, and as soon as unloaded she will be placed in dry-dock for examination and repairs.

GOING INTO DRY-DOCK.

The propeller Oconto is going into dry-dock to-morrow to receive a new wheel.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

Grain freights were stronger, 4 cents being generally paid for wheat to Buffalo, and 3½ was the rate for corn. The engagements announced were: For Buffalo—Propeller Ballentine and barge Moore, 100,000 bu wheat; schooner Ellen Spry, 40,000 bu wheat; schooner H. W. Sage, 50,000 bu wheat. For Erie—Propeller Juniata, 40,000 bu corn. For Kingston—Propeller Sam Cook, 21,000 bu wheat at 8½ cents. Lumber freights were firm.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, lumber.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Argyle, South Hampton, ties.
Prop Tecumseh, Cockburn Island, cedar posts.
Prop Juniata, Erie, sundries.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr H. B. Burge, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Herschel, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Schr White Oak, Ludington, lumber.
Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Drummond Island, ties.
Schr W. E. Cook, Hamlin, lumber.
Schr T. Simmes, Pierport, lumber.
Schr A. O. Hanson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Mary Nau, Manistee, lumber.
Schr H. D. Moore, Whitefish Bay, ties.
Schr G. C. Trumpff, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Schr Honest John, White Lake, ties.
Schr Annie Maria, Ludington, lumber.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Orphan Boy, Point St. Ignace, lumber.
Schr Penobscot, Ford River, lumber.
Schr Isabella Sands, Manistee, lumber.
Schr R. C. Crawford, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Sligo, South Hampton, ties.
Schr City of Sheboygan, Menominee, lumber.
Schr City of Toledo, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Truman Moss, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Gladiator, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Ketchum, Jacksonport, posts.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Chicago, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Michael Groh, Montague.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon.
Prop Argonaut, Escanaba.
Prop Rochester, Buffalo, 60,000 bu corn, 1,750 brls pork.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba.
Prop Tempest, White Lake.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon.
Prop John B. Lyon, Buffalo, 102,000 bu oats.
Prop Oscar, Montreal, 16,000 bu wheat.
Prop Lycoming, Erie, 43,000 bu corn, 625 brls flour.
Prop G. T. Burroughs, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Fayette, Manistee.
Schr Hunter, Ludington.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Muskegon.
Schr Eclipse, Ludington.
Schr City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Manistee.
Schr Ella Ellenwood, Montague.
Schr Annie Thorne, Packard's Pier.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven.
Schr M. E. Packard, Packard's Pier.
Schr Louise McDonald, Manistee.
Schr H. D. Moore, Hamlin.
Schr Evaline, Muskegon.
Schr Souvenir, Pentwater.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon.
Schr S. J. Luff, Marinette.
Schr Island City, Ahnapee.
Schr Eliza Day, Muskegon.
Schr R. B. King, Grand Haven.
Schr Libbie Nau, Menominee.
Schr Dan Newhall, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Scotia, Buffalo, 56,500 bu wheat.
Schr Thomas P. Sheldon, Buffalo, 46,000 bu corn.
Schr J. M. Hutchinson, Buffalo, 63,000 bu wheat.
Schr Resumption, Ford River, 50 bales hay.
Schr A. J. Covill, Dalton.
Schr Australia, Muskegon.
Schr H. B. Moore, Manistee.
Schr G. C. Trumpff, Manistee.
Schr Magdalena, Packard's Pier.
Schr Ralph Campbell, Muskegon.
Schr Petrel, St. Joseph.
Schr Rockaway, Muskegon.
Schr J. & A. Stronach, Muskegon.
Schr Golden Harvest, Muskegon.
Schr White Cloud, Grand Haven.
Schr Ford River, Ford River.
Schr Jason Parker, Muskegon.
Schr Selt, Montague.
Schr Stafford, Muskegon.
Schr Japan, Ludington.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon.
Schr Robert Howell, Grand Haven.
Schr Live Oak, Ludington.
Schr Rising Star, Ogdensburg, 18,300 bu corn.
Schr Rosa Belle, Pentwater, sundries.
Schr B. F. Burce, Buffalo, 51,000 bu corn.

OTHER LAKE PORTS.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, May 23.—Passed down—Propellers Nebraska, St. Louis, Colorado, Japan; steam-barges Raleigh and consort, Kincardine and barges, D. W. Powers, A. Everett and consort and schooner E. P. Beals, Alpena and barges and schooners Charles Vail, King Sisters, and H. L. Worthington, Oswegatchie and barges; schooner Bessie Burwick.

Arrived—Tug Jerome and schooner Marco Polo; steamer City of Cleveland.

Passed up—Propellers Arabia, Montana; steam-barges Antelope and barges, Jarvis Lord, Ketchum, Middlesex and consort; schooners M. S. Bacon, Ganges, Samana, W. J. Preston, William Jones, Canton, J. I. Case, H. C. Richards, Wells Burt, Col. Ellsworth, Red, White, and Blue, M. A. Muir, Acorn, A. M. Peterson, H. F. Merry, Snow Drop, Clayton Belle.

Wind northeast.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 23.—Arrived—Propeller Northerner, grain, Duluth; propellers H. D. Coffinbury, Commodore, Boston, Delaware, Anna Smith, John Pridgeon, Jr., B. W. Blanchard; schooners Reuben Doud, Colombian, H. R. Newcomb, grain, Chicago; schooners Moonlight and Col. Cook, grain, Milwaukee.

Cleared—Propeller Northerner, Duluth; propellers Newburg, Montana, Starucca, Delaware, and schooners J. C. King, Nellie Gardner, coal, and barge Atwater, Chicago; propeller H. D. Coffinbury and schooners Moonlight and H. R. Newcomb, coal, Milwaukee; schooner Grace Murray, Frankford; schooner Reuben Doud, L'Anse, coal.

Freights were dull, with but few vessels offering. Rates are firm at 75 cents net and 85 cents the gross ton to Chicago and Milwaukee.

The only charters reported were the steam-barge Coffinbury and her consort, and the schooner H. R. Newcomb, coal to Milwaukee at 75 cents.

Canal freights to New York were again lower this morning, opening at 5¼ cents on wheat and ruling at 5 cents at noon. Corn quoted at 4½ cents. Shipments were light, 85,000 bushels.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 23.—Passed up—Propellers Cuba, N. K. Fairbank, Roanoke, Celtic, Sovereign, Antelope and barges, Henry Howard and barges; schooners James Couch, W. J. Preston, Samana, Charlie Crawford, Canton, Sumner and barges.

Passed down—Propellers Gordon, Campbell, Caledonia, L. Warmington, Lowell and barges, Tempest and barges, Lake Ontario and barges, Oswegatchie and barges; tug Johnson and barges; schooners Nett, Woodward; steamer City of Cleveland.

Arrived—Queen of the West; tugs Vulcan and Torrent with rafts.

Wind north, brisk; weather fine.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 23—10:30 p.m.—Passed up—Propellers V. H. Ketcham, Montana, James Lord, Belle Cross and barges; schooners William Jones, David Dows, E. A. Nicholson, Melvin S. Bacon, Ganges.

Down—Propellers Winslow, Japan, Dehlia, S. Chamberlin and barges, Lincoln and consort, tug A. J. Smith and barges.

Wind—Northeast, light; weather fine.

MUSKEGON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., May 23.—The lumber shipments to-day were the largest of the season, reaching 4,643,000 feet; shingles, 2,105,000.

The propellers E. E. Thompson, A. Soper, Mamie, Swallow, and St. Joseph cleared with lumber to-day.

The schooners Evelin and Midge brought 1,200 bushels of oats from Milwaukee, the schooner O. Shaw oats, hay, and butter, and the propeller E. E. Thompson merchandise.

Eighty million feet of lumber is now on the docks here. Sales rapid at stiff prices, but shipments slow on account of the scarcity of vessels.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., May 23.—Arrived—Steamers Inter-Ocean, City of New York, W. L. Brown, I. P. Owen; schooners Stampede, Southwest, Rounds, J. C. Harrison, Iron State, J. B. Merrill, Alice Richards, Green Bay, David Vance, Reuben Richards, Alice B. Norris, Itaska, Ishpeming.

Cleared—Steamer W. L. Brown, Inter-Ocean, City of New York, Wockoken, I. H. Owen; schooners Ishpeming, Itaska, A. B. Norris, Green Bay, Alice Richards, Reuben Richards, Iron State.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May 23.—Passed up—Schooners L. S. Hammond, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Singapore, Kingston to Toledo, light; Bangalore, Kingston to Chicago, pig-iron; Penokee, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Defiance, Montreal to Chicago, pig-iron; Siberia, Kingston to Toledo, light; propellers L. Shickluna, Montreal to Duluth, general cargo; Europe, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo; Alma Monro, Montreal to Toledo, general cargo; Arcadia, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo.

Down—Nothing.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 23.—Arrived—Tug William Goodnow, propellers Havanna, R. J. Hackett, D. M. Wilson, Whiting; schooners John O'Neill, Kate Winslow, C. G. King, F. Herew, William H. McGregor.

Cleared—Propeller J. S. Fay, schooners D. P. Rhodes, Sumatra.

Passed up—Propeller J. Hodge.

Passed down—Propeller Empire State.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 23.—Grain freights were active to-day at 4 cents on wheat to Buffalo. The steam-barge C. J. Kershaw, propeller Potomac, and schooners Coosack, M. E. Tremble, and James D. Sawyer, capacity 194,000 bushels, were chartered at that rate.

Arrived from below—Steam-barges C. J. Kershaw, W. H. Barnum, and Nahant.

DULUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DULUTH, Minn., May 23.—Arrived—Propellers Manistee and India, steamers Francis Smith and Manitoba, and tug Rambler.

Departed—Propellers Manistee, Asia, Empire State, steamers Manitoba and Francis Smith, barges J. R. Whitney, D. M. Wilson, and Hiawatha, and schooners Minnehaha, Goshawk, and Frank Perew.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 23.—Cleared for Chicago—Propeller Avon, merchandise, for Milwaukee; schooner G. M. Case, coal.

Charter—Schooner Golden Fleece, coal to Chicago, 90 cents, free.

The Captain of the dredge at Ashtabula says water there is seventeen feet deep.

STURGEON BAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., May 23.—Arrived—Schooner Glad Tidings.

Cleared—Schooner Seaboard, ties, Chicago.

The tug Kitty Smoke returned here from Escanaba, where she delivered the barge Reuben Richards. The Smoke will be stationed at the canal in the future, and will attend to the business of towing sail crafts through the canal.

PORT DALHOUSIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., May 23.—Passed up—Schooners Nassau, Fire Haven to Chicago, iron-ore; G. R. Benson, Colliens' Bay to Chicago, light; H. Dudley, Whitby to Chicago, railroad iron; yachts Viking, Montreal to Chicago, light; Countess of Dufferin, Colbourg to Chicago, light; propeller Acadia, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo.

COLLINGWOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., May 23.—Arrived—Steamer Canada, from Chicago, grain, passengers, and general cargo; schooners Lotus, Chicago, corn; Yankee Blade, Chicago, corn; Flying Cloud, Chicago, corn.

Sailed—Columbia, Chicago, passengers and freight; schooners Lotus and Walrus, to load for Chicago.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., May 23.—Entered—Propellers Egyptian, ore, Escanaba; Lehigh, wheat, Chicago; barge Perry, lumber, Bay City.

Cleared—Propeller Egyptian, light, Duluth; propeller Alaska, light, Buffalo.

HOUGHTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOUGHTON, Mich., May 23.—Passed up—Yesterday afternoon the propeller India, of Buffalo; departed to-day, propeller Pacific, of Buffalo.

KINGSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., May 23.—Arrived—Schooners Mary Copley and J. K. Noyes, from Milwaukee.

KINCARDINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINCARDINE, Ont., May 23.—Sailed—Schooner St. Louis, Chicago, with salt.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PROCEDURE.

Joseph L. Moore, keeper of a small notion store at 926 Milwaukee avenue, rushed upon Officer Reis, of the Rawson Street Station, at about 12:12 o'clock this morning, as the officer was leisurely patrolling his beat, and in an excited manner complained that some one had been knocking at the door of his haberdashery, and that if some one did not look out some one would be shot. Without further explanation he drew a pistol and fired at the policeman and did not hit him, but the bullet cut his coat on the left shoulder. Then a scuffle ensued, and Reis succeeded after a short but desperate struggle in getting possession of the weapon, and thereby scoring a victory. The would-be perpetrator of this mysterious assault was locked up at the aforesaid station, where he is booked for an assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill. The officer says that before he encountered Moore he had heard the sound of flying feet and also the report of a pistol. It is his supposition, judging from the man's excited appearance and wild behavior, that Moore had been drinking, and that his onslaught was due to the effect of a too-copious indulgence in whisky. At the North Side Police Court this morning Moore will have a chance to tell his version of the affair.

CROP PROSPECTS.

NEBRASKA.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 21.—So far as may be gathered from direct inquiry, correspondence, and exchanges, the prospects for abundant crops in Nebraska are very good.

Winter wheat is in reduced acreage, and suffered to some extent by the severe winter. The crop may be safely estimated at about the same as last year. A moderate per cent was plowed up and planted in corn.

The acreage of spring wheat is perhaps 50 per cent greater than last year, and, though planted late, the indications are that the yield will be good. It is within the range of possibility that the crop of this year will be twice as great as in 1880.

The subsidiary grains—barley, oats, and rye—are sown in very small acreage this year, and the yield promises to be extra good on barley and oats, with perhaps half a good crop of rye.

Corn is late, and the acreage about 10 per cent greater than last year. It is too early to predict the yield. The chances are not in favor of a booming yield on account of the unusual growth of grass and weeds. The crop will, however, hardly fall below that of last year.

The acreage of broom-corn, millet, and flax is much larger than last year, and with seasonable weather these staples will figure creditably in the productions of the State. A market for flax straw is one of the needs of the hour.

Altogether the outlook is quite encouraging for a crop ranging from fair to immense, according to the condition of the farm upon which it is grown. Considering everything, the year will be marked with a white stone in the history of the State agriculturally.

THREE STATES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA CROSSE, Wis. May 23.—Crop-prospects in this vicinity and Southern Minnesota and Dakota never were better than at present. Winter-wheat is doing finely. Reports today from the tier of counties on the Southern Minnesota Railway, and eastern counties in Dakota, confirm the belief. Should nothing turn up to injure the crop it will be the largest ever raised in the State and Territory. The report that chinch-bugs were damaging the crops are wholly without foundation and incorrect, as there are no evidences of their appearance. Corn is nearly all planted, and wheat is up and doing well. Immigration to Dakota is immense, train load after train load going west, and the acreage in wheat will be an increase of over 100 per cent. in eastern counties. The weather is reported as fine for growing crops.

OHIO AND ELI PERKINS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRYAN, O., May 23.—Ohio is a great State. She produces great men and big crops, but the present drought is having a bad effect, as it has rained but one light shower, in most parts of the State, since the 16th of April. Wheat and oats are suffering badly. The oats that are up are at a standstill. Corn that is planted will not come up, and it is getting late for corn, which makes the outlook for a corn-crop very discouraging. Having traveled considerably in Southwestern Texas, and from Austin to San Antonio by stage, I think Eli Perkins is on the bear side of the grain speculation, or has real estate for sale in Texas.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., May 23.—The past few days has developed the fact that the great staple of this county, winter wheat, will not produce more than a third of a crop, and some sections will prove a complete failure. Thousands of acres are being plowed up all over the county. The fields that have been left are invaded by armies of insects and chinch-bugs. The farmers take a very gloomy view of the situation. The loss to this county will be nearly $1,000,000. Corn is being planted on a grand scale, and the prospect is good. Grass and oats looking fine.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 23.—Crop reports from the interior of the State are rather discouraging. Continuous rains prevented working, and the crop is badly in grass. To add to the misfortunes of the farmers, a species of cut-worm has completely destroyed the stands of cotton on a great many large plantations, and the trouble is that there is not enough seed to replant this year. Locusts appear in a great many portions of the State.

COTTON-SEED.

Imports of the American Oil into France and Italy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—THE TRIBUNE recently contained a letter showing the developement of the new cotton-seed industry in this country. The State Department has recently received interesting papers on this subject from Consul Gould, at Marseilles, France; Consul Hooker, at Rome, Italy; and Consul Crosby, at Florence, Italy. These papers show the rapid increase in the importations of the cotton-seed to those countries from the United States, and the consequent developement of a new branch of industry in this country. Consul Gould, writing from Marseilles says:

The imports of cotton-seed oil are growing more and more extensive at the port of Marseilles, and while I am happy to state that the increase bears especially on American oil, I believe it may not be amiss to present herewith some remarks with reference to the trade itself, its progress, and the use to which the oil is adapted.

Until the year 1860 the importations of cotton-seed oil was very small and entirely provided by English crushing factories. The extent taken at Marseilles by the soap-manufacturing industry, and especially by the fabrication of white foaming soap, was the original cause of the increase in the cotton-seed oil consumption, although it was not accepted without some reluctance by soap manufacturers. Its cost, which was originally less than that of the ground-nut oil that it was to supersede, soon got to be the same, and it was found that the waste was by 2 or 3 per cent heavier, so that the opening for cotton-seed oil as a material for the fabrication of soap is not very extensive, and it is chiefly used for an inferior quality of soap, known as "savon blanc a froid," the basis of which is cotton-seed oil mixed with other oils expressed from nuts, such as coprah, palm, and cocoa nuts. This grade of soap is not manufactured in Marseilles, but in the neighboring district, and especially at Avignon, and is, as already stated, much inferior in quality. But the cost is also less than that of the Marseilles pure soap, and thereby opens for the article a fair market in the western parts of France.

The cotton-seed oil used in soap factories chiefly comes from England, and more particularly from the crushing works at Hull.

As may be seen from the above statements, although the first attention of importers was called to the cotton-seed oil by the requirements of soap manufacturers, the trade would have remained indifferent but for the remarkable perfection obtained in the preparation of cotton-seed oil in the United States. It may be asserted that the first shipments of American oil were received in this port six years ago. At that time it received little favor on account of some faults in the oil itself, and particularly in its packing, which gave great cause of complaint. American producers soon overcame this difficulty by their successive and successful efforts toward the improvement of their oil, so much so that American cotton-seed oil may now be considered as one of the most important staples of the Marseilles trade.

The fact cannot be concealed that the great favor granted to American seed oils, when properly purified, arises from the fact that they are entirely tasteless, and can be mixed with other eatable oils without offering any chance for detection other than that they congeal at a higher temperature than the pure olive oil. This inconvenience has been remedied in a measure, and samples of American oil have been received that, owing to certain processes, keep their purity and fluidity at a temperature as low as 5 degrees below zero Centigrade.

This improvement is not likely to be taken into much account here, as the price of such oils is naturally higher than that of the simply purified oil, but it is expected to give an opening to American cotton-seed oil in the north, where the inconvenience above mentioned had heretofore proved an insuperable objection to its use.

As to the milder climates of this district, and especially of Italy, it has less consequence, the temperature being seldom sufficiently low to cause a detection of the mixture by the congealing of the cotton-seed oil being in advance of that of the oil with which it may be mixed.

In fact, this process of mixing cotton-seed oil with olive oil has become so universal in Italy that there is now a question pending before the Italian Parliment to lay on American cotton-seed oil so heavy a tax that it would amount to prohibition of the article. The question is not yet solved, and the general impression is that it will be repelled, as it is proved that the cotton-seed oil is, in many instances, consumed in its pure state by the poorer classes of the people, and that it is, besides, entirely harmless.

The official statements show that most of the cotton-seed oil imported at Marseilles is re-exported in its natural state and under its own name, either by land or by sea, which would indicate that the practice of mixing cotton-seed oil with olive oil is not in great favor at this place. But this should not be taken as an evidence that the olive oil exported from this port is to be considered as the pure juice of the fruit; for all the so-called olive oil being first imported from Italy or the interior of France, it is not unjust to presume that the same oil that has been received here as pure olive may be exported in the state in which it has been received, but may also have been tampered with at the places of production, and be anything but the pure oil absolutely free from any adulteration. I may also add, in justice, that a large proportion of the cotton-seed oil is used by a portion of the population in its pure state, and with the full knowledge of the consumer, who may, especially in the districts where the olive tree is not grown, prefer to make use of the article he knows to be cotton-seed oil, but pure, and which he can obtain at lower rates than the inferior article that may be sold to him at high prices as olive oil, and upon the genuineness of which he cannot rely.

At all events, the cotton-seed oil trade is, at Marseilles, in a state of progression that bids fair to increase and form a source of lively and profitable business for the American crushers.

The following figures will give an idea of the advance made by the trade in the years 1879 and 1880:

Years.	From the United States. Barrels.	From England. Barrels.	Total. Barrels.
1880	24,622	18,840	43,462
1879	23,205	11,303	34,508
Difference	1,417	7,537	8,954

With relation to the foregoing statement I must here call attention to the fact that the customs statistics in France only take account of the last port of shipment, and it may be assumed that a large proportion of the oil quoted as imported from England is American oil shipped from the United States to Marseilles via England and transhipped in some English port.

Vice-Consul-General Hooker, at Rome, says:

I have the honor to inform you that the Italian Chamber of Deputies have just approved a bill increasing the duty on cotton-seed oil, pure or mixed with other oils, from 6 to 20 lire per quintal. The same act also fixes a tax of 14 lire per quintal on cotton-seed oil made in Italy. The bill has been referred to the Senate for confirmation.

The Italian Cabinet strongly supported this bill in the Chamber, and sought to show that it was necessary to raise the price at which cotton-seed oil may be obtained; claiming that the heavy adulteration of olive oil with cotton-seed oil for table use is injuring the home production of olive oil and discrediting it on foreign markets.

The new duty will seriously affect our trade in cotton-seed oil with Italy, the fine fine quality being chiefly imported from the United States. I may say that the manufacture of cotton-seed oil in Italy is of little or no importance.

As showing the growing importance of the American trade in cotton-seed oil with Italy, I may add that according to Italian statistics the imports of cotton-seed from the United States amounted in 1880 to 213,754 quintals.

Consul Crosby, at Florence, advises the Department as follows:

During the past three or four years immense quantities of cotton-seed, both in the crude state and as cotton oil, have been imported from the United States into Italy, and Italian merchants have mixed this with the pure olive oil and reshipped it to the United States and also to England as pure olive oil, realizing therefor enormous profits. So great has been this adulteration that within the past year this nefarious operation has reacted upon these Italian merchants, by many English and American buyers declining to make further purchases, and, although last year the oil crop was not a large one in Italy, there is on hand now at different shipping ports large quantities of so-called "pure olive oil" awaiting purchasers. In 1877 Italy exported 50,248,900 kilograms of olive oil, valued at 60,000,000 lire, but during 1878 and 1879, although I am unable to get at the actual figures, I learn from the best authority that the exports have fallen off greatly, owing, as I said before, to this adulteration. Cotton oil has to pay an import duty coming into Italy of only 6 lire per quintal (about 220 pounds), while olive oil entering into the United States has to pay $1 per gallon.

So serious has become this system of adulteration among the Italian oil merchants along the Mediterranean coast especially, and in Tuscany, that a Deputy in the Italian Parliament has already introduced a bill levying a heavy duty upon American cotton-seed and oil (14 lire per quintal for the manufactured oil), besides the 6 lire already placed upon it. This same member stated in the House of Deputies at Rome that unless people could deal directly with the proprietors of the estates growing olives very little pure olive-oil was even obtainable in Italy itself. Another member of the Italian Parliament clearly proved that this mixture of cotton and olive-oil was very deleterious and unhealthy. However, owing to the objections of some members, representing Genoese and other Chambers of Commerce, no result was obtained to correct this evil, these Deputies claiming that, should any heavy duties be placed upon American cotton-seed and oils, this trade would be diverted from Italy to Marseilles, which now receives one-half. Geneva and Marseilles enjoy the unenviable honor of having received in 1878 9,000,000 kilograms of cotton-seed oil for adulteration. At present, from these causes, Spain is obtaining a larger amount of orders for pure olive-oil.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer southeast to southwest winds, local rains, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Lake region, warmer, partly cloudy weather, easterly to southerly winds, falling barometer, and local rains in the western portions.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather and light rains, winds generally from southeast to southwest, stationary or falling barometer, and higher temperature in the southern parts.

The Mississippi will fall slowly at all stations, and the Lower Missouri, Arkansas, and Red Rivers will rise slowly.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin to the press: Clear weather continues in the Lake region, the Middle States, and New England, and light local rains and partly cloudy weather have prevailed in the Southern States, the Ohio Valley, and the Northwest. The temperature has risen slightly except on the Atlantic Coast, and is above the mean for the month in all districts. Easterly to southerly winds prevail from the Gulf Coast northward over the Lake region. The winds have shifted to southwesterly in New England. The rivers have fallen nine inches at Cairo, two inches at Memphis, and eight inches at Cincinnati, and risen seven inches at Leavenworth and Shreveport and two feet at Little Rock. The indications are that fair and warmer weather will prevail in New England and the Middle States on Wednesday. The Mississippi will fall slowly at all stations. The Lower Missouri, Arkansas, and Red Rivers will rise slowly.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 23—10:18 p. m.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.152	56	81	NE	7	.....	Clear.
7:00 a. m.	30.158	56	71	NE	8	.....	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.159	59	71	NE	10	.....	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.114	65	64	NE	9	.....	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.114	63	62	NE	9	.....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.128	56	69	E	7	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.131	57.5	69	NE	6	.....	Clear.

Mean barometer, 30.131.
Mean thermometer, 58.3.
Mean humidity, 68.0.
Highest temperature, 64.9.
Lowest temperature, 53.6.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 23—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	W'th'r.
Albany	72	64	S. W.	Light		Fair.
Alpena	61	58	W.	Gentle		Clear.
Buffalo	78	65	N. E.	Gentle		Clear.
Cairo	71	66	E.	Gentle		Clear.
Cheyenne	74	60	S. E.	Fresh		Clear.
Chicago	63	57	N. E.	Fresh		Clear.
Cincinnati	83	76	E.	Gentle		Clear.
Cleveland	67	65	E.	Light		Clear.
Davenport	83	71	N.	Gentle		Clear.
Denver	88	67	N.	Fresh		Clear.
Des Moines	79	67	S. E.	Light		Clear.
Detroit	78	64	N. E.	Gentle		Clear.
Dodge City	[illegible]	64	S. E.	Fresh		Th'ng.
Dubuque	82	[illegible]				
Duluth	59	50	N. E.	Light		Clear.
Erie	67	60	N. E.	Gentle		Clear.
Escanaba	74	58		Calm		Clear.
Fort Garry	80	[illegible]				
Fort Gibson	86	[illegible]				
Grand Haven	58	55	E.	Gentle		Clear.
Indianapolis	83	73	E.	Gentle		Clear.
Keokuk	83	73	S. E.	Fresh	.05	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	82	74	S. E.	Gentle		Clear.
Leavenworth	85	70	S. E.	Gentle		Clear.
Louisville	83	70	S. E.	Light		Cl'dy.
Marquette	78	67		Calm		Clear.
Memphis	77	72		Calm		Clear.
Milwaukee	65	55	N.	[illegible]		Clear.
Nashville	75	71	S.	Light	.01	L. rain.
North Platte	81	71	S. E.	Fresh		Th'ng.
Omaha	82	75	S. E.	Fresh		Clear.
Oswego	65	58	S. W.	Light		Clear.
Pittsburg	83	69	E.	Gentle		Clear.
Port Huron	75	63	E.	Fresh		Clear.
Rochester	73	65	N. W.	Light		Clear.
Sandusky	71	65	N.	Gentle		Clear.
Shreveport	82	74	N. E.	Light	.10	Cl'dy.
Springfield	84	73	E.	Gentle	.17	H. rain.
St. Louis	83	65	E.	Gentle	.01	Clear.
St. Paul	73	70	S. E.	Fresh		Cl'dy.
Toledo	77	65	S. E.	Fresh		Clear.
Vicksburg	81	77	S. E.	Light		Clear.
Antonio	88	77		Calm		Clear.
Bismarck	85	[illegible]	N. W.	Gentle	.12	Cl'dy.
Buford	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.	Gentle		Cl'dy.
Denison	82	[illegible]	N. W.	Fresh		[illegible]
Galveston	82	[illegible]		Fresh		Clear.
Moorhead	[illegible]	[illegible]		Fresh		Clear.
Port Eads	[illegible]	[illegible]				Clear.
Vincennes	[illegible]	[illegible]				Clear.

RELIGIOUS.

Meeting at Indianapolis of the American Baptist Missionary Union.

Reports Received from the Various Foreign Missionary Fields.

A Loud Call for More Assistance in the Dark Continent.

Jealousy Between the Missionary Union and the Bible Society Leads to Hot Words.

Session of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Buffalo, N. Y.

An Earnest Appeal in Behalf of Extending the Work Among the Freedmen.

Opposition to Proposed Radical Changes in the Present Book of Discipline.

Proceedings in Convocations of Other Bodies of Christians in Various Places.

THE BAPTISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 23.—The meeting of the American Baptist Missionary Union was continued to-day with unabated interest and with an increased attendance. After half an hour devoted to devotional exercises, the Rev. Mr. Gardner, of Massachusetts, reported from the Committee on African Missions. This mission, he said, was in a low state. For near fifty years we have been trying to help Ethiopia. There are now only two missionaries—widows of missionaries—on the field. There is a proposition from the colored Sunday-schools of South Carolina to support a missionary in the African field. The Committee recommended the Board to accept the proposition. Arthur Arlington, of Leeds, offers $35,000 for the establishment of missions in the Soudan, on condition that $15,000 be raised by the Church of America. He bespoke the thought and interest of the Union on this proposition.

The Rev. Mr. Brawley, of South Carolina, said that a little more than two years ago the conviction dawned on the people of South Carolina that they should do something on the mission field of Africa. This conviction was followed by the sending of the Rev. Harrison U. Bavie to Liberia. The people of South Carolina were now convinced that their work was somewhat irregular, and they were now ready to coöperate with the Union. He also believed that the people of North Carolina and Georgia would also join with this Union if the proposition were rightly placed before them.

The Hon. George W. Williams, of Ohio, was surprised that in all the "Dark Continent" there were only two Baptist missionaries. He thought, from what he knew of the people of that Continent, that they would gladly hear the Gospel preached. This Continent, which has given to this country its millions of black men, whose sturdy arms and patient industry had turned the miasmatic swamps of the Mississippi Valley to a beautiful garden, which blossoms as Paradise restored, deserved better attention from the Baptists of this coutry.

The Rev. Dr. Williams, of Baltimore, made a few remarks full of humor, correcting the statement that the American Baptists have only two missionaries in Africa. The Southern Baptists have four or five missionaries in Africa. The Southern Baptists are now a part of the Baptists of America, since the North would not allow them to be anything else.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Rev. Mr. Stevens, of New York, introduced resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That it is necessary, in order that the prayers and income of the Union be not hindered, that there should be harmony in the councils of the Board of Managers and membership of this Union. To this end we recommend that the Board and Executive Committee discountenance in some effective manner all efforts of its membership to discourage brother members of this Union and Societies who desire to coöperate with the Union and aid in its work.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee encourage help from every and all sources that shall enable the Union to do more effective work.

He supported this motion with a few fervent words deprecating certain detractions that have been circulated by some prominent members of the Union.

The Rev. Dr. Corey, of New York, rose to object to the reading of the resolutions, on the ground that they were personal and objectionable to some members.

This brought on a lively discussion, in which many blows were given and taken between the friends of the two opposing Bible societies, but the resolutions were finally tabled by a decided majority.

Hardly had this squabble been settled when another bombshell was exploded by the Rev. Dr. Cheney, of Chicago, who reported from the Committee on Bible Work in Foreign Lands, making estimates for the work of the next year, made absolutely necessary by existing circumstances. From such survey of the Bible in foreign lands as the Committee have been able to make they are prepared to make the following recommendations: First, that in the future prosecution of our Bible work the aims should be to place a copy of the Bible in the hands of every Christian family any of whose members can read or can be taught to read; second, that a copy of this New Testament, or at least a portion of it, should be placed in the hands of every child in our Sunday and day schools in our missions; third, that we would encourage the circulation of the Bible, or portions of it, among nominal Christians who can read, and that special efforts be made to induce them to read the same; fourth, that, in circulating the Bible among heathen people, care should be taken not to place it in the hands of those who will wantonly destroy it, but those who express a desire for it and will read it should have it; fifth, that in future Bible distribution we continue two methods now employed,—by sale or by gift; by sale when practicable, by gift according to the discretion of the missionaries.

Immediately Dr. Douglas, of New York, asked information in regard to the editions of the Bible being issued by Dr. Dean and by Dr. Brown.

Secretary Murdock replied, explaining the works of these authors and criticising them. He then proceeded to explain and defend the policy of the Executive Committee against certain attacks which have been made on it. The Convention gave the Committee its commendation, as expressed in the applause of the Secretary.

Then Dr. Morgan, of Connecticut, President of the Bible Society, took the stand. He was astonished by the statements of Secretary Murdock. It would seem from these remarks that the Union had never done anything wrong. He could not believe this. He related the demand for Bibles in foreign fields. He hoped the acrimony between the Union and the Bible Society and past detractions would be buried. If this Union could not do its work with the editions and revisions of the Bible Society, relieve us of the work and let us go. The address was warmly applauded.

Brother Everts, of New Jersey, wanted to explain the remarks of Secretary Murdock. He thought the missionaries should lead, instead of the Union. Who sent out Judson, God or a society? The missionary knows the wants of the field. When missionaries who have been in the field forty years cannot be trusted, recall them and break up your societies. He was ashamed to mention the item of money in this matter. Paul or Barnabas could not have worked under the administration of the Union. He urged a liberal policy in their distribution of Bibles. He deprecated the narrow denominational policy which was strangling the foreign work.

The Rev. Dr. Williams, of the Telugoo mission, took the stand and explained the translation of the Bible in Telegu, and especially of the word expressing baptisms.

The Rev. Dr. Douglas, of New York, wished to introduce a resolution instructing the Executive Committee to instruct messengers not to enter into any combination to translate the Scriptures without special orders from the Committee. The resolution was ruled out of order, and was postponed to another time.

The Rev. Mr. Newhall, of India, explained about the joint version translated at Madras and the use of the word meaning "baptism." He thought the Society was protected from any inference of sprinkling from that word. He was in some degree responsible for the use of that word, and did not thank any one for apologizing for him. He urged a cessation of this quarreling between the Union and the Bible Society.

The Rev. Mr. Williams, of Telugoo, said he never agreed to the word used for "baptism." He used a stronger word, meaning strictly to "plunge," "dip," "immerse,"—the very best translation for the word baptize.

Dr. Jameson, of Burmah, explained the standpoint of the missionaries of Burmah. He commended the division of the Union from the American and Foreign Bible Society.

Then Dr. Lorimer took the floor, and in his peculiar manner proceeded to ask questions and pass criticism which sent some of the missionaries to grass, so to speak, and the quarrel ended by an adoption of the report. It proved a noisy session.

The Rev. Robert O. Fuller announced the Committee on the proposition for a General Baptist conference, as follows: The Rev. Lemuel Moss, D. D., Indiana; the Rev. D. G. Corey, D. D., New York; the Rev. Reuben Jeffrey, D. D., Colorado; the Rev. A. P. Mason, Massachusetts; the Rev. A. J. Rowland, Pennsylvania; the Rev. John A. Broadus, Kentucky; the Rev. J. W. M. Williams, Maryland; the Rev. A. Monroe, Canada; the Rev. G. S. Abbott, California; the Rev. E. M. Brawley, South Carolina.

Dr. Lorimer, of Chicago, read the report of the Committee on European Missions, which recommended that the churches be urged to do more for Europe. More workers are needed in France, Spain, and Greece. Women might be successfully employed in Spain. He said that Baptists had been first and foremost in advocating religious liberty in Europe.

Prof. Morgan, of Chicago, spoke of the missions in Persia and Germany.

Dr. Ellis, of Boston, read the report of the missionaries among the Telugoos.

Dr. Gardner, of New York, stated that the Canadian brethren have taken hold of this work and now have eleven missionaries in the field.

A gentleman in the meeting arose and said: "I will give $1,000 to the Telugoo mission, and perhaps make it $2,000 or $3,000." [Cheers.]

The returned missionaries were invited to the platform. There were six ladies and seven gentlemen. Mr. Williams, of the Telugoo mission, spoke at length of his work. The report of the Committee on European Missions was adopted. The report of the Committee on Missions in Burmah and Assam was read by Dr. Moss, of Indiana. The report was discussed by Dr. Jameson, of Bassein, and Dr. Toliman, of Chicago.

In the evening, addresses on the missionary work were made by F. T. Hazlewood, of Maine; the Hon. Robert O. Fuller, of Massachusetts; the Rev. H. S. Moxon, of Cleveland. Dr. Boardman made a few felicitous remarks, and the Union adjourned sine die.

NORTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 23.—The Presbyterian General Assembly reconvened this morning. A dispatch of Christian greeting was received from the General Conference of United Brethren of Christ, assembled at Lisbon, Ia., to which an appropriate response was made. The report of the answers of Presbyteries to overtures sent down by the last Assembly was read and declared by the Moderator as answered in the affirmative. These overtures were in reference to a reorganization of the Synods of the Church, and are as follows:

First—Making Synods at their own option, to be composed of all Bishops and an Elder from each church in their several districts, or of equal delegations of Bishops and Elders elected by Presbyteries on the basis and in the ratio determined by the Synod itself and its Presbyteries.

Second—The Synod has power to decide finally on all appeals, complaints, and references which do not affect the doctrine and constitution of the Church.

Both of these changes will introduce a decidedly new element into Presbyterian polity. The report of the Assembly Board of Freedmen was received. The Rev. Richard H. Allen, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of the Board, made an earnest appeal in behalf of extending the work for the Freedmen's interest.

Dr. C. N. White, of New York, offered the report of the Committee on the Reorganization of Synods, which made recommendations in substance that Synods be consolidated so as to make the bounds of Synods coterminous with the bounds of the several States.

A revision of the present Book of Discipline was reported by a majority of the Committee in whose hands the work has rested for some time. A minority report was also presented. There is much opposition to the radical changes recommended, and action was deferred until a future day.

A public meeting held this evening in the interest of missions for the freedmen was addressed by the Rev. Calvin McCurdy, colored, of Georgia; the Rev. Moses A. Hopkins, colored, of North Carolina; the Rev. S. J. Nicols, of St. Louis; and the Rev. John Hall, of New York.

THE REFORMED SYNOD.

CLEVELAND, O., May 23.—At to-day's session of the Reformed Synod at Tiffin, the Committee on the subject of a Peace Commission reported a series of resolutions:

1. That a Peace Commission be appointed to prepare a liturgy, and when ready to report the present Synod shall be authorized to convene in a special session.

2. That in the interval in using any existing liturgy pastors and congregations be recommended to have regard for the spirit and tenor of the Peace Contract.

3. That a committee be appointed to provide a hymn-book for the whole English portion of the Church.

After a warm discussion the report was adopted.

The next session of the Synod will convene at Baltimore, Md., at 8 p. m., May 7, 1884, in the Third Reformed Church.

In answer to a message from Wooster, O., inquiring when the Synod could hear a delegate from the Presbyterian Church, the Synod consented to receive the delegate at his convenience. This is regarded as important, in that it looks favorable to an alliance between the two Churches. The Synod decided that the Finance Committee shall pay one-third of the necessary expenses of the delegates from west of the Mississippi River.

The session will probably last till Wednesday evening.

AT DECATUR, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., May 23.—The annual meeting of the German Methodist Conference of the Belleville District adjourned here this morning, after a five days' session, and the twenty-five visiting ministers have gone home. The time of the session was devoted principally to the discussion of theological questions and in giving instruction in religious work. The State Christian Sunday-School Convention will be held here, commencing on June 7, and the first annual Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Illinois will commence at Macon, in this county, June 2.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

STAUNTON, Va., May 23.—At the session of the General Assembly this morning, a message of fraternal greeting was read from the General Conference of the United Brethren in Christ, in session at Lisbon, Ia. It was appropriately referred.

The question of retrenchment and reform was discussed by Hopkins, of Virginia, who was replied to by the Rev. S. Kyler Martin, leader of the reformers. Pending its further consideration the Assembly adjourned.

THE COUNCIL.

Messrs. Wallar, Gurney, McGarigle, and De Wolf Reappointed.

The Committees of the Council Are Selected at Last.

Hildreth Makes Another Attempt to Break Down the Fire Ordinance.

The La Salle Street Vacation Ordinance Referred to a Committee.

The Council held a regular weekly meeting last evening, Mayor Harrison in the chair, and all the Aldermen present.

A BATCH OF APPOINTMENTS.

A communication was received from the Mayor notifying the Council of the following appointments, and asking for their confirmation: Controller, Theodore T. Gurney; Commissioner of Public Works, Charles S. Waller; Chief of Police, William J. McGarigle; Fire Marshal, Dennis J. Sweenie; Commissioner of Health, Oscar C. De Wolf. On motion of Ald. Dixon, the appointments were unanimously approved.

THE COMMITTEES.

Ald. Everett called up the matter of Committees, saying that the question of organization ought to be settled one way or the other without further delay.

Ald. Cullerton moved that the list submitted by the Special Committee a week ago be adopted.

The motion was lost—yeas, 13; nays, 20—as follows:

Yeas—Wickersham, Burke, Sheridan, Cullerton, Altpeter, Hildreth, Riordan, Peevey, Hulbert, Hirsch, Young, Meyer (Fifteenth Ward), Barrett—13.

Nays—Dixon, Appleton, Shorey, Phelps, Watkins, Wetherell, Lawler, Purcell, Schroeder, Nelson, Bond, Dean, Everett, Brady, Wanzer, Imhof, Meier (Sixteenth Ward), Murphy, Burley, Blair—20.

Ald. Everett submitted another list, and moved that it be concurred in.

Ald. Cullerton moved that it be referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Everett, Dixon, Lawler, Hildreth, and Burley.

A tedious, uninteresting talk followed, Ald. Cullerton being especially out of humor. The principal point he made was that the list of Committees had been increased by splitting the one on Fire and Water and adding one on Sewerage, in violation of the charter.

Ald. Lawler moved to lay Cullerton's motion on the table.

This was lost—yeas, 15; nays, 20—as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Shorey, Phelps, Watkins, Wetherell, Lawler, Nelson, Everett, Brady, Wanzer, Imhof, Meier (Sixteenth Ward), Murphy, Burley, Blair—15.

Nays—Wickersham, Sanders, Appleton, Burke, Sheridan, Cullerton, Altpeter, Hildreth, Riordan, Purcell, Peevey, Schroeder, Bond, Dean, Hulbert, Stauber, Hirsch, Young, Meyer (Fifteenth Ward), Barrett—20.

Much talk followed, and Ald. Cullerton finally, by consent, withdrew his motion, and moved to refer the whole matter to the Mayor.

His Honor declined to act.

Ald. Cullerton renewed his motion.

Ald. Dixon, Everett, and Burley said they wouldn't serve.

Ald. Cullerton submitted an ordinance directing the Mayor to present a list of Standing Committees.

The Chairman decided that it was out of order, since a motion to refer was pending.

The motion was lost—yeas, 7; nays, 28—as follows:

Yeas—Phelps, Cullerton, Altpeter, Hildreth, Riordan, Bond, Barrett—7.

Nays—Wickersham, Dixon, Sanders, Appleton, Shorey, Watkins, Wetherell, Burke, Sheridan, Lawler, Purcell, Peevey, Schroeder, Nelson, Dean, Hulbert, Everett, Brady, Wanzer, Stauber, Hirsch, Young, Meyer (Fifteenth Ward), Imhof, Meier (Sixteenth Ward), Murphy, Burley, Blair—28.

Ald. Everett offered an amendment to the list, and so did Ald. Cullerton, the latter wasting half an hour in talking.

Ald. Hildreth put in as a substitute an ordinance authorizing the Mayor to appoint the committees, and repealing conflicting ordinances.

Ald. Cullerton made another long speech, desiring some one of the majority to move to reconsider the vote by which the list of the Special Committee was lost.

Ald. Everett moved the previous question, but withdrew the motion to allow Ald. Smyth to make a speech.

Ald. Smyth attacked the substitute on the ground that it would establish "one-man power," which was foreign to our institutions.

Ald. Everett moved the previous question.

Ald. Schroeder arose.

Ald. Hildreth said he (Schroeder) wanted to move to reconsider.

The Chair rode over Everett, refused to entertain his motion, and allowed Scroeder to state his.

The previous question was not ordered—yeas, 14; nays, 21,—as follows:

Yeas—Wickersham, Sanders, Appleton, Cullerton, Altpeter, Riordan, Smyth, Schroeder, Dean, Hulbert, Everett, Brady, Wanzer, Hirsch—14.

Nays—Dixon, Shorey, Phelps, Watkins, Wetherell, Burke, Sheridan, Hildreth, Lawler, Purcell, Peevey, Nelson, Bond, Stauber, Young, Meyer (Fifteenth Ward), Imhof, Meier (Sixteenth Ward), Murphy, Barrett, Burley, Blair—21.

A vote however, was at once taken on the motion to reconsider, and it was agreed to,—yeas 23, nays 13,—as follows:

Yeas—Weckersham, Sanders, Appleton, Burke, Sheridan, Cullerton, Altpeter, Hildreth, Riordan, Purcell, Smyth, Peevey, Schroeder, Nelson, Bond, Dean, Hulbert, Brady, Stauber, Hirsch, Young, Meyer (Fifteenth Ward), Barrett—23.

Nays—Dixon, Shorey, Phelps, Watkins, Wetherell, Lawler, Everett, Wanzer, Imhof, Meier (Sixteenth Ward), Murphy, Burley, Blair—13.

The substitute was withdrawn, as was Ald. Cullerton's amendment, making Everett Chairman of the Committee on Water instead of Hildreth.

Ald. Everett offered his list as a substitute for that of the Special Committee.

After more talk the substitute was lost,—yeas 11, nays 25,—as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Shorey, Watkins, Wetherell, Everett, Brady, Wanzer, Meier (Sixteenth Ward), Murphy, Burley, Blair—11.

Nays—Wickersham, Sanders, Appleton, Phelps, Burke, Sheridan, Cullerton, Altpeter, Hildreth, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Smith, Peevey, Schroeder, Nelson, Bond, Dean, Hulbert, Stauber, Hirsch, Young, Meyer (Fifteenth Ward), Imhof, Barrett—25.

A LIST AGREED ON.

The question then recurred on a motion of Ald. Cullerton to adopt the list of the Special Committee, and it was agreed to,—yeas 20, nays 16,—as follows:

Yeas—Wickersham, Sanders, Burke, Cullerton, Altpeter, Hildreth, Riordan, Purcell, Smyth, Peevey, Schroeder, Nelson, Bond, Hulbert, Brady, Stauber, Hirsch, Young, Meyer (Fifteenth Ward), Barrett—20.

Nays—Dixon, Appleton, Shorey, Phelps, Watkins, Wetherell, Sheridan, Lawler, Dean, Everett, Wanzer, Imhof, Meier (Sixteenth Ward), Murphy, Burley, Blair—16.

The following is a list of the committees adopted:

Finance—Ald. Burley, Cullerton, Phelps, Sanders, Dean.

Judiciary—Young, Shorey, Cullerton, Smyth, Wickersham.

Schools—Stauber, Shorey, Hildreth, Burke, Everett.

Railroads—Bond, Riordan, C. Meier, Sheridan, Brady.

Fire and Water—Everett, Purcell, Murphy, Wetherell, Hirsch.

Health and County Relations—Wickersham, Peevey, Imhof, Altpeter, Brady.

Gaslights—Sanders, Stauber, Bond, Barrett, Schroeder.

Public Buildings—Hildreth, Phelps, Dixon, Blair, Hirsch.

Elections—Hulbert, Purcell, Altpeter, Murphy, Brady.

Streets and Alleys, S. D.—Watkins, Dixon, Burke, Altpeter, Phelps.

Streets and Alleys, N. D.—A. Meyer, Imhof, Barrett, Blair.

Streets and Alleys, W. D.—Lawler, Hildreth, Altpeter, Peevey, Nelson, Dean, Hulbert, Wanzer, Hirsch.

Police—Riordan, Sheridan, Hulbert, A. Meyer, Watkins.

Wharves and Public Grounds—Peevey, Schroeder, Lawler, Wetherell, Appleton.

Harbor and Bridges—Dixon, Bond, Nelson, Wanzer, Imhof.

Markets—Schroeder, Burley, Sanders, Wetherell, Smyth.

Wharfing Privileges—C. Meier, Young, Nelson, Wickersham, Burley.

Bridewell—Smyth, Riordan, Shorey, Everett, Stauber.

Licenses—Purcell, Appleton, Wanzer, Dean, Blair.

Local Assessments—Murphy, Burke, Lawler, C. Meier, Young.

Printing—Barrett, A. Meyer, Watkins, Sheridan, Cullerton.

Ald. Shorey declined to serve on the Judiciary Committee, and Ald. Dean was substituted.

Ald. Burley offered an order, which was adopted, rescinding the one requiring the Finance Committee to audit bills against the city before they are paid by the Controller.

Ald. Cullerton moved that

THE ORDINANCE FOR THE VACATION OF LA SALLE STREET

be made a special order for Monday week.

Ald. Peevey said it was only fair that the ordinance should be referred to the appropriate Committee, and he made a motion to that effect.

Alderman Wickersham opposed this because it involved a delay of several months, and would do no good. The new Aldermen could get all the information they wanted in the Council.

The motion to refer was agreed to,—yeas 22, nays 13,—as follows:

Yeas—Phelps, Watkins, Wetherell, Burke, Sheridan, Lawler, Smyth, Peevey, Nelson, Bond, Dean, Hulbert, Everett, Brady, Hirsch, Meyer (Fifteenth Ward), Imhof, Meier (Sixteenth Ward), Murphy, Barrett, Burley, Blair—22.

Nays—Wickersham, Dixon, Sanders, Appleton, Shorey Cullerton, Hildreth, Riordan, Purcell, Schroder, Wanzer, Stauber, Young—13.

Ald. Hildreth offered an ordinance, which was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water, authorizing

THE ERECTION OF FRAME BUILDINGS,

20x30, and seventeen feet high, in the following districts: West Side, south of Fourteenth, west of Ashland avenue and north of North avenue; South Side, south of Twenty-second street, west of Clark; North Side, north of North avenue.

Ald. Peevey presented an order, which was sent to the Committee on Police, directing the Mayor to remove from the streets all beggars, medicants, and all who by exhibiting themselves and their infirmities seek to obtain money.

Ald. Wickersham presented a petition for the Chicago & Western Indiana asking permission to

EXTEND THEIR UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPH CABLE

from Twelfth street to their general offices on Dearborn street. It was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, South.

LIGHTING WITH OIL.

Ald. Everett introduced a resolution that an an appropriation had been made for lighting certain streets with oil, $10,000 of which was to be used on streets where assessments for lamp-posts had been made, and that 250 such assessments had been made, and ordering that the Controller at once cause the Illinois Gas Company, with which a contract exists, to proceed to supply the lamp-posts and light such streets. The document was referred to the Committee on Gas.

A petition was presented calling upon the West Division Railway Company to run cars to Central Park every twelve minutes up to 10 o'clock at night, and to California avenue every six minutes up to 12 o'clock. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Ald. Wickersham handed in a petition of liverymen asking the repeal of the ordinance requiring them to use lights on their carriages at night. Referred to the Committee on Licenses.

The Council then adjourned.

OBITUARY.

THE HON. ANTHONY L. KNAPP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23.—The Hon. Anthony L. Knapp, whose serious illness was announced in to-day's TRIBUNE, died this evening at 8 o'clock of dropsy of the heart. Mr. Knapp was born in Middletown, Delaware County, New York, June 14, 1828. He removed with his family to Illinois in 1839, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1849, settling in Jerseyville. He was elected to the State Senate in 1858, attending the sessions of 1859-'61. In the latter year he was elected as Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by Gen. John A. McClernand's resignation, serving on the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. In 1862 he was re-elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving on the Committee on Private Land Claims. Considering his brief service, Mr. Knapp made quite a reputation in Congress. Some of the speeches he made in the House on the objects of the War were circulated as campaign documents by the Democratic party in the campaign of 1864. After leaving Congress Mr. Knapp practiced law for two years in Chicago, removing to this city in 1867. In 1869 he formed a law partnership under the name of Robinson, Knapp & Shutt, with the Hon. James C. Robinson, ex-Congressman, and the Hon. William E. Shutt, present State Senator. He has always been regarded by the Bar and general public as a lawyer of very great ability, while as a citizen he was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him. As a jurist Mr. Knapp had few superiors. He was a lawyer, not a pettifogger. Few men could present a legal proposition with greater clearness or more logically than he. While in Chicago he married Miss Henrietta Smith, of that city. From this union one child remains, Toney W., now 10 years of age.

MRS. STEPHEN WINANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLANO, Ill., May 23.—The funeral of Mrs. Stephen Winans, who died yesterday of consumption, after a lingering illness of over a year, occurred to-day, and was attended by a very large concourse of sorrowing friends. She was the wife of one of our oldest merchants, and leaves one of the most beautiful homes in town and an unusually interesting family of young children motherless.

D. ALLEN BROWN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23.—D. Allen Brown died this afternoon, in his 25th year, a victim to the dread disease, consumption. He has for several years been in the drug business in this city, where he passed his life, and no young man in Springfield was more highly esteemed and universally popular than "Al" Brown.

MRS. CATHARINE COFFIN.

CINCINNATI, O., May 23.—Mrs. Catharine Coffin, widow of the late Levi Coffin, died yesterday at her residence at Avondale. She, with her husband, was widely known during the slavery times as among the most active helpers of fugitives on their way to Canada.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Officers of the Western Union Company Inspecting the New Purchase in the Northwest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 23.—Col. R. C. Clowry, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Chicago, accompanied by M. C. Bristol, Superintendent of Construction, and James Merrihew, General Inspector of the line, arrived in this city this morning to make a complete examination of the Northwestern possessions at this point which have come under the control of the Western Union by the terms of the recent lease. Col. Clowry, who was interviewed today, states that the preliminaries of the perpetual lease of the Northwestern lines, franchises, etc., to the Western Union are completed, and it remains only for the stockholders of the former company to ratify the arrangement. It is also the purpose of the Western Union to fulfill all the contracts of the Northwestern, and to extend the lines in every direction not now covered, according as the business will warrant. The lines will be put in the best of order after the inspection by himself and by Mr. Merrihew, who will remain in this vicinity for two or three weeks. He is of the opinion also that rates will be materially reduced and the efficiency of the line increased wherever possible. As the field of the Northwestern is very large, he thinks a separate district will have to be made of it, with the Superintendent's headquarters probably in this city. The officers of the Northwestern will all retire. As to Superintendent Haskins, who is in charge of the office at Milwaukee, he said that he was unable to say whether he world retire from the service of the Company or not. Messrs. Clowry and Bristol will remain in the city until to-morrow, leaving, as before stated, Mr. Merrihew to look over matters the next three weeks. The change in the management will take place July 1.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Arrived, the steamships Vandalia, from Hamburg, and Furnesia from Glasgow.

LONDON, May 23.—Arrived, the steamers City of Richmond, Govino, Victoria, Polynesian, and State of Nebraska from American ports.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Arrived, the England, from Liverpool.

LONDON, May 23.—Arrived out, the steamers Buenos Ayrean, Lascilles, Titonia, and Washington from American ports.

COL. SCOTT'S FUNERAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 23.—Arrangements for the funeral of the late Col. Thomas A. Scott have been completed. The services will be held at the house at Woodburn, where the pall-bearers and the family will assemble, and the interment will take place at 5 o'clock at Woodlands Cemetery. The following gentlemen will act as pall-bearers: George B. Roberts, A. J. Cossatt, the Hon. John Scott, Frank Thomson, John P. Green, R. D. Barclay, George D. Kembhoar, and Col. William B. Forney, of Lancaster. The funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon.

WANTS A WORLD'S FAIR.

BOSTON, May 23.—The Presidents of the various mercantile associations of Boston have called a meeting for the 25th inst. for the purpose of considering the possibility of inaugurating a World's Fair in this city in 1885.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A Divorced Man Steals his Child from its Mother at Plano, Ill.

A Bloodless Duel Between a Couple of the Louisiana Chivalry.

Judge Lynch Makes Short Work of Two Desperadoes in Colorado.

Two Young Arkansans Fight a Fatal Duel About a Lady.

A TERRIBLE INCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PAXTON, Ill., May 23.—A supposed attempt at burglary was the cause of a terrible incident at Gibson City, this county, last Saturday night. About 11:30 p. m. County-Superintendent S. A. Armstrong was aroused by a man knocking at his door and demanding admission. Asking who he was, he received the reply: "Want you to open this door; don't want any fooling about this business." The intruder still attempting to break down the door, a gun was resorted to, and a charge of shot fired through the half window and half-door, into the back of the party. Soon after he visited a neighbor, who discovered the wound after knocking him down. He was found to be John Norton, a coal-heaver on the Wabash, who resides with his family in Gibson. He bears a hard character, but disclaims any burglarious intent, claiming that he was so beastly drunk that he knew nothing of his acts. He and the citizens relieved Armstrong from all blame in the matter. Norton will probably die, as the wound was very severe.

ATTEMPTED PARRICIDE.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 23.—Word has been received here from the Village of Renfrew that Bridget Scully, 25 years of age, daughter of John Scully, of the Township of Brougham, made a desperate attempt to murder her father while he was asleep in bed. She had risen some time before daybreak and lighted a fire to heat a quantity of water, which she dashed over him without warning. Fortunately his eyes were closed, or he would have been blinded, as the hot water scalded his face so that the skin peeled off. The pain woke him instantly, and he at once began to tear his shirt off, but before he could do so, Bridget struck at him with an ax, inflicting an ugly wound on the back of his head. Without waiting to put on his clothes, Scully rushed out of the house and made his way to his brother's place, a few rods off, closely pursued by the demented woman. She was secured and prevented from doing any further mischief.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

QUEBEC, May 23.—In the Legislative Assembly Saturday night, Lavelle, member for Joliette, formally charged the Hon. George Irvene, late Attorney-General of this Province, with having on March 22, 1881, at the Sheriff's sale of the Levis & Kennebec Railway, entered into a conspiracy to defraud the creditors of the Company and the Government by promising Robert Cowan, a manufacturer of Montreal, who was then bidding, $1,000 in order to prevent the sale from realizing a high price, and that in consequence of this the road was knocked down at $192,000, a sum much less than the subsidy paid by the Government to the Railway Company. After a long debate the matter was allowed to stand till the return of Irvene, who is at present in Montreal.

A BLOODLESS DUEL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.—A duel was fought in the Parish of St. James last Thursday between J. E. Poche and A. B. Roman, both creoles. The former is a brother of the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and the latter a son of ex-Gov. Roman, and editor of a local paper called the *Louisianaise*. Roman's paper has assailed Louisiana officials unsparingly, going so far as to suggest the personal dishonor of the Executive and the Supreme Court. Smith & Wesson pistols were used, at ten paces. Three shots were fired without effect, when Roman's pantaloons were lacerated by Poche's bullet. Poche expressed satisfaction, each acknowledged to be a gentleman, shook hands, and retired.

ABDUCTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLANO, Ill., May 23.—A clear case of abduction occurred here to-day. The particulars are briefly these: About one year ago Mrs. Charles Franklin secured a divorce from her husband in the Kendall County Circuit Court, together with the custody of an only child,—a bright little boy of 8 years of age. This morning Mr. Franklin appeared upon the streets after a protracted absence, and prowled around the house of his once happy wife until he succeeded in capturing the little fellow, when he slid away to parts unknown. Mr. George Stickney, a brother of the deserted woman, at once started in search of the kidnaper, but nothing has yet been heard of him.

FIGHT WITH REVENUE OFFICERS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 23.—United States Marshal Blythe received yesterday through Deputy-Collector Jillson the particulars of the shooting affray in Pickens County on last Thursday morning between Revenue Officers Gray and Looper and two illicit distillers named Alexander, father and son. Jacob Alexander, the son, ran out of his house, both doors of which were guarded by revenue officers, and fired a pistol at Looper, who returned the fire with a shotgun, inflicting serious, perhaps fatal, wounds on Alexander. The officers destroyed one eighty-six gallon still and about 1,700 gallons of mash and beer.

THE PERSECUTED SMITH FAMILY.

VANCEBURG, Ky., May 23.—John Smith, on whom the wrath of the Regulators had been visited twice, reached here last night with his son. They state that yesterday a party of men visited his house in the eastern part of the county and opened fire on the members of his family, wounding Mrs. Smith and one son. Smith and the older son escaped amid a shower of bullets. Fifteen or twenty shots in all were fired. Smith arranged with parties to bring his family to this place. He knows not how seriously his wife and son are wounded. Smith claims to be ignorant of the cause of the persecution.

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA CROSSE, Wis., May 23.—After the jury had returned a verdict of sanity in the Bennett-Haegle murder case Saturday it was thought little time would be occupied in trying Bennett on the original charge of murder, as the fact of the murder had been admitted. The aim of the defense was to persuade the jury to return a verdict of murder in the second degree. The jury in the case retired at 6 o'clock, and in a few minutes brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. A motion was made immediately for a new trial, which will probably be granted.

KILLED BY A REVENUE AGENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—John McFarlane, formerly owner of the Ivanpah Mine, was killed while resisting Revenue-Agent Hisom, who had gone to the mine to seize the property for failure to pay internal revenue tax on scrip issued by the Mining Company. McFarlane had a claim against the mine, and had possession, but agreed to give it up to the revenue agent, then suddenly attacked him by discharging a gun and stabbing him with a knife. Hisom fired in self-defense. McFarlane was well known and his death is much regretted.

A SOUTH CAROLINA FRATRICIDE.

GREENVILLE, S. C., May 23.—Edward Wallace, living at Welling Mills, had a quarrel with his brother Tim about a hoe. No one saw the affray, but Tim was found stabbed to death, and his brother near by with a bloody knife in his hand. The fratricide claimed that he committed the act in self-defense, and that his brother had attempted to brain him with a hoe. He surrendered himself.

THE SIKESTON DESPERADOES.

CAIRO, Ill., May 23.—Sheriff R. J. Walters passed through here this afternoon for St. Louis with Meyers, Brown, and Mitchell, the three surviving Sikeston desperadoes.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 23.—Sheriff Waters, of New Madrid County, who had in charge the two desperadoes, Meyers and Brown, who were captured in Wayne County last Friday, fearing they would be lynched if he took them to New Madrid, the scene of their first murder, crossed over to Hickman, Ky., with them, and there telegraphed Gov. Crittenden, who instructed him to bring them to St. Louis. This he did, arriving here late to-night by rail from Cairo. The prisoners will be kept here until they can be otherwise safely disposed of.

AN UNSAFE JAIL.

ARKANSAS CITY, Ark., May 23.—Three prisoners broke jail here Friday night. They cut a hole in the bottom of the jail. The water was about three feet around the jail. Two guards were on watch, but did not discover it until morning. One prisoner, a white man, was charged with murder in the first degree. He and one of the others have not yet been captured. One, charged with larceny, was captured early Saturday morning near town, and Sunday two more prisoners escaped, one of whom, Ben Paxton, is under sentence to be hung June 17 for killing Johnson. All are colored.

AT SIX PACES.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 23.—Two young men named Austin and Brannon quarreled at Cedar, Scott County, Sunday, about a young lady. To settle the dispute they measured off five or six paces of ground, placed themselves opposit each other, and at a given signal fired five or six shots each. Brannon fell mortally wounded. Austin was arrested but escaped, and is still at large.

KILLED HIS LANDLORD.

HICKMAN, Ky., May 23.—David Newsom, white, was killed by Ben Newsom, colored, last evening. Ben had been a tenant on David's farm, but they quarreled, and he was taking his furniture away, when the quarrel was renewed, and Ben, with an ax, split open the head of his landlord. Ben went to Dancyville, Tenn., and gave himself up.

A TENNESSEE KILLING.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 23.—Sam Decherd, colored, killed a negro man named Jim West last night in this city by shooting him through the head. West had a grudge against Decherd, and was following him with the intention of killing him, when Decherd pulled a pistol and began shooting, one ball taking effect.

TRIED TO KILL HIS WIFE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., May 23.—James Snyder, of this city, was sent to jail to-day for attempting to brain his wife and 11-days-old babe last night while drunk. He has several times threatened death to his wife. She complained of him, and he will now await the action of the Grand Jury.

PARDONED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23.—The Governor has pardoned Michael Kavanaugh, who was sentenced to the Penitentiary for eighteen months by the Sangamon County Circuit Court in May, 1880, under conviction for an assault with intent to kill.

CALPHURNIA WILCOX.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., May 23.—Mrs. Dr. Calphurnia Wilcox was examined this afternoon on a charge of criminal abortion and held to trial at the Circuit Court in bonds of $500. The evidence is most conclusive, the victim swearing against her.

JUDGE LYNCH IN COLORADO.

DENVER, Colo., May 23.—The United States Marshal to-day received a telegram saying that Billy Leroy and a confederate calling himself Sam Potter were taken to Del Norte last night. An hour after arrival the prisoners were lynched by citizens.

A RAVISHER LYNCHED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 23.—Cherry Nicholls, the negro who ravished and murdered a little colored girl, was taken from jail in Bienville Parish on Saturday and hanged and filled with shot.

A DRUNKEN ROW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 23.—At Colfax, McLean County, Saturday night, there was a drunken row, in which a resident named Alexander Kilpatrick received probably a fatal wound.

CHARGED WITH GRAND LARCENY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 23.—Charles McCann was arrested here to-day by Detective Janssen on an order of Superintendent of Police McGarigle, of Chicago, on a charge of grand larceny.

KILLED HIS MAN.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 23.—Bid McEwen shot and killed George Brown in Bray's saloon, Dederick street, at 12:30 a. m. The shooting was occasioned by a dispute over a game of cards.

CINCINNATI'S MAYOR.

He Has Become Very Unpopular with the Democrats—They Propose to Hold a Public Meeting and Denounce His Conduct Since His Elevation to Office.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., May 23.—A hall has been hired and a meeting called by a number of Democrats of this city for the purpose of denouncing the policy of the Reform Mayor, Mr. William Means. The meeting will be held on Saturday night next, and is called by some of the most prominent Democrats who are accustomed to mix in local politics. The complaint against Mayor Means is, that he is untrue to the party who elected him, and it is proposed to formally announce his disloyalty at a public meeting called for that purpose, and to give him back to the easy-going and wealthy clique from whom he came. The Mayor was elected six weeks ago by a combination of the Democratic party and a considerable class of Republicans who were anxious to see certain reforms carried out touching liquor-selling and the observance of the Sabbath. Means, it was thought by the Democrats, could be easily handled, and half a dozen of the old party leaders each flattered himself that he would be the new Mayor's confidential adviser and the power behind the throne. When elected, however, Mr. Means announced that he wanted no advice from anybody, and, though supported by the whole Democratic party, would give none of its leaders a hearing as to how the patronage should be distributed. A few Democratic policemen received appointments, but it was entirely through their own efforts. Those who depended upon the leaders of the party for recommendation and assistance had no attention paid to their applications. The same was true of applicants for other offices, and the rank and file of the party, as well as its leaders, have naturally became very sore, and the step which they have now resolved to take has been talked of for some time. The Reform Republicans have been better satisfied with the Mayor's course, for the reason that there has been some effort at reform, although the results are hardly appreciable. The Mayor is a life-long Democrat, but knows nothing about politices, and, being of an obstinate disposition, he got his porty by the ears at the very outset. The effect, of course, has been to greatly strengthen the Republicans. The Democratic victory at the spring election, unexpectedly to everybody, is proving to be one of the best things for the Republican party that could have happened.

THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.

MILWAUKEE, May 23.—The Duke of Sutherland and party left for St. Paul to-night by special train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN
RESOLVENT,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Changes as Seen and Felt, as they Daily Occur, After Using a Few Doses.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy, increase and hardiness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations of water brash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear cherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted in that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and function harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively, and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucus from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night-sweats and pains and feelings of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear, as the blood improves in purity and strength disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away, and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases, gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better" and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse,—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death, as in

CONSUMPTION

of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula-Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving Stone in the Bladder, and in all cases of

Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys.

In chronic cases of Leucorrhœa and Uterine diseases.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation. Taken in Teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S
READY
RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS
Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Influenza, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing.

Bowel Complaints,

Looseness, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS
THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA.
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE.
NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS.
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.
CHILBLAINS, AND FROST BITES.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY'S
Regulating Pills!

PERFECT PURGATIVES, SOOTHING APERIENTS, ACT WITHOUT PAIN, ALWAYS RELIABLE, AND NATURAL IN THEIR OPERATION.

A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above named disorders.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., NO. 32 WARREN-ST., COR. CHURCH-ST., NEW YORK.

☞ Information worth thousands will be sent to you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of Dr. Radway's old established R. R. R. Remedies than the base and worthless imitations of them. As there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills, be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

E. C. Ellis, of Boston, is at the Tremont.

T. J. Allen, of Galesburg, is at the Leland.

J. P. Warner, of Houston, Tex., is at the Sherman.

C. A. West, of Georgetown, Ky., is at the Sherman.

W. H. Bradley, of Milwaukee, is at the Tremont.

L. L. McCormick, of Lafayette, Ind., is at the Sherman.

George C. Burdett, of Troy, N. Y., is at the Sherman.

J. E. Caven, of the Kansas City *Times*, is at the Tremont.

Daniel Atwood, of Leavenworth, Kas., is at the Sherman.

Gen. Benet and Dr. V. McNally, U. S. A., are at the Pacific.

J. W. Miner, of the Omaha (Neb.) *Republican*, is at the Pacific.

Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Smyth, of New Orleans, are at the Palmer.

Congressman J. W. Singleton, of Quincy, Ill., is at the Pacific.

W. H. Elphinistone, of Newark, N. J., is registered at the Tremont.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Trask, of Albuquerque, N. M., are at the Palmer.

W. M. Smith, of Lexington, Ill., Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, is at the Pacific.

The first blackberries of the season arrived yesterday, and sold at 30 cents per quart.

P. G. Beam, General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is at the Tremont.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz and Prof. E. D. Leavitt, of Harvard College, are at the Pacific.

J. R. Scott, of Champaign, President of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, is at the Pacific.

John E. DeWitt, President of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston, is at the Pacific.

Dr. Walter Kempster, Superintendent of the State Insane Asylum, Winnebago, Wis., is at the Pacific.

J. Littigon Cobb, of Australia, and Isaac Mech, of Liverpool, are among the foreign arrivals at the Palmer.

C. F. De Sarneo and E. J. Sherwood, of London, England, and Mr. and Mrs. Shetell, of Canterbury, England, are at the Tremont.

Judges J. D. Platt, of Warren; John Moses, of Springfield; J. G. Wilson, of Geneva; and J. M. Bailey, of Freeport, Ill., are at the Pacific.

Mr. W. W. Byington, Superintendent of Agencies Mutual Benefit Life-Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., is at the Palmer House.

Charles H. Search, Manager of the Grand Central Theatre, Leadville, is at the Briggs House, on his way to New York on professional business.

Maj. T. C. Howard, actor manager and journalist of Leadville, arrived in town yesterday, on his way to New York. He is stopping at the Briggs House.

A jam in the river at Randolph street bridge yesterday morning caused a tremendous blockade. There was an unbroken string of cars and teams reaching from the river to State street.

A. Hoole, J. J. Dodsham, and D. Ward, Jr., of Sheffield, England; J. Wightman, of Doncaster, England; A. M. Guild, of Scotland; and L. Van de Velde and family, of Holland, are at the Pacific.

J. C. Brocksmit, Auditor of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, and W. G. Swan, General Traffic Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, are at the Pacific.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manassee, optician, No. 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 61 deg.; 9 a. m., 61; 10 a. m., 61; 11 a. m., 64; 12 m., 65; 1 p. m., 66; 3 p. m., 66; 8 p. m., 58. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.75; 8 p. m., 29.71.

Jefferson Davis, whose visit to Chicago was noted in The Tribune of Sunday, did not leave Saturday night, but remained until the following day with Gen. Crafts J. Wright at the United States Marine Hospital in Lake View, leaving for Montreal Sunday evening.

John Corey, while passing the residence of J. T. Groves, No. 115 Loomis street, at 10 o'clock last night heard a child crying in the yard. The West Lake street patrol was summoned, and a boy baby about 1 day old which they found there was taken to the Foundlings' Home.

Justice Brayton yesterday overruled the motion to quash in the case of De Loid Safford, the New York attorney whom Joseph Lederer, the jeweler, charges with perjury. The hearing of evidence was then begun, but not concluded, the case being finally continued until this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Archbishop Feehan, when interviewed concerning the revision of the New Testament, stated that he did not look over the revision, and that the translations made at Douai were taken by Catholics as agreeing with the Latin Vulgate and the Greek version; hence no new revision is to them necessary.

The Presbyterian ministers will discuss the revised edition of the New Testament at a meeting to be held three weeks from yesterday. The Rev. J. H. Walker will then read a paper on the subject. He acknowledged yesterday that he believed it good, and he based his views on the excellent publication in The Tribune.

David Croak, a laborer, boarding at No. 284 Fifth avenue, and employed by a contractor named King upon a building at No. 170 Madison street, accidentally fell at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon from the fourth story and striking upon a shed roof in the rear was very severely injured. He was taken to the County Hospital.

E. W. Meddaugh, of Detroit, General Solicitor of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad; J. Q. A. Bean, of Boston, General Eastern Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; H. T. Gallup, Assistant General Freight Agent; and James Mills, General Passenger Agent of the Boston & Albany Railroad, Boston, are at the Palmer.

The Confectioners' Agents held their second meeting at Mechanics' Hall last evening. The Committee appointed to interview manufacturers reported that these were not anxious to join to any great extent, but rather to form an opposing alliance. They also endeavored to fix the grade of candies in order to compete with that of foreign manufacturers.

The Chicago La Crosse Club held its meeting last night at 54 West Lake street, with President Higgins in the chair. They received new members, and sent an order to Montreal for two dozen implements used in the game. They are putting their grounds corner of Chicago avenue and Wood street in a suitable condition preparatory to giving several exhibitions this season.

The First German Presbyterian Society that has been occupying the church edifice on Howe street, belonging to the Fourth Presbyterian Society, proposes to go elsewhere in the city. The vacated building will be put by the Fourth Presbyterian Society under the control of an efficient missionary, with the view of establishing a mission among the English speaking Germans.

The Directors of the North Side Turner Association held a meeting last evening and concluded to join the movement of the storekeepers on North Clark street to have the whole street decorated in an elegant manner for the coming Sängerfest. The Decoration Committee is hard at work, and they earnestly request the co-operation of all the business-men of North Clark street.

A stranger fell on the sidewalk at the corner of Madison and La Salle streets yesterday evening about 6 o'clock. Being unable to recover his feet, he was assisted by some persons who were passing, who found that it was impossible for him to speak. He was finally gotten upon his feet and helped into a neighboring physician's office. He was very well dressed and apparently middle-aged.

A squad of workmen are busily engaged in tearing down and removing the four-story brick building No. 177 Monroe street. Upon this lot and No. 179, which is now vacant, will immediately be erected a double store building, intended for wholesale business, by Messrs. Shepherd & Hatfield. The building will be five stories, of pressed brick with stone trimmings, 175 feet deep by 40 feet in width. The structure will probably cost $140,000. It is expected to be ready for occupancy by Sept. 1.

The Light Guard Veterans held a meeting at the Grand Pacific last evening. The subject of securing permanent rooms for the Society was discussed and the matter referred to a committee. A gold badge was adopted, the design being a Greek cross and tiger head, with the following inscription: "Chicago Light Guard Veterans. Organized 1854, reorganized 1881." It was also decided to have a lecture delivered as soon as practicable, setting forth the services performed by members of the Light Guard.

Officer Davis, of the West Madison Street Station, saw at the corner of West Lake and Peoria streets, yesterday afternoon two suspicious boys carrying a suspicious bundle in a suspicious way. His suspicions were aroused and he gave chase. The boys dropped the bundle and ran. One of them when captured and locked up at the station gave the name of Charles Burns, and his age as 15 years. In the forsaken bundle were found two white vests, two comforters, and a hunting-case silver watch—for all of which property owners are wanted at the West Madison Street Station.

A Tribune reporter yesterday morning met Senator Adams, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, and inquired of him regarding the fate of the bills relating to the militia now before the Committee. His reply was that the bill for new armories was killed; the appropriation for the State militia would be $80,000, instead of $100,000 as desired, and the probabilities were that the bill making the terms of Brigadier-Generals four years instead of life, and that reducing the term of service from five to three years, would pass. This will not be good news for the military people, who have looked fondly for a sufficient appropriation to keep a decent existence and build decent armories.

The members of Fort Dearborn Division, No. 1, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, were tendered an informal sociable last evening at their hall, No. 192 Washington street, by their commander, Maj. E. L. Brand. It was a "stag party," and representatives were present from Gauntlet, No. 4; Cosmopolitan, No. 6; Excelsior, No. 3; Washington, No. 32; and DeMolay, No. 3. The evening was very enjoyably passed in singing, feasting, toasting, and speech-making. A quartet rendered a number of selections, and those present enjoyed themselves highly. This order is to the Knights of Pythias what the Knights Templar are to the Masons, and these entertainments are becoming very popular.

Justice Summerfield yesterday heard a part of the evidence in the case of alleged perjury against John Hinsley, the man who fell down and broke his arm in Indianapolis, and, after getting judgment for $1,500 against that city for the accident, came to Chicago and got judgment for $2,300 on the same fracture by swearing that it occurred here. The only witnesses who testified yesterday were Mr. John A. Henry, City Attorney of Indianapolis, who defended the case there, and Mr. P. C. Hendricks, the stenographer, who was employed in the first case. Their testimony was to the effect, simply, that the defendant had gotten the judgment against the City of Indianapolis for having fallen on a defective pavement there and broken one of his arms in a certain place. After this much had been heard the case was continued to June 2, the defendant giving bond in the sum of $1,000.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday at St. Luke's hospital upon the body of Harvey R. Ward, a painter, 28 years of age, and found a verdict to the effect that he came to his death by reason of concussion of the brain, caused by a fall from a scaffold from which he was engaged in cleaning the exterior of the stone house No. 1903 Michigan avenue; at No. 114 North Clark street upon the body of the infant son, aged nineteen days, of William Wichman, who came to his death through asphyxia, produced by being overlaid by an older brother, aged 2 years; at the Morgue on the body of Ferdinand Stolz, Jr., a barber, aged 33 years, found dead in Lake Michigan, the cause of drowning not being designated; also at the Morgue on the body of an unknown man killed by Michigan Central cars on Sunday morning near Park row, and found a verdict of accidental death; also at the Morgue on an unknown man found yesterday morning in the lake at the foot of Park row by Officer Curtin. The man was apparently 30 years of age and five feet seven inches in hight; sandy haired and wore a blond mustache; dressed in a black linen frock coat and dark pantaloons and vest. The body had evidently been in the water a long time. In the pockets were found some business-cards of James Prince, house and sign painter at No. 807 West Madison street, but Mr. Prince was found safe at home.

A SHOE STRIKE.

At Tilt's shoe factory, 59 State street, a strike of not very formidable proportions was begun yesterday by a certain class of Crispins known as bottomers. Only eighteen bottomers are employed, but as all struck except three the effect was to temporarily cripple the establishment. The proprietor stated that he would not accede to the demand, and had advertised for new hands. Previous to the 1st of January last he had been paying the following scale of wages: Lasters, 20 cents per pair; inseamers, 35 cents; rounders, 20 cents; stitchers, 35 cents; making the total for bottoming a pair of shoes, $1.10.

On that date, in order to equalize the wages and still pay $1.10 per pair, he made a six months' contract with his men at the following rate, which, it will be seen, advanced some and reduced others: Lasters, 18¼ cents; inseamers, 36½ cents; rounders, 18¼ cents; stitchers, 36½ cents. On the strength of this rate of wages Mr. Tilt entered into six months' contracts with his customers for their shoe supply. The lasters and rounders now strike for a restoration of the twenty cent rate, while the inseamers and stitchers want an advance of 5 cents per pair.

Mr. Tilt says he told his men that if they would stick to the contract until July 1, he would then arrange a scale of wages based on market values of that date.

THE ILLINOIS IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE COMMITTEE

met in Judge Moran's court-room last evening, the Rev. Maurice J. Dorney, President of the League, occupying the chair. The delegates of the city clubs and representatives of the Leagues in Aurora, Canton, and Streator were present. The object was to prepare for a vigorous campaign in the State, and to appoint speakers to address the clubs and infuse new life into them. The delegates made reports from their several clubs, and, on application being made, speakers were appointed to address the Leagues at the next meetings.

Mr. Sullivan spoke against an article in a London paper which denounced Mr. Parnell and praised Mr. O'Conner Power. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Sullivan, T. P. O'Conner, and T. F. Cashman, was appointed to prepare resolutions favoring this view and report at the next meeting.

Mr. D. O'Conner, Treasurer of the Central League, presented a letter from Patrick Egan, Treasurer of the Irish National League, dated from Paris, in which he acknowledged the receipt of a draft for $1,000, of which $736 was subscribed by the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards, and the balance by the Central League, of this city. In behalf of the Home League, Mr. Egan extended the warmest thanks to the donors, and announced that the Irish were thoroughly united, the Orange North, for the first time for generations, being under the national banner.

The constitution was read and its arrangement and printing left to the Executive Committee.

Adjourned one week.

MARGARET FULLER.

The club-rooms of the Palmer House were thronged to their utmost capacity last night by the numerous members of the "Margaret Fuller Society" of Chicago and their guests, for the purpose of listening to an entertainment, musical and literary, of exceptional excellence, and celebrating the seventy-first anniversary of the birthday of one of America's most famous women. Mrs. Chandler delivered a short introductory address on the character of Margaret Fuller and the claims her genius possessed upon the hearts of all true women.

The first number was a piano solo by W. Seeboeck. The Chicago Quintet sang Abt's "Water Lily." Miss Maud Estelle Requa, in a beautiful evening costume, recited De Quincey's "Joan d'Arc." Mrs. Melville Clark gave Rubinstein's "Dream" song. Miss Edith Elliott recited "Josiah Allen's Wife at A. T. Stewart's Store." Joseph Singer gave a violin solo. The speech of Spartacus to the Envoys of Rome was delivered by Prof. H. M. Dickson. Songs by Mrs. Melville Clark and the quartet closed the entertainment.

THE SANGERFEST.

The prices for seats at the Sängerfest concerts have been fixed as follows:

Season tickets for one reserved seat in each of the seven concerts, $10, subscribers to the guarantee fund to have the privilege for five days prior to public sale to make their selections.

Family tickets for seven seats, $10; for any performance—only in Sec. 2.

Single reserved seats in Secs. 1 and 2, $2; in all other sections, $1.50.

General admission, $1.

Of the guarantee fund subscribed there have already been collected $56,000. The work of fitting up the Exposition Building was begun yesterday.

THE CITY-HALL.

There were forty-seven burial permits issued by the Registrar of Vital Statistics yesterday.

The Mayor granted but seven pardons from the Bridewell last week.

A building permit was issued yesterday to M. Turner for a three-story and basement store and dwelling, 35 by 60 feet, No. 418 West Twelfth street, to cost $4,500.

The Health Department issued 209 scavenger permits last week, and removed 615 dead animals, of which 457 were dogs. The Department condemned 2,600 pounds of meat of various kinds.

Mayor Harrison has been invited to deliver the annual address at the Commencement exercises of the Notre Dame University, which take place on the 23d of June, and he has accepted the invitation.

An estimate of $2,327 was issued yesterday by the Department of Public Works to Thomas Carney on account of street-cleaning. The first cleaning of the business streets for the season will commence this evening.

Secretary Ambler was about the City-Hall yesterday to inquire if there was not an ordinance to prevent the posting of obscene bills, pictures of naked women, etc. The revised ordinances provide for the suppression of this nuisance.

The water-tax receipts yesterday were very large. Only a few days more remain during which the 10 per cent discount will be allowed. On and after the 1st of June the rebate will be but 5 per cent. Those paying after the month of June will have to pay full rates.

Ald. Hildreth returned from Springfield yesterday, confident that the Legislature will pass a joint resolution submitting to the people an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the City of Chicago to issue $5,000,000 of bonds for the needless extension of its Water-Works.

The Mayor has appointed Messrs. Redmond Prindiville, George Schneider, John M. Clark, W. J. Hynes, and M. W. Fuller citizen delegates to the Hennepin Canal Convention. The Mayor will go himself. The party will leave this evening in a special car, berths in which can be secured at the Sherman House during to-day.

Mr. Alexander Jourdan, American Commercial Agent at Algiers, Africa, has written a letter to Mayor Harrison, asking information in regard to a person named Charbonier Denis, who was employed at one time at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, St. Louis, and who left afterwards for New Orleans, and is now supposed to be living in Chicago. If she is here, she should communicate with the Mayor.

The bids for street lumber and paving blocks were opened yesterday afternoon by the Commissioner of Public Works. There was but one bid for each of the three articles. One firm offered to furnish 500,000 feet of pine lumber at $10.50 per 1,000 feet; another firm proposed to furnish five-inch blocks at $12.50 per 1,000 feet, and another concern offered to furnish four-inch blocks at the same price. There will be 400,000 feet of each kind of blocks needed, and these bids will be accepted.

The Citizens' Association has sent a letter to the Mayor still complaining of continued violations of the ordinance in regard to street obstructions, including overhanging signs, fruit-stands, street-peddlers, covering the sidewalks with merchandise, standing vehicles on crowded thoroughfares, etc. The police are doing their best to remedy the evils complained of by order of the Chief, but have a great deal to contend with.

The Mayor stated yesterday that the new dog-licensing ordinance would be enforced. Up to this time only about 4,550 dog licenses have been taken out, and of these less than forty are for sluts. This is all owing to the fact that people who own sluts will not pay the $5 license, and the city loses in consequence. Out of 1,231 licenses granted for dogs within a few days but two were for sluts, while last year over 5,000 such animals were licensed, being fully 33 per cent of all the dog licenses issued during that time. This portion of the ordinance needs amending. There are over 12,000 dogs unlicensed in the city, though they are being killed off at the rate of over fifty a day. Those who own dogs and do not take out licenses will be prosecuted according to law, and the fact should not be overlooked that the penalty is $5 for keeping an unlicensed dog.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The Grand Jury will adjourn Saturday for one week.

Benjamin Hunter, a boy of 14 years, was brought from Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday on a requisition, and lodged in jail. He is wanted for the larceny of $450 from Lucy Dimick, of this city; $307 was found on his person. He claims to have found the money on the street.

The Grand Jury found four true bills yesterday, all of the smaller order. Among the no bills was one in the case of W. H. Bryan for stealing a few boards. He was bound over by a country Justice, who, it appears, fined him as well for the same offense. The amount involved was only a few dollars.

In the River Forest election case in the County Court yesterday Robert Lusk was allowed to file an intervening petition, and was made a party to the proceeding. He takes the place of Lussow in the case, and proposes to take an appeal from the lower court, which Lussow refused to do, and was given until the 25th to perfect the same.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The exportations of alcohol yesterday aggregated 130 barrels.

Twenty thousand dollars in gold and $3,000 in silver was paid out at the Sub-Treasury, the receipts in silver amounting to $2,000.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $31,648, of which $20,574 was for spirits, $3,445 for tobacco and cigars, $4,661 for beer, and $2,955 for special taxes.

The trial of W. J. Ralph, the match-bond capitalist, has been set for this morning, and the other cases will be called in order. Of these famous sharpers three are in the Penitentiary, one is dead, and the rest are awaiting trial, while Jim Baxter, who made the money, is luxuriating in Canada.

Michael Sharkey has been prosperous in dealing out beer at No. 300 West Harrison street, and his prosperity is measured by the fact that he had saved up $300 in bills. A few days ago Michael took down his stove, and, distrusting the banks, hid his money in a cigar-box, which in turn was hidden in the chimney. A day later one of the customers of the place noticed smoke coming out of the hole, and when Michael reached his hiding-place the roll of notes was nearly consumed. Enough was left to secure their redemption, and this was why Mr. Sharkey visited Commissioner Hoyne's office yesterday and made the necessary affidavit as to the loss. He will get his money back, but next time he swears that he will hide it in an ice-house.

Following is the list of dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: John Garrick, 160 cords fire-wood; Marsh Bros. & Ransom, 1,200 telegraph poles, 3,000 cedar posts; Hitchcock & Foster, 6,030 railroad ties, 100 pounds maple sugar; John Vance, 9 packages household goods; Hitchcock & Foster, 12,540 railroad ties; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 577 boxes tin plate; J. S. Kirk & Co., 241 casks soda ash; Empire Warehouse Company, 3 boxes granit; Frazer & Southworth, 10,899 posts, 6,586 ties; Gerstenberg & Co., 3 cars barley; S. T. Lockwood & Co., 5 bales Hessians; Grommes & Ullrich, 153 cases and 17 casks brandy; Lyon & Healy, 21 cases musical instruments; Burley & Tyrrell, 7 cases chinaware; S. T. Lockwood & Co., 8 bales Hessians; J. M. Chapman & Co., 100 sacks salt; C. N. Dunham, 1 case books, earthenware, and manufactured brass; Marshall Field & Co., 12 cases dry goods; Lord, Stoutenburgh & Co., 5½ casks gin; Grommes & Ullrich, 100 cases wine; Chapin & Gore, 25 cases bitters; J. M. Aubrey, 1 case pictures, 1 case crystals; Benz & Weiss, 5 cars barley; Order, 200 sacks salt; Burley & Tyrrell, 14 packages earthenware. Collections, $4,822.

TRAFFIC IN BOYS.

ARREST OF A PADRONE AND HIS WIFE.

Officer O. L. Dudley, of the Illinois Humane Society, yesterday succeeded in unearthing a flagrant case of "padronism" and bringing the guilty parties before the Police Magistrate. The prosecution was brought for violation of a law passed in May, 1877, which provides that it shall be unlawful to employ children under 14 years of age as street-singers or beggars. The accused persons were Francois Vanheck and a woman who passes as his wife, and there is no doubt that they have been for years engaged in the practice of using children as beggars.

The Humane Society has been on the track of Vanheck for nearly two years. In January, 1880, a letter was received from the Pennsylvania Society for the Protection of Children, asking the Illinois Society to hunt up a boy named Charles Christian, a native of Coutrai, Belgium, who was believed to have fallen into the hands of the man Vanheck, who is also a Belgian. Nothing came of the investigation then made, but in July, 1880, the Philadelphia people wrote again, inclosing

A LETTER WHICH HAD BEEN RECEIVED

from the padrone. The letter was in the French language, and is translated as follows:

Chicago, 1880.—We have received your letter which gave us pleasure to learn that you are in good health and we are also in good health. As to the boy tell me if his mother's name is Lusia and if he has only one arm. I found him on the mountains in going hunting. Tell me in good faith how much you will give if I get you the boy and you will place the money with somebody else. Tell me in what way you will arrange it. Let me know as soon as possible. I will not remain in Chicago much longer. Waiting your answer I remain your sincere friend

Francois Vanheck, 144 West Lake street.

The Philadelphia Society at that time wrote that they had been in correspondence with the mother of the boy, who was stolen from Belgium in 1873 by a padrone named Louis Van den Diessen, who lived for some time at No. 527 East Third street, Philadelphia, and who deserted the boy in 1874. Vanheck at that time avoided arrest, and it was not until yesterday morning that Officer Dudley succeeded in capturing him and his alleged wife. They were found at No. 114 West Indiana street, and

WITH THEM WAS THE BOY CHRISTIAN

and another boy named Alfred Paillot. The latter belongs in New Orleans, and was hired from his parents for $4 per month, with the understanding that he should be brought up as a mendicant. The boy Christian claims to be 19 years of age, and is an undersized, sickly boy, who has lost his left arm. The New Orleans boy is a bright little fellow, probably about 13 years old.

It proved to be impossible to hold Vanheck on the charge growing out of the older boy's detention, but he was held in $300 bail to the Criminal Court on the other charge. The woman was discharged and the older boy was booked as destitute, so as to give the authorities an opportunity to correspond with his friends and the Philadelphia Society. The other boy was given into the hands of the Christian Brothers. There is no charge of ill-treatment or cruelty to the children, but the Illinois Humane Society is determined to break up the traffic in human lives carried on by these padrones, and will do everything possible to put an end to this form of white slavery.

DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.

VISIT TO PULLMAN—OFF FOR MILWAUKEE.

In response to an invitation extended by George M. Pullman, Esq., President of the Pullman Palace Car Company, the Duke of Sutherland and the party of gentlemen accompanying him on his tour of the United States went out to the Town of Pullman yesterday, to inspect the new works of the Company. The special train left the Van Buren street depot of the Illinois Central Road about 9 o'clock. It was composed of Mr. Pullman's palace-car and the handsome sleepers "Kewanee," and "Mendota." The train arrived at Pullman about half-past 9 o'clock, and the party was shown over the place by Mr. J. H. F. Wiers, manager of the works.

The Duke was very much interested in what he saw, as mechanical engineering is one of his hobbies, and he expressed admiration of the completeness of the works. When the party entered the engine-room the Duke's face brightened at the sight of the huge Corliss engine, and he made a minute examination of it. The boiler-rooms, carpenter shops, forges, and other branches were visited, and the construction of the celebrated paper wheels was watched with interest. After a tour through the various departments the party were conducted to a train of platform cars, and were run over the Company's tracks to the new brick-yards, which have just been put in operation.

The train was then run back to Kensington station, where the special was awaiting the party, and they reached the city about half-past 11 o'clock. A champagne and sandwich lunch was provided on the return trip, and it was heartily relished by the hungry and thirsty excursionists. Among the gentlemen who accompanied the Ducal party were Gen. John A. McDowell, Maj.-Gen. Irwin McDowell, and Maj. Malcolm McDowell, of San Francisco; George M. Pullman, A. B. Pullman, Capt. George M. Gray, L. M. Johnson, W. A. Lincoln, George F. Brown, J. H. Smith, and Robert Barry, of the Pullman Car Company; S. S. Beeman and N. F. Barrett, architects of the works; H. W. Jackson, attorney for the Company; J. H. F. Wiers, manager of the works; Peter Donahue, of the Central Pacific Railroad, and son, of San Francisco; James F. Warrick, British Vice-Consul; H. R. Hobart, of the *Railway Age*; Mayor Harrison, City Engineer Cregier, Gen. P. H. Sheridan, N. K. Fairbank, ex-Ald. John M. Clark, John B. Drake, W. W. Kimball, J. Russell Jones, C. M. Henderson, Norman Williams, A. J. Lieth, B. F. Ayer, Henry W. Rogers, President of the Board of Trade; and Messrs. Tillinghast and Stevens. The Ducal party was composed of the Duke of Sutherland, J. P. Bickersteth, J. P. Neele, O. L. Stevens, Maj.-Gen. W. H. Green, Henry Crossfield, and George Crossfield. The Duke and his friends were highly pleased with the trip.

The party left on the 12 o'clock train yesterday for St. Paul and Minneapolis, where they will spend some time.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

THE METHODISTS.

The Methodist ministers held their usual weekly meeting at their rooms in the Book Concern Building yesterday morning, Elder Willing presiding, and about thirty present.

The Rev. J. B. Tate, of the Alabama Conference, was introduced, and gave some account of the work in that State. He wanted five live, energetic men to go there, and also some money to help build a church in Birmingham. The ministers of the Southern Methodist Church didn't like Northern ministers, and there was considerable persecution of the latter. There were thirty-three ministers in the Conference, with 115 churches worth $24,000. The white Methodists would not mix with the colored ones. Public sentiment, however, was now turning toward the work. Birmingham was a "Western city." A great many Northern people were settling there, and it was growing rapidly. In 1879 it had a population of 1,000, and now has 7,000 or 8,000; and was becoming a great manufacturing place.

Bishop Merrill gave a brief account of his visit to the mission fields in Europe and India, saying that the great want in the former was churches, as it was difficult to get people to worship in private houses, they not being accustomed to it. The success in India had not been very great.

At the next meeting the Rev. Mr. Burns, of Joliet, will read a paper on the "Causes of Skepticism."

EPISCOPALIANS.

The regular Monday morning meeting of the Episcopalian clergy of Chicago was held yesterday morning at the Tremont House. The only business transacted was the discussion of ways and means for looking after the clergy and laity who will visit the city to attend the coming convention. It was also decided that upon the Monday after Whit Sunday Dr. Clinton Locke should give his opinion upon the revised edition of the New Testament.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

So many of the Presbyterian clergymen have gone to Buffalo to attend the sessions of the General Assembly that no meeting was held at their rooms in McCormick Block yesterday morning.

BROAD-TIRED WAGONS.

THEIR MANUFACTURE IN CHICAGO.

Yesterday afternoon a reporter called at the wagon manufactory of Schuttler & Hotz and inquired about the amount of business doing in broad-tire wagons. Mr. Hotz stated that the use of such vehicles was not very extensive, nor was it perceptibly increasing. There were a few sections of the country where none but broad-tire wagons ever could be used, and from such localities there was a steady though moderate patronage.

In reply to the question as to what localities were using them, Mr. Hotz stated that the lumber regions of Michigan, where there was heavy hauling on sawdust roads, used them exclusively, and the firm was now filling an order for shipment to California for use in the swamps. The principal demand is from Maryland, where wagons with four-inch tire are free of toll on the turnpikes, all other vehicles being rated according to the width of tire. They have been used in that State for a quarter of a century. Mr. Hotz said they were not superseding the narrower tire, but that in most of the places where they are used none other would answer the purpose. His opinion was that there would be objection to a four-inch tire for city use, one reason being that they could not run on the horse-car tracks, another being the fear of teamsters that they made too heavy hauling when the streets were soft with spring mud. He was in favor of a two and a half or three-inch tire. During the last ten years there had been in Chicago an increase of the maximum width of half an inch, the widest in 1870 being only two inches.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

CORPORATION-COUNSEL ADAMS' OPINION.

The opinion of Corporation-Counsel Adams in reference to the occupancy of the Lake-Front by the Exposition Building was handed to Controller Gurney yesterday by the Mayor. After giving a history of the Inter-State Exposition Company and its dealings with the city, he arrives at the following conclusions:

"First, that the Inter-State Industrial Exposition has, since May 1, 1876, occupied the premises in question without any permission whatever, and merely at sufferance.

"Second, that, by the terms of its own petition for permission to occupy the premises, and by the terms of the resolution passed in conformity with that petition, it is bound to remove the building from the premises when ordered to do so by the city.

"Third, the Inter-State Industrial Exposition, by permitting the Railroad Company to occupy any part of the premises, directly violated the terms upon which the Association was permitted to erect the Exposition Building and occupy the premises.

"If the city desires possession of the premises, and the Association declines to surrender such possession peaceably, I have no doubt that it can be ousted by an action at law."

Now that this opinion has been rendered, Controller Gurney proposes to have a fair rental for the property or compel the Exposition Company to vacate. He says that there will be no "ifs or ands" about that, because the city is in need of all the revenue it can secure, and if the Exposition Company desires to remain in possession of the ground it now occupies there will be no trouble if the proper lease is signed and a fair rental paid. The Controller insists upon having a thorough understanding between the Exposition Directors and the city.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

A regular meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon in the new Court-House. All of the Commissioners were present, and Chairman Purington presided.

The Committee on Public Buildings presented a report recommending the payments of estimates for work on the building to the amount of $34,391. Adopted. The same Committee reported in favor of the purchase of suitable furniture for the Judges' chambers and court-rooms. Adopted.

The Finance Committee recommended the adoption of a resolution in regard to the sale of the old Reform School property. It was made a special order for the next meeting.

DESTROYED BRIDGES.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges reported that the Committee had visited the Town of Niles, and found that four of the bridges across the river had been washed away by the recent flood. The sum of $3,600 was required to replace them, and the Committee recommended that the Board appropriate $1,500 of the money needed.

The Committee on Town and Town Accounts reported in favor of the payment of bills to the amount of $1,399.81. The Lemont Supervisor had asked that twenty-two persons in that town be sent to the County Poor-House, and the Committee reported in favor of granting his request. Adopted.

NO INCREASE OF SALARIES.

The Committee on Public Service recommended the payment of miscellaneous bills to the amount of $46.20. The Committee recommended that the application from the Deputy-Sheriffs and Bailiffs for an increase in salaries be refused, on account of the state of the county's finances, and reported in favor of keeping all salaries at the present figures, and placing all future petitions for an increase of salary on file.

Commissioner Ender submitted a minority report, recommending that the salaries be raised at the rate of $100 per year. He based his recommendation on the fact that other salaries had been raised without an objection.

Commissioner Wood spoke in favor of the majority report. He did not believe in bankrupting the county, and that would be the result unless the Board took some action to put a stop to these petitions. He believed the county employés were well paid, and thought the people's money could be used to better advantage than in spending it on salaries. Commissioners Senne and Stewart spoke in the same vein, and the majority report was finally adopted.

Commissioner Ayars submitted a resolution to the effect that the Committee on Charities take measures at once to abate the nuisance of the sewerage stench at the County Poor-House and Insane Asylum, as it was making life miserable for the residents of Irving Park and vicinity. It was made a special order for the next meeting.

Commissioner Wood moved that a joint committee, to consist of the Committees on Charities and Public Buildings, be appointed to report on the proposed

NEW COUNTY INFIRMARY

or Poor-House, as to where and when it should be built, how the land should be purchased, etc. Carried.

The Commissioner said he thought the name "Infirmary" would be better than Poor-House.

A resolution to close the county offices on Decoration-Day, it being a legal holiday, was offered by Commissioner Rheinwald, and adopted.

Commissioner O'Neill offered a resolution authorizing the Building Committee to instruct all contractors having unfinished contracts on the new Court-House to push their work more rapidly than they are doing, and if they failed to do so the Committee was authorized to hire men and finish the jobs at the expense of the contractors. The motion was adopted, only Commissioner Albright voting in the negative. A resolution instructing the Clerk to notify J. W. Norris & Co. that the time of their contract had expired was also adopted.

Commissioner Purington moved that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report at the next meeting of the Board as to what steps could be taken to compel the Chicago & Lemont Stone Company to finish its contract of laying the stone walk around the Court-House, which should have been completed May 1. Carried.

Commissioner Ender moved that all laborers employed in the building under Superintendent Handley be discharged forthwith, as the janitors could do their work, and their employment involved a useless expense of $500 per month. The motion was carried.

On motion of Commissioner Senne, William H. Richards was appointed head janitor in the new building, to be under the orders of the Committee on Public Service.

The Board then adjourned until one week from to-day.

THE WEEK'S MORTALITY.

A DIMINISHED NUMBER OF DEATHS.

The report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics for the past week shows that there were 270 deaths, against 361 the week previous, and 174 for the corresponding week of 1880, and 122 for 1879. Of the decedents 147 were males and 123 females; married 30, widows 7, and widowers 4. One hundred and sixty-five were born in Chicago, and 22 in other parts of the United States. Thirty-five came from Germany, and 21 from Ireland. There were 154 deaths of children under 5 years of age. The mortality equals an annual death-rate of 27.89 to each 1,000 of population.

A death-rate like the above does Chicago no credit. It should not be forgotten by those who claim that Chicago has such pure water, pure air, and first-class sewerage, that no city in the country has shown a larger average death-rate than this during the past few weeks. Furthermore, there has been no hot weather to speak of, yet the death-rate among children under 5 years of age is far too large to be passed idly by without attention from the health authorities. To be sure, there is a large falling-off as compared with the week previous, but the 154 deaths of children under 5 years of age at this time of the year is by far too large, especially where four-fifths are from what are known as filth or preventable disease. Twenty-two deaths from convulsions, twelve from croup, fourteen from cholera infantum, and nine from diphtheria tell their own story. Typhoid fevers among children prevail to a larger extent than usual, and are directly traceable to faulty sewerage in the premises where they originate, as is the case with nearly all the diseases of a similar nature. It is unfortunate that very few landlords and agents remedy the evils complained of until they are forced to by law, and, in many instances, make the repairs in a mean and niggardly way, so that another season, at farthest the same evils are again apparent. One death from typhus occurred in this city last week. This is a most deadly disease, and is what is known as ship-fever. It has been very prevalent in New York City, where it was introduced by emigrants, but no danger need be apprehended as to its spreading here, as the climate is not such as to propagate it or spread the contagion. There may be isolated cases of it, but they are only importations.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Yesterday seven new cases of small-pox were reported. One of these was dead when discovered. It was in a house at No. 30 Barbour street, where there had been other cases. The victim was a child but 4 years old. The death of two children was reported from the Hospital. The cases reported were at 392 Blue Island avenue, a child 12 years old; 289 West Twelfth street, a child 10 years old; 519 Canal street, another child; two children 3 and 4 years old respectively, at 298 Blackhawk street, and a little one 4 years old at 165 North Morgan. Six cases of measles were reported at one house at 175 Burling street. Scarlet-fever was reported from 115 Pearson, two cases at 65 Rush street, Room 586 Palmer House, 181 Lincoln street, and in the second story of the premises in the rear of 463 West Van Buren street.

DOMESTIC UNHAPPINESS.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND FALLS INTO THE CELLAR.

There was a queer case in the West Madison Street Police Court yesterday, and quite a sad tale of family discord would have cropped out had not Justice Walsh taken offense at the nature of some of the testimony. The contestants were Thomas J. Rouse and wife, of No. 390 West Madison street, and John Stephen Reeder, a bushy blond-haired, exquisitly-gotten-up little hair-dresser, who is Mrs. Rouse's partner in the hair business at the above-mentioned number. Mr. Rouse, who is a lank, lean grocer's clerk of middle age, had the little hair-dresser arrested for an assault with intent to do bodily injury, and when the case was brought to trial yesterday he exhibited a flatiron with blood and hair upon it, which he explained had in the hands of Reeder caused several ugly wounds about his head. The combat took place Sunday morning, and the complainant was explaining just how it all came about, when his wife, a muscular lady, who had "a front seat and a tab" in court, shrieked out that he was a liar, and rushing upon him clawed him furiously about the throat and hair. It was with difficulty that they could be separated, and then the Amazon was ordered to the rear of the room. Rouse was completely rattled by this time, and gave his evidence in such a way that the Justice shut down on him, and dismissed the case.

After futile efforts to get a new warrant, or have the case reinstated, Rouse left the station growling that he had not had justice, and vowing vengeance. From the stories which he told to relatives and friends it would appear that he has had a dog's life of it ever since Reeder entered into a business partnership with his wife. Idle suspicions against Reeder made him jealous, and Sunday he located himself where he could overhear the conversation of the two when alone and witness their doings. In the first place, he says, Reeder promised Mrs. Rouse a sewing-machine, a silk dress, and lots of other finery if she would only get rid of her husband. The conversation was summarily ended by Rouse accidentally slipping and falling down-stairs into the cellar, where he encountered the barber. Then came the fight, and Rouse, after getting the worst of it, made his way to the house of a sister on Halsted street, where his wounds were dressed. Later in the day when he returned to the house his wife slammed the door in his face, while Reeder menacingly walked to and fro at the front windows. The next morning he found his clothing on the porch, his wife having thrown it out during the night. In consequence of all this Mr. Rouse says he is a wofully injured man, and he intends to have justice if it takes all summer.

Mrs. Rouse indignantly denies the aspersions which her husband casts upon her character, and asserts that nothing improper took place between herself and Reeder Sunday or any other day, and she claims to have sent Reeder into the basement to see who was poking about there, as she feared burglars. She seems fully determined to continue the business partnership with Reeder, whether her husband likes it or not.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The Trustees met last evening, and went into Committee of the Whole on the report of Consulting-Engineer Cole on the proposed new water-works, which he recommended should be erected on the lake shore at Sixty-eighth street. There being no elevation suitable for a reservoir, the "direct supply" is the only one that can be depended on. Hyde Park, South Chicago, and Pullman are to be supplied, and also the suburbs known as Grand Crossing, Irondale, and Colehour. For these different services he recommends mains varying from twelve to twenty-four inches in diameter. Pumping engines should be built to meet the supply of only a few years hence, when, if the consumption warrant it, additional pumps can be erected. He thought a pump with a daily capacity of 5,000,000 gallons would answer for the present. Mr. Cole believed that such works as he described could be erected for about $95,000.

After some discussion the report was concurred in, and the Engineer was instructed to advertise for bids on a pump of 5,000,000 gallon power and nine miles of 16-inch pipe.

The police yesterday arrested Robert Bertren, Henry Gencuts, and Lee Agnew, of Chicago, charged with stealing clothing, harness, and other matter from the barn of Mr. Reed, on Belview avenue. The stuff was valued at $75.

A fire broke out last evening at half-past 6 in the barn of the Rev. Mr. Andrews, on the corner of Hyde Park avenue and Forty-third street. The barn was destroyed, but the loss was small.

The Board of Education of District No. 1 met at the High-School last evening. David A. Dewey, of Vermont, applied for position of Principal of the High-School. A report was received of the opening of the Forty-sixth Street School with forty-one pupils.

UNION VETERAN CLUB.

The Union Veteran Club held a meeting last night at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Louis Jacobs in the chair. Comrade Roberts reported that the Club had been assigned to Rosehill. A resolution was adopted that the Club attend to that cemetery in a body. Voluntary committees were organized to attend Oakwood and Calvary.

Reference having been made to the case of Mrs. Blodgett against the Old People's Home, it was resolved, on motion of Conrade Curtis, not to take any side in the dispute till the case now pending in the Courts be adjudicated.

The Chairman of the Decorative Committee was instructed to have the tickets for the memorial at the Grand Opera-House at the meeting on Saturday night for distribution.

The announcement was made that a memorial service would be conducted in St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of Maxwell street and Newberry avenue, by the Rev. J. W. Phelps on the evening of Sunday, May 29.

It was announced that the evergreens would be here Friday, and the comrades, with their lady friends, were requested to attend at the armory on Randolph street and prepare the wreaths, etc.

Adjourned.

PEYTON MUST DIE.

Charles Peyton, the colored man who was shot Sunday afternoon by King Meyer, the proprietor of a "cullud pussuns'" restaurant at No. 430 Clark street, lies at the County Hospital upon a bed from which he will probably never arise. The wound was at first considered not dangerous, but early yesterday morning the man's symptoms experienced such a change for the worse that there no longer existed any doubt as to the result of the injury. The man will die—just when cannot now be definitly stated. He may pass away to-day and he may linger on for days and weeks, and even perhaps till the horrible affliction of "bed-sores" gradually exhausts what little vitality the wound has left him. He is now paralyzed from the waist to the toes, the bullet in its course having affected the spine in such a way as to bring about that additional affliction. King Meyer, his assailant, was arraigned before Justice Wallace at the South Side Police Court yesterday morning, and was held without bail to await the result of his victim's injuries.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Miss Rose Wood, who is favorably known to the frequenters of Wallack's Theatre in New York, made her first appearance in Chicago last night in the part of *Camille*. She is in many respects a pleasing actress—in person, tall, slender, and comely; in manner, easy and graceful: and in method correct. We can imagine that, when surrounded by a company of actors as proficient as herself, she might assume the part of *Camille*, or *Frou Frou*, or any so-called emotional or ingenue rôle very acceptably. Under such circumstances she might be described as a good *Camille*, and be so in fact, inasmuch as she would give the character adequate representation, and contribute to the movement of the drama her full share.

But it is quite a different thing to assume the titular part in a play under conditions like those which have been described, and to take it in connection with the responsibility for the whole performance. This was the task that fell to Miss Wood last night; and her experience emphasized painfully both the evils of "star" acting and the difficulties of it. She impersonated *Camille* better than most actresses of good reputation could have done it. She was refined, smooth, finished, and correct; but she was also conventional and cold. Her *Camille* was passionless, soulless, insincere, and untrue,—not only to her lover, but to herself.

The key to the character of *Camille* is, of course, her capacity for self-sacrifice. The marvel is supposed to be that a woman of her class indulges in the secret luxury of a conscience; that she has a code of ethics and a standard of right and wrong which does not rest solely upon her perception of her own advantage. She has, besides, a certain reverence for purity in the abstract, and a feeble, groping, stumbling desire to realize it. All these feelings were latent in her until she knew *Armand* and learned to love him. Still they were elementary parts of her character. Her frivolity, gayety, love of luxury, vanity, and mercenariness were superficial, and worn at the last only as a mask to hide her deeper feelings.

Now, Miss Wood wears her mask, whenever it becomes necessary for her to put it on, most unskillfully, and she never really gets at her conscience at all. There is only the echo of despair in her sacrificial offerings. There is none of the grand consciousness of heroism or the stern conviction of duty to her lover which buoys up the fainting *Camille*. Her feelings are not at all informed by her reason, as *Camille's* were. She is ashamed for herself and for him in anticipation of the future as well as for the present; but she is not proud either for herself or him, and she makes her sacrifices impulsively, not rationally. She seems to persist simply because she has taken an oath—as if oaths were anything to such as she—not because her mind clearly apprehends the ruin in which she would involve her lover by yielding. But the *Camille* of the great actress is not so, and should not be so.

It is unnecessary and perhaps impossible to characterize in fitting terms the quality of the support that Miss Wood received. Mr. Morrison as *Armand* was exceedingly stilted, and if there was another part becomingly played, it escaped the attention of the audience, which, by the way, was quite unsympathetic. "Camille" will be given until further notice.

NOTES.

A minstrel entertainment is given this week at the Olympic Theatre.

"Won at Last" is still represented at Hooley's Theatre by Steele Mackaye's excellent company.

"Hazel Kirke" continues at McVicker's Theatre with Messrs. Couldock, Ferguson, Plympton, and Misses Ellsler and Cowell in the cast. The play has drawn well during the present week.

A LUCKY CHANCE

for all who are going to California. The new and elegant Chicago, Burlington & Quincy stateroom car will leave Chicago on Tuesday, May 31, at 9:05 p. m., and run through to San Francisco, via Kansas City and the A., T. & S. F. and Southern Pacific Railroads. A stateroom in this car costs no more than a section in a Pullman car. For berths apply early at Chicago, Burlington & Quincy ticket office, 59 Clark street.

THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.

Sir: The Duke of Sutherland desires me to thank you very much for the bottle of toilet foam you have been so good to send him, and which appears to be very pleasant in odor and refreshing. I remain yours faithfully,

Henry Wright.

Mr. Joseph Ward, 210 South Clark street.

REMOVAL—HALL'S SAFE & LOCK COMPANY

Have removed to
67 Washington street,
between Dearborn and State.
large line of all kinds of safes.

A Big Cricket Club.

The report of the Marylebone Club, the most prominent cricket club in England, shows a membership of 2,579.

Terrible Loss of Life.

Millions of rats, mice, cats, bed-bugs, roaches lose their lives by collision with "Rough on Rats." Sold by druggists. 15c boxes.

The universal verdict is that the new No. 8 is the simplest and most durable sewing-machine. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., 155 State.

Over 180,000 Howe scales sold. Borden, Selleck & Co., cor. Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute diseases, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Name.	Age.	Residence.
John Dlouhy	24	718 Morgan.
Annie Nevad	20	136 West Nineteenth.
Jacques Marcau	30	339 Fifth avenue.
Sophia Vitien	28	Chicago.
Christian Sturm	26	735 Twentieth.
Augusta Werner	21	735 Twentieth.
Ferdinand Stock	27	Elk Grove, Ill.
Minna Ahrens	26	Elk Grove, Ill.
Henry Gordon	30	Toronto, Canada.
Caroline R. Titus	35	Chicago.
John B. Elfrink	37	Chicago.
Hannah Willmer	28	Chicago.
August McGloughlin	29	127 North Halsted.
Susan Halpin	29	127 North Halsted.
Vodas Potweek	25	Chicago.
Kate Medal	25	Chicago.
James O'Hara	33	147 Twenty-second.
Mrs. F. A. B. Darrow	38	147 Twenty-second.
Frank Winski	32	28 Bradley.
Mrs. A. Waitanowski	31	28 Bradley.
Bartholomej Haulak	27	416 Seventeenth.
Mary Hubbard	21	Chicago.
John Murray	30	1009 Madison.
Annie Peterson	22	Chicago.
John C. O'Connor	32	197 West Lake.
Lizzie Walsh	26	368 Fulton.
Philip J. Ackerman	26	195 West Van Buren.
Louisa Sahlender	21	123 West Thirteenth.
Johan Neckermann	29	2918 Vernon avenue.
Magdalena Kilburg	23	104 Meagher.
Emil Hennig	32	3013 Archer avenue.
Emelia Venska	23	3013 Archer avenue.
George Weissleder	26	Chicago.
Ella D. Matlock	20	262 West Harrison.
Martimus Strom	33	Springfield, Ill.
Martha Petersen	26	Springfield, Ill.
John B. Matlock	31	229 Campbell avenue.
Fannie Gaskill	25	Chicago.
Eugene R. Schart	22	211 North Clark.
Freda Bock	22	241 Milwaukee avenue.
G. W. Haggett	24	654 West Indiana.
Euphemia Jacobson	25	Chicago.
Johann Oberlin	28	409 Superior.
Maria Ertinger	35	455 Superior.
F. Manchart	35	93 South Canal.
Marie Petermann	25	150 Nineteenth.
Henry Wahl	27	Elk Grove, Ill.
Dora Selle	21	Elk Grove, Ill.
Anton T. Gaffing	22	South Chicago.
Amanda C. Blowgrew	20	South Chicago.
W. Scott Garner	32	204 West Randolph.
Mary E. Kay	28	Niles, Mich.
Joseph W. Boyd	26	49 South Halsted.
Minnie Brock	20	49 South Halsted.
William Seibt	30	2056 Archer avenue.
Susie Kuntzel	27	123 Clinton.
Charles Drebenstadt	21	164 West Twentieth.
Mary Rohda	18	164 West Twentieth.
Charles Young	21	566 State.
Annie Masser	18	73 Adams.
F. Lendberg	28	61 West Lake.
Mary Hammerstrom	23	43 Green.
John Gannon	28	Town of Lake.
Mary Murray	26	Chicago.
Alonzo E. Cattier	21	Buffalo, N. Y.
Lizzie D. Church	21	Buffalo, N. Y.
Ernst Riebe	22	645 Twenty-first.
Henrietta Mayers	20	446 Blue Island avenue.
Thomas Novy	30	101 Maxwell.
Maria Brochezka	23	101 Maxwell.
Josef Petrzelka	45	97 Bunker.
Barbara Zunanova	38	Chicago.

DEATHS.

FLANNERY—Monday, May 23, at 12:40 a. m., Florence, only daughter of John L. and Mary E. Flannery, aged 8 months and 13 days.
Funeral services Tuesday, May 24, at 2 o'clock p. m., from 298 Dayton-st.

MILLER—At Wyoming, N. Y., May 20, of apoplexy, Mrs. Sophia Miller, aged 62 years. Mother of the Rev. Henry T. Miller, pastor of Sixth Presbyterian Church of this city.

SHERGOLD—Drowned in the Missouri River, Montana Territory, Tuesday, May 10, Henry R., son of Henry R. and Anna A. Shergold, aged 1 year and 11 months.

FRIESLEBEN—Sunday, May 22, at half-past 6 p. m., aged 73, Isaac Friesleben.
Funeral from late residence, 2818 Archer-av., Thursday, May 26, at 9 a. m.

HIGGINSON—On Monday, May 23, Tommy, beloved son of Thomas and Margaret Higginson, aged 3 years and 27 days.
Funeral on Wednesday, May 25, at 2 o'clock p. m., from parents' residence, No. 300 West Polk-st., to Graceland Cemetery.

ADAMS—May 23, Sammy J., of spinal meningitis, aged 11 months and 13 days.
Funeral May 24, from the residence of his parents, No. 315 West Polk-st., at 11:30, by carriages.

MURPHY—At Mercy Hospital, May 23, Rebecca, daughter of Mathew Murphy, of 62 Gurley-st., aged 9 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. J. W. DEAN WILL GIVE A BIBLE reading in the Bible reading-room, 150 Madison-st., at 10:30 o'clock to-day.

MRS. L. S. ROUNDS WILL LEAD THE Gospel temperance meeting in Lower Farwell Hall at 3 p. m. to-day.

MR. A. M. DELIGHT WILL LEAD THE Temperance meeting this evening. Men and women addicted to the use of strong drink are invited to attend this Gospel temperance meeting and hear how they can be saved from its power and use. Welcome to all.

THE USUAL NOONDAY PRAYER meeting to-day at Y. M. C. A. rooms. It is expected that J. V. Farwell will conduct it.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 & 216 Madison street.

REGULAR TRADE SALES
DRY GOODS,
TUESDAY, May 24, 9:30 a. m., and THURSDAY, May 26, 9:30 a. m.
Both Sales Very Important and Attractive. Clothing Tuesday. Straw Goods Thursday.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

RETAILERS OF
BOOTS, SHOES,
AND
SLIPPERS
Are invited to attend the AUCTION SALE on
Wednesday, May 25,
Of 2,000 Cases,
All custom-made and very seasonable goods, where every retailer can find any needed thing in his line.
Sale Commences at 9:30 prompt.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

THURSDAY, May 26,
At 9:30 a. m.,
REGULAR WEEKLY TRADE SALE OF
Crockery and Glassware.
FULL ASSORTMENT OF
W. G., C. C., and Hotel Ware,
Decorated Chamber Sets,
Glassware, Lamps, Brackets, &c.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.
EXTRA.
French Millinery. Special Sale
Thursday, May 26, 10:30 a. m.
An Importer's Stock. High Cost Goods.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
Balance of the stock of
CHAS. R. OSBORN & CO.
Removed to our house.
SAUCES, PICKLES, WINES, &c.
Also 50 Pails Tobacco.
Sale Tuesday, May 24, at 10 a. m.
By order of N. MARTIN, Assignee.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.

By POMEROY & CO.
UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE
OF
U. S. EXPRESS CO.
WILL BE SOLD BY
AUCTION
At Our Stores, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.,
THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock.
By order of H. D. COLVIN.
POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL
FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR.
Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. ☞ Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

TANKS AND CANS.

WILSON, EVENDEN & CO.,
Tanks and Cans,
239 & 241 Lake st.

CANDY.

Candy
Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address
GUNTHER, Confectioner,
78 Madison-st., Chicago.

MINING OUTFITS.

ORES
ASSAYED
And General Chemical Analysis performed.
C. GILBERT WHEELER,
81 CLARK-ST.

PILE REMEDY.

$1000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, or Protruding PILES that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. None genuine without his signature. Chicago Depots, [illegible]

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Rather Light Day's Business Transacted in the Upper House.

Finally a Call Shows No Quorum, and an Adjournment Follows.

Absentees Prevent a Quorum in the House in the Forenoon.

The Entire Afternoon Consumed in Considering the General Appropriation Bill.

It Is Left in an Unfinished State and an Adjournment for the Show Taken.

Opening of Hostilities Between a State Officer and a Senator Expected at Any Moment.

SENATE.

BY THE BRIGHT LIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23.—The Senate convened at the usual hour this morning, Senator Hunt presiding. There was no quorum present, however, and, after transacting a little unimportant business, an adjournment was had until afternoon.

A NUMBER OF HOUSE BILLS

were read in the afternoon, and referred to appropriate committees.

The House bill requiring officers having the control of public funds to publish statements of the disbursements thereof was read a second time, debated at length, and ordered to third reading.

A House bill compelling county officers to turn over to their successors the books, papers, and funds of their offices was also sent to third reading.

A House bill amending the law of quo warranto by giving courts the power to inquire into the legality of proceedings anterior to the issuing of licenses, went the same way.

Finally a snag was struck which resulted in a call of the Senate. It showed no quorum, and an adjournment was accordingly had until to-morrow morning.

HOUSE.

SHORT ON NUMBERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23.—In spite of the fact that this is supposed to be the last week of the session, the house lacked a quorum at the opening hour this morning, the crowd who never can repress the desire to go home over Sunday having failed, with some honorable exceptions, to return in time. The result was that the sixty-odd members present turned in and gave unanimous consent to the advancement of a number of innocent measures against whose progress nobody would or could object. In this way the Springfield Water-Works bill, the Tax-Levy bill, the Township Insurance bill, and several others were shoved along on the already crowded calendar. At one time it looked as if the House would strike a snag over Mr. Kelly's bill to put the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners on a salary of $2,000 per annum, and to pay the Secretary $1,000, with an allowance of $500 for office expenses. Mr. Collins moved to raise the Commissioners $1,000 better, and it was fortunate that nobody demanded the ayes and noes, for the vote would have shown no quorum. The Speaker declared the amendment lost, and the scheme for putting these hard-worked officials on

A DIET OF BREAD AND WATER,

comparatively speaking, was moved along to third reading. A bill requiring railroad companies to build bridges at crossings when such bridges are needed over their right of way, and a bill reducing the deposits of plate-glass insurance companies from $100,000 to $50,000, with a provision requiring associations of individuals—like the Lloyds, for instance—to make such deposits, as well as the regular plate-glass companies, were likewise sent to third reading, the House refusing to adopt a Committee amendment which recommended the striking out of the last-named feature in the latter.

It was apparent by this time that the stock of measures which might safely be called up in the absence of a quorum was about exhausted, and, on motion of Mr. Underwood of Pike, an adjournment was taken until 2:30 p. m., in the hope that a full working quorum would be present.

THE AFTERNOON CAME

and with it a good working quorum. After passing the bill providing for an appeal from the County to the Circuit Court on the question of removing County-seats, the House returned to the regular order of Senate appropriation bills on second reading, tackled the General Appropriation bill providing for the ordinary and contingent expenses of running the State Government for the next two years, and spent the whole afternoon in considering it and the Committee amendments. A total of about $15,000 was knocked out, and the House adjourned in the midst of debate over the proposition by Mr. Collins, of Cook, to add $6,000 for a law library for the use of the Appellate Court of the First District, which is without books.

An attempt was made to secure an evening session, but the opportunity to go to the show after supper proved too tempting, and the scheme was voted down, the House adjourning until the usual hour in the morning.

GOSSIP.

GRIM-VISAGED WAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23.—While this session has thus far been remarkable for the number and harmlessness of its windy contests, the indications are that there is danger, perhaps bloodshed, ahead. Grim-visaged war in the person of Gen. Hiram Hilliard, Adjutant-General of the horse, foot, dragoons, and navy of the State, has addressed a communication to Senator Needles calling for an immediate public retraction of words said to have been uttered by the Washington County man Friday last on the floor of the Senate derogatory to the dignity of Gen. Hilliard. The words in question were really spoken by Senator Merritt, but at the instigation of Senator Needles, and consisted of a modest suggestion in the course of debate that Gen. Hilliard be utilized to

MOP OFF THE ACHING BROWS OF THE DEMOCRACY

while the gad was being put there in the shape of a Congressional Apportionment bill. Senator Merritt, of course, pleads duress, and throws the whole thing on Senator Needles. Hence the communication. Gen. Hilliard was found by THE TRIBUNE correspondent this afternoon at the State Arsenal with his army of one man cleaning a huge flint-lock horse-pistol, a relic of the Blackhawk War. He refused to be interviewed, but the correspondent had the satisfaction of seeing him swab out the pistol, load it up with seven bullets and a corncob to hold them in, and then start out on the war-path. Visions of gore are now constantly haunting timid minds.

A Draper's Request.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner* says: "A singular ceremony recently took place at St. Helen's Church, Bishopsgate. For some reason which is not stated a number of gentlemen, most of whom are members of the Drapers' Company, assembled in the church for the purpose of viewing the body of one Francis Bancroft, who died in 1728, leaving to the drapers for charitable purposes the sum of £28,000, which he had acquired in the position of Lord Mayor's officer, his assiduity in fulfilling the functions attached to which situation earned him so much unpopularity that the populace tried to get the corpse away from the bearers, and, being defeated, got possession of the church bells, which they rang in celebration of Bancroft's death. The body, which was embalmed, was found much decayed. I presume that this visit was made in accordance with the terms of Bancroft's will, for it can hardly be supposed that the Drapers' Company or the authorities of the church would for any less urgent reason thus disturb the dead man in his grave. Even, however, if the will dictates this periodical visit, it might with much propriety be set aside, especially as there is no one left who would have any right to dispute the right of the Drapers' Company to Bancroft's bequest if they failed to comply with an obligation that would decidedly be more honored in the breach than in the observance.

POLITICAL LETTERS.

What Has Conkling Done?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

HILLSDALE, Mich., May 20.—Will you please inform your readers what measure of National and enduring importance the late Senator from New York has ever originated, or when the "greatest effort of his life" was made in support of any measure that rose above mere party politics, and that did not involve the distribution of patronage or the permanancy of his title as "Lord Roscoe?"

By furnishing this information you will confer a favor upon a few of his worshipers in this vicinity who are anxiously casting about for some evidence of his superior statesmanship.

INQUIRER.

Iowa Politics.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, May 19.—Could one look below the surface of Iowa politics at the present time he would discover a network of wires complete as the veins of the human body running in all directions, some large, some small, and some "leedle fellars." Never since Iowa has become a power in politics has she had any contest that represented so much strength and ability as the coming ones for Congressmen and Governor.

Rapidly as Iowa has grown in agricultural, industrial, mechanical, and mineral products she has scarcely kept pace with the developer of all her resources—the Iowa man; and not only in Iowa but in National politics as well, the ability of her representative men shines forth second to none, and although she has sent out into the world such men as Kirkwood, Kasson, and others, still there are those yet within her borders who would not fear to cross intellectual swords with them, and quite a number of these are now in the lists for the coming fall honors.

The Senatorial contest seems to have narrowed down to two men, the Hon. John H. Gear, present Governor of the State, and the Hon. James F. Wilson, who is thought by many to be the most brilliant man in the State. Gov. Gear has any number of friends, and an almost illimitable knowledge of the affairs, needs, and capabilities of his growing State, and with his office to back him, stands really the best chance, although Wilson's friends feel sure of electing their man. Whichever shall be chosen will be an able representative of his constituency at the National Capital. The contest for Governor is spread over a much wider field. First, Buren R. Sherman, now State Auditor; following him closely is Senator Larrabee, who has a strong support; then Frank Campbell, of Newton, Lieutenant Governor, with many warm friends, who are doing their best for him, and think when it is found that neither Sherman nor Larrabee can get the nomination, to win enough of their delegates to elect him; then comes Kimball, the temperance candidate, who has small chance of winning; and after him a dark horse, well defined, who is called "Colonel," and who owns and edits the Republican organ in the town over against Omaha. He is one of the ablest as well as most popular men in the State, and few would be sorry if he were chosen to wear the mantle Gov. Gear has so creditably worn.

Out of such a field Iowa is sure to be ably governed if any one of them be chosen. The campaign, though one of the hottest, is being conducted in a manner most creditable to all concerned, and any attempt at mud-slinging is suppressed at once.

O. T. W.

Conkling in the Right Place.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 23.—The public are called upon to take sides for the President or ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling.

In yesterday's conference Mr. Conkling deigned to make a statement of his case, and it is simply this: "He saw the President was about to steal a hat, and he protested that that hat did not belong to him." Friends of Senator Conkling say that he wanted that hat for ex-Commissioner of Life-Insurance Smythe. President Garfield said: "No; I think that hat will just fit one of the very best men in the Republican party—Judge Robertson." The arbitrating party between President Garfield and Senator Conkling was no less a party than the Senate of the United States.

For two long months Mr. Conkling canvassed this body, and when he found that it was about to decide the hat question against him and almost unanimously in favor of President Garfield he gave one terrible exhibition of the mule and kicked himself and his Senatorial mate into private life.

This kick knocked the life out of the kicker. But now what do we see? Why this and only this: that Mr. Conkling relied, when he kicked, upon the Legislature of New York that it would newly shoe this booby of a mule who had made only a downright ass of himself, and return him to the United States Senate to kick President Garfield and his Administration to death. For be it observed that he assumed yesterday "that he must go back untrammeled, free, and independent," not as a Republican to sustain one of the best Republican Administrations we have ever had, but as an incendiary to fire the Republican edifice and burn it to the ground.

And this is the feast to which the petted and spoiled Roscoe invites the Legislature of New York. Roscoe's chestnuts are in an awful hot fire, and he expects, and did expect, when he kicked out of his position, that the Legislature would be his tool, and burn its fingers for him; do his bidding, bend its back, take his burden.

Will they do it? If there is left any manhood in that Legislature, No! If not, Yes!

What was Judge Robertson's offending? This, and only this: Here in Chicago last year the Judge thought, said, and acted his sentiment to this effect: that it was not best to renominate Gen. Grant.

His constituents, he said, demanded of him a new man. Personally, Judge Robertson adored Gen. Grant, but he felt it would be the death of the party to again put him up for President.

For this the haughty and implacable Roscoe could never forgive him. Independence of thought and action is a quality Mr. Conkling does not tolerate in his party. He must be monarch or nothing. Such an independent and noble quality as Judge Robertson manifested could not be permitted for one moment.

Hence our Roscoe strikes an attitude. Something dramatic must be done that will shake the Nation to its centre. Such Mr. Conkling evidently felt his and Platt's acts would prove. It is safe to say that there is no more disappointed man in the Nation than is Mr. Conkling to-day. From every quarter comes condemnation of his course. The people assume that the Republican party will be infinitly stronger without than with Mr. Conkling with his dictatorial power restored to him.

The verdict of the people is that he has made a fool of himself,—that the party is dead if it is to be ruled by such men.

I have been a friend of Mr. Conkling. I have desired to see him President, but I can desire the latter no longer.

I hope to see him remain where his own hand has placed him,—in private life.

Mr. Conkling is poor,—worth not over, it is said, $50,000. In his profession he can make that much every year.

It will be a shame and disgrace to the great State of New York if it can find no man but Mr. Conkling to represent it in the Senate of the United States.

E. G. COOK.

President and Senator.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

WENONA, Ill., May 21.—Nearly a year ago a National Republican Convention met in Chicago. It was met by a question new in the annals of our politics: Whether or not a man should be nominated for a third term. Upon this question there had been aroused, upon both sides, feelings bitter and intense.

Most unusual efforts had been put forth to secure the nomination of one man. It was confidently asserted that he was the only one who could be elected, and the only man to whose care the reins of Government could be safely intrusted; the only man to whom the South would give allegiance.

The forces of the anti-third termers were divided as to men, but they were in a majority. For days there was a deadlock. There was a man in that convention,—a man of fine presence, gentlemanly deportment, well-known ability and long experience in public affairs. He was not there in his own interest, he was no self-seeker. The majority united upon him, the minority acquiesced, and he became the candidate. Dismal were the forebodings of defeat, many the prophesies that he would prove unequal to the occasion. But he bore his honors well; he made no mistakes. He made many impromptu short speeches, but in none could be found a word which placed him or his party to a disadvantage,—nay more, his speeches were among the best of our campaign documents.

He was triumphantly elected. From that day to this no man has ever in this country been made the subject of so many and so strong diverse pressures. No man has ever been so afflicted with a swarm of officeseekers,—they have come down upon him like the locusts of Egypt. In the midst of all this he has been entitled to the good wishes and honest support of men of all parties.

What has he done? He has acted wisely during the campaign; he has selected a good Cabinet; these facts have been generally conceded. In these matters he has come as near to pleasing all factions as could be expected of any man similarly placed. He has been patient; no unkind word has escaped him during all these trying months of Senatorial dilly-dallying.

Like any other President he has sent nominations to the Senate with the expectation that they would be acted upon. Like no other President has he been tried by unnecessary delay and trivial excuses. But it cannot be laid to his charge that he has been otherwise than patient and courteous to all.

But he has made just one nomination that happens to be especially displeasing personally to just one Senator, who claims that he has not been treated with due courtesy. Let us ask who this man is, and to how much courtesy his own acts have entitled him.

He is a man the habit of whose life has been to treat those who happened to differ with him with lofty and contemptuous scorn,—looking upon them either with disdainful silence or uttering words of sarcastic bitterness.

No one questions the greatness of his intellectual ability. His disposition is another matter.

He led the third-term hosts at Chicago. The Convention decided by a large majority against the unit rule, by which he expected to carry his point and force the nomination to which the majority stood opposed. His principal following was not from Republican, but Democratic States. The majority ruled and nominated a man whose standard led us to victory and general satisfaction north, south, east, and west.

But from that day to this how much courtesy has this Senator exhibited? For months he opened not his mouth, but with anything but the expression of a lamb. When he did finally condescend to speak, he managed to treat the head of the ticket with public discourtesy, by studiously avoiding the mention of his name.

Those who actively opposed him in New York have been the objects of his hate. Not only that, but he seems to demand that whoever he hates shall be hated by everybody else. His quarrels must become the quarrels of the whole party and country. "Love me, love my dog," seems to be his motto.

Look on this picture, then on that: Garfield, the gentleman, and then the other fellow. Which is most entitled to the admiration of Americans?

G. N.

UNDERVALUATIONS.

Existence of an Organized System in Germany.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—Consul Kreismann contributes to the State Department a translation from an article recently made public by the Imperial Department of the Interior in Germany through an official paper, relative to the subject of undervaluations, which, within the last few years has attracted so much attention in Chicago. This article is a practical admission by the German Government of the existence of an organized system of undervaluations. The paper says:

> On former occasions attention has been called to the fact that German exporters who furnish their foreign, and especially their trans-Atlantic, customers, well-founded cause for complaints of negligence or lack of probity in filling the orders for goods placed with them not merely injure and endanger by occurrences of this character their own business, but the development of the German export trade generally. A like result, not less to be deplored, is produced by the continually recurring attempts of German export houses to secure for themselves illicit profits by evading the foreign customs laws. On the part of careful observers it has been noticed that the disposition of German exporters to resort to attempts of this kind is apt to increase proportionately to the remoteness of the places to which the goods are shipped, and the short-sightedness in such practice is moreover emphasized by the circumstance that evasions of customs laws are most frequently attempted by German exporters in the very countries of which it is well known that the customs laws and regulations there are enforced with unrelenting strictness, energy, and viligance.
>
> In consequence of experiences had in recent occurrences all parties concerned in our export trade cannot be sufficiently warned against the foolish undertaking of trying to violate, for instance, the customs laws of the United States of America. Even if in single instances by means of some new device in this line a transient advantage can be gained, still no person, in the long run, will succeed in evading the extended control of the traffic as exercised by the organs of the customs-house administration of the United States. By the severity of the customs penalties there, care has been taken to subject the persons becoming liable to them to a much greater loss than the illicit profit can possibly amount to that may have been derived from a successful fraud on revenue.
>
> There can be no doubt of the fact that the customs-house administration in the United States cherish a profound mistrust of German importers, and it becomes the duty, therefore, of the entire German export trade, as a matter of self-preservation, energetically to exert in all directions concerned its influence for depriving such a mistrust of all foundation in fact.

A PROHIBITION WAR.

READING, Pa., May 23.—A strong temperance crusade, under the leadership of A. M. Wannamacher, is in progress here. Last evening the stage of the Young Men's Christian Association hall was crowded with ministers. The hall was packed. Violent speeches were made by various ministers against T. Lauer, the brewer, at the conclusion of which the Rev. J. N. Spear, who was on the stage, rose and forcibly defended Lauer. A person in charge of the meeting excitedly arose, seised the Rev. Mr. Spear by the collar and ordered him to leave the stage. Great excitement prevailed, and the Rev. Mr. Spear hastily departed. He writes a bitter letter to the press to-day, and promises to organize a new movement.

HOT SPRINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 23.—Late arrivals: W. F. Adams, S. Englander, James Bernard, New York; J. S. Riley, Springfield, Ill.; J. M. Drue, Cincinnati, O.; A. N. Martin, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. R. Lodge, Washington, D. C.; F. T. McClintock, Pittsburg, Pa.; Edwin Marble and wife, New Haven, Conn.

I have long prescribed the Shakers' Sarsaparillas, and I think it a most valuable medicine.—Jeremiah Blake, M. D., Gilmanton, N. H.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3037 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

R. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 611 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

MILLS' PHARMACY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 572 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN 80 ILLINOIS-ST. and J. B. Sullivan Bros. Clark-st., two tireings of trusses for C., B. & Q. R. R. freight-house. Finder please leave same at Globe Iron-Works, and receive reasonable reward. H. A. STREEHER.

LOST—SATURDAY, 21ST, A BRIGHT bay mare, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, weighing 1,000. Suitable reward will be given if returned to E. B. DRAPER, 627 West Madison-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—HATTIE: YOU NEED never. This ends everything. JACK.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF PATrick Fagan, of Old Castle, County Meath, Ireland. J. D. BROSNEN, 200 Milwaukee-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED — ADVERTISEments of this kind don't generally amount to much, yet there are many good men seeking investment, who, would they occasionally cast prejudice aside, would find that sometimes they can be mistaken. Advertiser has really a first-class light manufacturing and jobbing business, in which he requires the services of a good business man as partner, with about $3,000. The money is wanted for extending the business, which can be easily shown will pay largely,—profits averaging 100 per cent on all sales. Can furnish unexceptionable references as to character, ability, integrity, etc. Everything connected with the business first-class in every respect. Any good party wishing to investigate will be afforded every facility. Can prove that this advertisement means what it says. Address R 13, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$40,000 DRY GOODS stock. This is one of the best assorted stocks that can be found anywhere, corner store, in a city of 27,000 people; store is running now, and has a trade of over $100,000; it is an excellent stock of general dry goods—nothing but dry goods; no debts or claims of any kind. Will also trade a stock or store of $10,000 in town of 5,000 people, strictly dry goods, first-class business. If you have good city property, and want a fine store and fine business, give me a call at once. Sickness cause of sale. Goods will be put in at what they are now worth. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A HIGH CLASS OIL painting for parlor and bed-room furniture, or will pay cash for a bargain. M 35, Tribune office.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHO wish to sell cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding will do well by sending orders to E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st. I guarantee to pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer in the city; I must have the goods, because our sale is large; wanted absolutely 2,000 yards carpets and 500 overcoats, for which I will pay the highest cash price. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Remember the number—546 State-st.

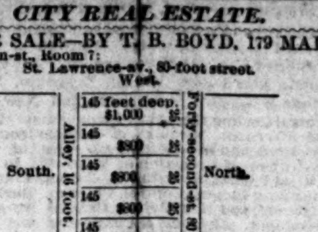
MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—GRADING (earth-work) will be let in quantities of 5,000 to 60,000 yards on the I. B. & W. extension. Apply after May 22 to Hunt, Rockwell & Saxton, Contractors, New Castle, Henry County, Indiana.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, 179 MADison-st., Room 7:

St. Lawrence-av., 80-foot street.



I will sell for $800 each one or all of the above lots (except the corner lot) which is $1,000, half or all cash down. They are on the southeast corner of St. Lawrence-av. and Forty-second-st., 1¼ blocks northeast of Mr. W. F. Storey's fine residence on Vincennes-av. and Forty-third-st. The above lots are in one of the best neighborhoods in Chicago, being just out of the corporation of the city. You can build either brick or framed houses, being two blocks from the Cottage Grove-av. street-cars or dummy, and five blocks from the Illinois Central Railroad, and only two blocks from Union Stock-Yards dummy, and 3 blocks from the boulevards and South Park. You cannot invest your money better than by buying one of those lots, as there will be considerable improvements made in the neighborhood this summer. Look at them, and come and see me, as we are going to sell at once.

FOR SALE—$9,000—ONE OF THE BEST 3-story and basement brick stores on Lake-st. Lot 30x125; store is 30x75; cost $9,000 to build, and could not be built for $9,000 now; south front on Lake-st., near Robey. It is a first-class building and will pay 12 per cent net on rents. You can get a bargain here; come and get particulars; half down; balance at 6 per cent for 5 years. Lake-st. property is now as good as Madison, as the street-cars run right through. Must be sold at once. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY SCHRADER BROS., 178 Dearborn-st., lot 25 feet west front on State-st., near Seventeenth, with frame building, very cheap.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEment house, brick, on Stanton-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.; $3,500. Rental $30 per month. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SIX HOUSES, 3 BRICK and 3 frame, northeast corner Jackson-st. and Seeley-av., with lot 125x130 feet; can be had at a bargain, if taken at once. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RECEIVER'S SALE OF 22 lots east and west fronts on Madison-av. and fronting on the South Park on Cottage Grove-av., between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts. Lots on Madison-av., each about 24x106⅔; and lots on Cottage Grove-av., each about 24x130, being lots 37, 38, 44, 45, 48, 49, and 50, in sub-block 1. Lots 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 46, 47, 48, 49, and 50, in sub-block 2. All in the resubdivision of block 12, in Drexel & Smith's resubdivision in west half of southwest quarter Sec. 11, 38, 14.

Pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, entered on the 30th day of November, 1880, in the case of Melville C. Eames et al. vs. The State Savings Institution et al., I shall on Thursday, the 2d day of June, 1881, at 11 o'clock a. m., at my office, No. 200 La Salle-st., Chicago, sell the above described premises for the sum of $6,000; one-half cash, balance on or before two years, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, unless a higher and better bid is then received, in which event the highest and best bid will be accepted. LUCIUS B. OTIS,

Receiver of the State Savings Institution.

Chicago, May 23d, 1881.

FOR SALE—RECEIVER'S SALE OF 14 lots, east front, on Drexel-av., between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts., each about 24x130 to alley, being Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 24, and 25 in Sub-Block 1 in the re-sub. of Block 12 in Drexel & Smith's Subdivision in W ½, S. W. ¼ Sec. 11, 38, 14.

Pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, entered on the 30th day of November, 1880, in the case of Melville C. Eames et al. vs. The State Savings Institution et al., I shall on Tuesday, the 31st day of May, 1881, at 11 o'clock a. m., at my office, No. 200 La Salle-st., Chicago, sell the above described premises for the sum of $4,200, one-half cash, balance on or before two years with interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, unless a higher and better bid is then received, in which event the highest and best bid will be accepted.

LUCIUS B. OTIS,

Receiver of The State Savings Institution.

Chicago, May 21, 1881.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT AUSTIN, 160 rods from depot, first-class cottage house, 10 rooms; lot 120 feet front, well improved with barn and shrubbery garden. Price $3,000, ⅓ cash balance at 6 per cent; will rent to a desirable party for $25 per month; can be seen as the house recently occupied by Episcopal clergyman of Austin. For further particulars inquire of H. W. AUSTIN, 177 Lake-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOUSES, LOTS, and acres at Hinsdale. Will build to suit and sell on monthly payments. O. J. STOUGH, 202 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—LOTS ON THE shore of Lake Michigan, 80 feet above lake, at $100 each, on $5 monthly payments; good schools, churches, and cheap railroad fare; will show lots free any day. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot one block from the hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market; shown free; abstract free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS AND residence lots, centrally located, near Pullman Station, and convenient to the Works. Acre property near Pullman a specialty. Apply to JAMES. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES SOUTH OF city, close to depot, $500 per acre. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES NEAR NEW Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Car-Shops, at $500 per acre. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—AT KENwood, Forty-seventh-st., fronting south, 62x260 deep to an alley; good barn, first-class house; cheap. ROBERT BOYD, Fidelity Vaults, 143 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE-ACRE BLOCK NEAR Park Side and I. C. R. R., $4,000; 50 feet east front on Indiana-av., $30 per foot; lots at South Chicago, and acre property in the Calumet region. ELAM G. & G. E. CLARK, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. HILL, NO. 79 Dearborn-st.—A choice 5-acre block in Section 8, just south of packing houses; streets graded; water and sewer near by. A splendid piece to subdivide. Here is a chance to double your money.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES ON B. & O. R. R., east of Stony Island-av., at great bargain if taken at once; 25 acres at Calumet, on river near Chittenden's bridge; 33 feet on Washington-av., north of Fifty-first-st., $40. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE WILL SELL A GOOD 2-story house and 3 lots in Evanston for $1,000, on easy terms. BEVERIDGE & DEWEY, 71 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—650-ACRE HIGHLY IMproved farm, with near 400 head of stock and implements, 2¾ miles from Whitewater, Jefferson Co., Wis.; a big bargain; also 481-acre farm near Kenosha, Wis., with over 300 head of stock; also 120 improved farm, 2 miles from Hinsdale, 16 miles from Chicago, on C., B. & Q. R. R.; $80 per acre. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. HILL, NO. 79 Dearborn-st.—A large number of stock, fruit and grain farms in different parts of the country; some near Chicago. Can sell cheap, on easy time. Call before buying.

FOR SALE—AND EXCHANGE—CHOICE tracts of land, covered by heavy black walnut, white oak, ash, etc., near railroads, and navigable water. R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE CITY will sell his road and saddle horses, harness, and roadwagons, track sulkies, etc.

Including the stylish and handsome combined saddle and driving horse, Young Hamlet, raised by Mr. Clay, Bourbon County, Kentucky; sired by Volunteer, dam Ingoma, by Idol, son of Mambrino Chief. Young Hamlet is 5 years old, 16 hands high, a dark chestnut, has good mane and tail; he has all the fashionable Kentucky saddle gaits, and can trot a full mile in 2:40 in harness; can single-foot under the saddle very fast; any lady can ride or drive him; he cost $800 in Kentucky last year; he is warranted perfectly sound and kind, and $350 will buy him.

Also the beautiful and fast-trotting mare, Lady Harrold, sired by Harrold, sire of Maud S., dam by Gray Eagle. Lady Harrold is 5 years old, 15¼ hands high, has flowing mane and tail; well broke in all harness, single or double; she trotted last August in a matinee race in 2:38; will warrant her to show all her heats below 2:40 and warrant her sound and kind; she cost $650 last June, and now $400 will buy her.

The above horses are acclimated and city broke; a week's trial can be had, and returned if not satisfactory. They are warranted as represented, or no sale. Reason for offering them so low they must be disposed of immediately. Call at private stable, No. 6 Thirteenth-st., corner of Indiana-av.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 E. WASHington-st., horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

AT J. S. COOPER'S STABLES, NOS. 174 and 176 Michigan-av., fine driving, buggy, carriage, saddle, and draft horses. Orders solicited.

AT THE CONFECTIONERY STORE 747 Madison-st. we have six big horses for sale and two nice small driving ponies.

FOR SALE—AT J. D. BECKET'S STAble, pair black carriage horses 15 hands in height; some Kentucky saddle and driving horses, and the wonderful trotter, Buffalo Bill, with no record; has trotted private trials in 2:25; this horse is 16 hands high, weight 1,150, and 8 years old; the best road horse in Chicago. J. C. DUNCAN.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A PHAETON, IN good order. Can be seen at White's Livery, rear of 2421 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—BLACK HORSE, 9 YEARS old, 16 hands high, weighs about 1,300 lbs. Apply at livery stable, 24 and 26 Sherman-st.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT CLOSED CARriage; also, a physician's gig; also, good large horse; 167 Howe-st., near Centre.

FOR SALE—OWING TO LEAVING the city for the summer, I will sell a fine Kentucky mare, with all the gaits, at a bargain. L. WASHINGTON, 207 and 209 Monroe-st.

MUST BE SOLD TO-DAY—A VERY handsome, sound, and gentle horse; also, fine new harness and best business buggy in the city; also, leather-top, side-bar buggy at your own price; separately or together. 506 West Washington-st.

PASTURAGE—NEAR KENSINGTON, on 160 acres; good shade and water on premises. J. H. BISSELL, 32 Major Block.

WANTED — A GOOD CARRIAGE-horse, in exchange for new, first-class furniture. Address R 7, Tribune office.

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIAtion secures patents, caveats, etc. Patent litigation throughout the U. S. given special attention. "Little Book on Patents" free. Offices: 97 Clark-st., Room 21, Chicago, Ill., and 630 F-st., Washington, D. C.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—GOTHIC COTTAGE WITH pleasant grounds, 777 West Washington-st. Apply Room 30 Merchants' Building.

TO RENT—CHEAP—626 WEST WASHington-st.; two-story basement, stone-front, gas fixtures; in good order. Inquire at 624 West Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, ON Twenty-first-st., near Wabash-av. Apply to MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY AND BASEment 10-room brick house, having bath and closet on parlor floor, in extension, and same on second floor, also hot and cold water through house, and screens for every window and outside door, and awnings for parlor floor front; house and plumbing in good order; rent reasonable. 2811 Calumet-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NEW MARBLE FRONT residences, with all modern improvements, on Lincoln-av., between Centre and Sophia-sts., near Lincoln Park, $50 per month. ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FROM JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1, furnished house in best part of North Side. C. A. POMEROY, Room 24, 80 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

SOUTH.

1336 Michigan-av., 3-story and basement brick.
2021 Michigan-av., 3-story and basement brick.
3629 Vincennes-av., 3-story and basement brick.
4111 Langley-av., 2-story and basement brick.

WEST.

582 West Washington-st., 2-story and basement brick; 12 rooms; good brick barn.
604 West Washington-st., 2-story and basement brick; 14 rooms; good brick barn.
513 and 515 Carroll-av., 2-story and basement bricks.
497 West Lake-st., 2-story and basement brick.
298 and 300 Warren-av., 3-story and basement bricks.
220 South Morgan-st., 2-story and basement brick.
80 and 82 Cypress-st., and 1 Ashland-st., 2-story, 8-room bricks.
53 North Western-av., 2-story frame, 6 rooms.
136 North Western av., 5-room frame cottage.

NORTH.

213 North State-st., 2-story and basement brick.
328 Fullerton-av., 2-story frame, 8 rooms.

Hyde Park: We have two very fine large houses in the Village of Hyde Park which we can rent low to a good party; both in nice order.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—LARGE HOUSE AND grounds at Winnetka in the fruit; barn in good order; $25. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BRICK house, 11 rooms, at Kenwood, Hyde Park, is with all modern improvements, large lot and barn. Possession given immediately. Apply at 112 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL DESIRABLE Houses at Evanston and South Evanston, KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED house in choice location in Evanston from June 1 to Nov. 1; a delightful lawn and plenty of shade trees. BEVERIDGE & DEWEY, 71 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FLAT FIVE ROOMS, 462 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS AT 111 CENTREav., with bathroom; south and east fronts; light, airy, and pleasant; between Jackson and Van Buren-sts. Good references required.

TO RENT—220 IRVING PLACE, BEtween Jackson and Van Buren-sts, a nicely-furnished front alcove room, to gentlemen only.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL front, for gentlemen. 47 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 17.

TO RENT—PARLOR AND BEDROOM suitable for two or three gentlemen. 91 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—241 AND 243 STATE-ST., southeast corner of Jackson, a very pleasant suite of well-furnished front rooms; also, two single rooms. Inquire at Room 1.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, without board; 284 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM IN private family for one or two quiet gentlemen. 165 North Clark-st., upper flat.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED front room and bedroom, first flight. 235 Illinois-st., northeast corner State, over drug-store.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 256 State-st., near Jackson. J. & J. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—OFFICES AT NOS. 46 AND 48 South Clark-st.; elevator in the building. SCOTT & GAGE, Room 3.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICE ROOMS ON first floor. 132 South Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., ROOMS with steam power and elevator. Inquire at 333 State-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF THE warehouse corner Lumber-st. and Twenty-second, formerly known as the Kent Packing-House. B. P. HUTCHINSON & CO., 15 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—STATE AND WASHINGton-sts., corner room, 30x40, with nine windows, over Peacock's jewelry store, fine elevator for business purposes. FISHER, 94 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—I WILL PAY $8 per month for a nicely-furnished room in some good private family on West Side; will want room Thursday next. Address S 94, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SINGLE gentleman, nice furnished room near Harrison-st. and Wabash-av. R 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY RESPONsible party, a house or flat of 5 or 6 rooms about 30 minutes' ride from City-Hall; first-class references; no children in family. R 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY SMALL family, 2 or 3 unfurnished rooms between Madison and Sixteenth-sts.; state price per month. Address S 98, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A FINE 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD UPright piano, used but little, for sale at great sacrifice by lady who has no use for it. Call between 2 and 6 o'clock, Room 2, Brown's Hotel, corner State and Van Buren-sts.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S
UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated pianos, with others of best makes, can be found at the warerooms of
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONroe-sts., offer an assortment of second-hand Steinway pianos at a bargain; also second-hand pianos and organs of other makes at $35 and upwards. Beware of bogus Steinway pianos represented as genuine Steinway instruments. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

NEW
UPRIGHT PIANOS
TO RENT.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams.

NEW
PIANOS AND ORGANS
FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams.

STORY & CAMP, STORY & CAMP,
keep a magnificent assortment of
Decker Bros.' Pianos,
Haines Bros.' Pianos,
Mathushek Pianos,
Story & Camp Pianos,
Estey Organs,
Story & Camp Organs.
Low prices. Easy payments.
188 and 190 State-st. 188 and 190 State-st.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE CO., 200 TO 206 Randolph-st., have the finest warerooms and the best facilities in the city for storing furniture, pianos, merchandise, etc. Low rates. Advances made.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY 78 and 80 East Van Buren-st. Permanent and reliable. Established in 1875. Advances made. Increased facilities for the storage of household goods.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGgies, etc., in building expressly for the purpose, having just added additions to former and built extensive premises adjoining. Advances made. Furniture moved and packed for shipping. Established in 1872. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS man who understands the grain and commission business to join me; have $3,000 to $5,000; must have like amount. Address in confidence to 28th inst., S 92, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSIness man with from $6,000 to $10,000 to unite with the subscriber in working up one of the best patents in the country. Five factories now in operation; more to be started. CHAS. P. JACKSON, P.-O. Box 311, Chicago.

MACHINERY.

A DUPLEX SAFETY BOILER CANNOT explode; gives most steam for least money, and its durability is established by three years' service without repairs. Engineers and steam users invited to examine, or send for descriptive circular to DUPLEX SAFETY BOILER COMPANY offices, 34 Cortland-st., New York, and 45 Franklin-st., Chicago.

ONE FIREBOX BOILER, 44 DIA., 14 feet long, firebox 36x48, 42 tubes 3x10, in first-class order, for sale by HARDY & BEHLES, 17 and 21 Michigan-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family and business troubles. Fees, 50 cents to $1.

MISS L. M. HENDEE, MAGNETIC physician, 355 West Madison-st., Room 3, first flat.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT DRY goods salesmen. LLOYD'S, Indiana and Morgan-sts.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH SEVeral years' experience in a retail drug-store as second clerk. Must speak German, and have good references. Call or address 302 South Halsted-st. F. A. DRUEHL.

WANTED—A SHORT-HAND WRITER, one who has had some newspaper experience preferred. Salary moderate at first, but position permanent, if acceptable. Address with particulars, S 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WHO TALKS German to work in a hardware store. One who has some experience and lives with his parents preferred. References required. C. CARR, 315 Division-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN AS salesman in furnishing goods department. Address R 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE —A young man competent to take charge of a set of books. To one residing with parents, and who can produce best references, a desirable opening is offered. Address R 9, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED — PATTERNMAKERS — 20 patternmakers wanted at once; those accustomed to work on brass and iron steam-fittings preferred; good wages and permanent employment. Apply by mail or in person to The Joel Hayden Brass Company, Lorain, Ohio.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS had some experience at printing to distribute type. Apply to J. F. LAWRENCE, 85 and 85 Fifth-av.

WANTED—SMART YOUTH. NICOLL, the Tailor, Lakeside Building, southwest corner Clark and Adams-sts.

WANTED—PAINTERS AT 484 DEARborn-av.

WANTED—POLISHER AND OIL FINisher. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 207 Randolph-st., or corner Twelfth and Clark.

WANTED—GORDON PRESSMAN, A first-class hand will have a steady job. DUNN & HEGGIE, 202 Clark-st.

WANTED—3 OR 4 GOOD GALVANized iron cornice workers at N. J. LOUIS & CO.'S, at Peoria, Ill. The best of wages paid.

WANTED—100 FIRST-CLASS STONEcutters. For rates of wages address ABERCROMBIE & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

WANTED—STAVE AND HEADING mill men—Two (2) stave cutters, three (3) stave jointers; heading sawyer, matcher, and jointer. Men with families preferred. Steady employment the year through to No. 1 workmen. Address Hall & Dann Barrel Company, Knapp, Wis.

WANTED—NO. 1 CARRIAGE PAINTer. Address WITHEY BROS., Springfield, Ill.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS MEN cooks, meats and pastry. Inquire at 1522 Indiana-av. A. McKIBBIN.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WASHER and harness dresser; no other need apply. No. 50 North Wells-st.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS HOSTLER at 1325 Wabash-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED —200 RAILROAD LABORers for Iowa and Illinois, 100 for Lake Superior wages $1.50 to $1.75 per day, free fare; 100 for sawmills, farms, and miscellaneous work. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st., and 23 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN clothing salesman, with established trade in States of Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa, by an Eastern house; must be of good character and thoroughly reliable; liberal arrangements will be made with the right party. Address W 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MAN to wait on private gentleman and travel as valet, of good size and habits. Well recommended. Call at Room 39, No. 67 Dearborn-st., at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO take charge of dining-room and store-room. Clarence House, Harrison and State-sts.

WANTED—AGENTS EVERYWHERE to sell to families teas, coffees, baking powder, pure spices, flavoring extracts, etc., all or part of time. Good pay and permanent business. Samples of the best 50 and 65-cent teas imported mailed free. Address the San Francisco Tea Company, 1251 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN—$5 TO $50 STARTS you in a permanent and pleasant business paying 100 to 500 per cent in city or country; experience unnecessary. Address with stamp for papers, and investigate the best money-making scheme extant. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN for Eastern manufacturer of ladies' cloaks, with established trade in States of Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri; must be of good character and reliable; liberal arrangements will be made. Apply at the Grand Pacific Hotel, from 12 to 3 o'clock, Room 24.

WANTED—AT 315 WEST WASHINGton-st., a boy 14 or 15 years old; apply before 9 a. m.

WANTED—BY AN OLD ESTABLISHed wholesale house a salesman for the country; one who has a horse and buggy preferred. References from former employer required. Address N 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—COTTON WEAVERS ON brown sheetings; good wages and steady employment; families preferred. Address SHEPARD & PEABODY, Jonesville, Mich.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL AT RIVerside, Cook County, Ill., to cook, wash, and iron; good wages. Apply, with references, at 278 Ohio-st., Chicago.

WANTED—DINING-ROOM GIRL, A laundress, and a chambermaid, at Clarence House; corner Harrison and State-sts.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, and ironer; Swede or Norwegian preferred; good place for a good, tidy girl. Apply 3245 Prairie-av.

WANTED — PASTRY COOK AND yardman at Atlantic Hotel.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; references required. 1215 Wabash.

WANTED—AT 344 DAYTON-ST.—GIRL to do general housework; Protestant preferred.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL for general housework for small family; must be a good plain cook and wash and iron well. 2913 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 451 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND work. Apply at 2219 Prairie-av.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS IMMEDIately at 305 State-st.

NURSES.

WANTED—A NEAT, INTELLIGENT girl of 18 or 20 to assist in care of a little girl and do plain sewing. Address O 40, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED — GOOD GERMAN AND Scandinavian girls for private families and boarding-houses. G. Duske's office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A YOUNG PREPOSSESSING lady, or widow of good address and figure, with some knowledge of music, to attend reception-room, address and fold circulars; wages $8 a week. Address R 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS FOR two fast-selling articles needed in every family. Light work and good pay here at home, or in other towns and cities. Call, or address FAIRRINGTON & CO., Room 29 Dore Block, Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOARDING-HOUSE, WELL-PAYING.
Milk-route, horses and wagons.
Notion-store, very cheap.
Cigar, tobacco-store, rare chance.
Saloon, doing good business.
Restaurant, first-class place.
Grocery-store, cash trade.
Meat-market, old established.
Laundry, at a sacrifice.
LISSNER & THORMEYER, 59 North Clark.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN A FASTgrowing town on Wabash, St. L. & P. R. R.; fine chance for physician; no opposition; price $800. Address N. H. PERRINE, Baylis, Pike Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR real estate—Pine City Saw-Mill, Pine City, Minn. Apply to THOS. COCHRAN, JR., St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE—STOCK GROCERIES, INcluding horse and wagon, $800; good location. Address P 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A CLEAN DRUG-STOCK established trade. Address O, care Tribune.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSIness-men.—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R., I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.

Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also, room and power to rent for large or small business, in new brick building, very low.

Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.

$250,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.

Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.

Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

$125 PER MONTH SALARY AND one-eighth interest in a richly developing mine near Boulder, Colo., for $3,500 only. This mine covers several lodes and immense bodies of ore, and is surrounded on every side, at short distances, by some of the very best and most noted mines on the Continent. If you want a good position and fortune, investigate this immediately. See DR. EVERSON, 2318 Indiana-av., morning and evening.

$3,000 WILL BUY A WELL ESTABLISHED and paying business; all cash on a leading business street. Address R 20, Tribune.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of strictly temperate habits who fully understands the clothing and grocery business; is a good writer and has kept books for retail trade; can give unsolicited references; not afraid to work. Call or address W. D., 73 Webster-av.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH SOME agricultural house; have had several years' experience in the business; can give good city reference. Address for two days R 10, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK, BY young man willing and able to work; fair penman, good at figures; wholesale house preferred; salary moderate. Good references. S 93, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEman having had 10 years' experience in the confectionery business, understanding thoroughly all its branches, either as traveling or inside salesman. S 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUGgist of ten years' experience. Satisfactory references given and required. Address Box 532, Belvidere, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GROCERY clerk; long experience; reference from where last employed. Adress S 82, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—A STRONG young man wishes to learn the blacksmith or plumber's trade. Address R 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A FIRST-class meat cook in hotel by a sober, experienced man; city or country. Best references. P 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK ON a boat; schooner preferred. Address S 86, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED — AS FOREman of stable; can take full charge and manage business. Can give the best of reference. Address for three days R 10, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AN UNMARried middle-aged German, good florist, would like to take charge of greenhouses and vegetable garden for a private family; he also understands how to take care of horses. Best references. Moderate salary if a standing situation is obtained. Address L. CANTADOR, care of Mr. L. Goodman, 663 Larrabee-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRAVeling salesman, with several years' successful experience; salary to commence with not so much of an object as a permanent position. Address S 83, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A QUIET, capable girl, in Kenwood or Hyde Park, to do general housework. References. 145 Twentieth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISters from the country, willing and able to do any kind of work. Call at 2100 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A FIRST-class cook in private family. Address 151 Thompson-st., up-stairs. Call to-morrow.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GOOD girls, in a private family. Call at 644 Forty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SECOND girl. References given. Call at 140 Townsend-st., up-stairs.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSmaker, with many years' experience, in a private family. Address O 43, Tribune office.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY WOULD like to travel as companion to an invalid or as nursing governess to young children; would not object to (live in some other city or town) leave Chicago. Best of references. Address N 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE IN a good family who wishes to travel. Good references. Address 2107 Archer-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian or German female help, supplied at G. Duske's office. 195 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WISCONSIN girls, best description, well recommended. Bureau Registry, 275 West Monroe-st. Bell telephone.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, as assistant correspondent or copyist in an insurance or other office. Best of references. Address N 15, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE bridge—Board, with rooms, $4.50 to $7 per week; furnished rooms, without board, $1.50 to $4 per week.

243 EAST HURON-ST.—ONE LARGE furnished room for man and wife; also, single rooms for gents. Day-boarders accommodated.

SOUTH SIDE.

481 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, FURNISHed, with board, for families or gentlemen; day boarders taken.

2404 WABASH-AV. — DESIRABLE rooms, furnished or unfurnished, en suite or single; first-class table. References.

WEST SIDE.

17 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, to gentlemen only; private family.

51 ASHLAND-AV., FACING UNION Park—A front alcove room, newly furnished; also, an unfurnished front parlor and hall bedroom; best table board; Madison or Randolph street-cars.

HOTELS.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, ON THE European plan, 74 and 76 East Adams-st. New building; new furniture; everything new; all light rooms; gas, hot and cold baths. Prices, 75 cents to $1.00 per day. Liberal rates to permanent guests. F. H. THOMPSON, proprietor.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 FIFTH-AV.—Enlarged and refurnished, $2 per day. Day-board $5 per week. Meal tickets for business-men taking dinners down-town.

WABASH HOUSE, 288 WABASH-AV.—Splendid furnished suits and rooms on first and second floors; also first class day board at $4 per week.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from $1 to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

COUNTRY.

GENT AND WIFE AND ONE OR TWO children can have board in the country three-quarters of an hour's ride from the city on C. & N. W. R. R. Good accommodations; terms reasonable; near depot. Address R 14, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN EVANSTON OR RIVERside, two or three rooms; private family preferred; state terms and particulars. S 26, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM, FOR GENTLEman and wife; good location. Address R 21, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM WITH WIDOW lady by gent and wife. Give terms and location. Address R 23, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY YOUNG LADY EMPLOYed during the day. Address R 5, Tribune office.

BOARD—GENT WISHES BOARD ON North La Salle-st. Address S 16, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A PRIVATE family, adjacent to Madison and Aberdeen-sts., by a young lady. Address S 78, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM WITH A VIEW of the lake by gentleman and wife at Oakland, Kenwood, or Hyde Park, at once. Address R 2, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture without removal, pianos and other securities at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture, pianos, etc., without removal; goods stored; and other collateral. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS AT LOWEST RATES loaned on furniture, pianos, machinery, etc., without removal or publicity. Room 1, 149 Monroe.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on diamonds, watches, and jewelry at TOM E. DONNELLY & CO.'S loan office, 118 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture, pianos, etc., without removal; lowest rates; also on all good securities. Room 11, 96 Dearborn-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

I WILL LOAN SMALL SUMS ON FURniture, without removal. R 6, Tribune office.

ROOM 64, 79 DEARBORN-ST.—MONEY loaned on chattel mortgages and good security. Chattel mortgages bought.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD LOT OF MATCH wood at the north end of Wells-st. bridge. Inquire of the bridgetender.

FOR SALE—TWO MASSIVE AND ELEgant walnut upright show-cases 8 feet high, 3 feet wide, and 1 foot deep, at a bargain. Paris Kid Glove Depot, 94 State-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

COAL OIL STOVES AS GOOD AS THE world affords, at $4 each. 78 Market-st.

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 291 and 293 West Madison-st.—Now receiving spring stock of carpets, furniture, and household goods. Selling at lowest prices for cash or on [illegible]. Call and examine.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN T. LESTER. CHAS. SCHWARTZ.
E.K. WILLARD, Member New York Stock Exchange
SAM'L W. ALLERTON, Special.

J. T. LESTER & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, &c.,
Bought and sold on New York Stock Exchange.
25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
New York House—SCRANTON & WILLARD.
Stocks also bought and sold on the Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore exchanges.
Commission Grain and Provisions in the Chicago markets.

DAY & FIELD,
Bankers and Brokers,
130 LaSalle-st.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
CYRUS W. FIELD, New York, Special.

SPECULATION!
$10, $20, $50, or $100
Invested in our new money-making, coöperative plan of speculating Gives a constant income, and lays the foundation of your fortune. Send for new pamphlet, free.
FLEMMING & MILLER, Brokers.
23 Merchants' Building, Chicago, Ill.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
20 Nassau-st., New York, May 14, 1881.
Coupons of June 1, 1881, from bonds of the Oregon Improvement Company will be paid at maturity by the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 26 Exchange-place, New York. HORACE WHITE, Treasurer.

SAFES.

Our National Debt is about
$2,097,803,889.
Yet the DIEBOLD Safes guard greater values than this for the Banks and leading firms of Chicago.
J. W. NORRIS, Agt., 57 State-st.
SAFE

LOCUSTS—WATERSPOUTS.

The Devastating Winged Army that Is Destroying the Crops of Colombia—Strange Phenomena at Sea—What Purser Burrows Saw.

New York Herald, May 21.

After a fair weather voyage from Savanilla, the steamer Alvo, of the Atlas Line, arrived in this port yesterday. A *Herald* reporter boarded the vessel at Woodruff's stores in Brooklyn, and received from the Purser, Mr. George Burrows, an account of the great locust plague which is desolating the farming country of the United States of Colombia, and is rapidly bringing the population to the verge of starvation.

"At Carthagena," he said, "we heard of the insect plague from natives who had just come from the north, but the locusts had not yet got to that latitude, although they were expected. However, at Salgar I had to go ashore and ride upon a train across the country to Barranquilla upon the ship's business. During this journey I had an opportunity of witnessing one of the most peculiar sights I have ever encountered. The surrounding lands were as utterly barren of live vegetation as though some great fire had swept through them, burning and blasting everything in its track. The once magnificent groves of cocoanut trees were to be compared to nothing but a forest of bare poles, without a single green twig or leaf. Millions upon millions of locusts filled the air like great clouds, and the atmosphere in some places was quite hazy as a consequence. The ground presented a remarkable appearance, and as the train traveled along the insects were so thick that they looked like small yellow waves as they jumped up and down. Not a stalk or a blade of grass was anywhere to be seen. The locusts alighted upon us until our clothes were covered with them. When we tried to remove them they showed their ravenous condition by attempting to bite our fingers. The farmers are in a state of terror, as they are perfectly helpless before the plague. I learned that the wheat crop is almost entirely destroyed, and orders have been sent to New York for large shipments of flour to supply the necessities of the people."

"Is there danger of starvation?"

"Not immediate danger, because the people still have some of their plantings or seedings yet to rely upon. Still there is no telling when the little winged beasts will leave. The natives can live upon a very small amount of food; but if the locusts stay in the country until the raising of a second crop is impossible the people will be in a very dangerous position. When I got to Barranquilla the town was in a great state of excitement. On each of the three nights I staid there I witnessed a procession of priests and people, who marched through the town and called upon the patron saint of the parish, St. Nicholas, to intervene and save the land froam destruction. Every one carried a lighted candle. In the midst of the priests there was borne an image of St. Nicholas, and I imagine that the saint, had he seen the garments in which his fac-simile was arrayed, would have felt far from flattered. The procession shouted their prayers and sang their litanies in an earnest manner. The smallest children carried candles, and seemed to be impressed with the solemnity of the ceremonies. These processions are going on all over the country. The superstitious populace imagine that the locusts have been sent by Heaven as a punishment for some great national sin of which they are guilty. They have yet to make a comparison between the efficacy of prayer and that of Paris green. The authorities can do nothing to stay the plague. The locusts came from the interior of the country, as I was informed that all the vegetation in the vicinity of the Magdalena River was eaten up long ago. The locusts are about as long as a man's middle finger. They are of a yellowish-green color, and make a loud, aggravating noise while flying through the air. I fear that they will stay all summer, unless the lack of food compels them to migrate.

"We left Aspinwall on the 11th of May for New York. The weather was good until the 17th. At about half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day Capt. Williams and a number of the officers, crew and passengers were astonished by the appearance of a large waterspout. I have seen this remarkable phenomenon before, but never on such a gigantic scale. The first one we saw was about six miles away. A stream of water seemed to rise from the level of the ocean, and at the same time another descended fsom the heavens and depended from a dark rain cloud like a great icicle. The two streams met about midway between sky and water, and then began to move rapidly to the eastward. The base of the waterspout appeared to be nearly a quarter of a mile wide, and then it tapered toward the middle into an almost imperceptible line. Suddenly it broke and there was a mighty heaving and tumbling about of the waters in the vicinity. We saw twelve spouts that afternoon during some heavy rain squalls. At one time I saw four of them at once. They looked like the lofty spires of a cathedral. Through our glasses we could see that the tops of the spouts were lost in the clouds. It is a scientific fact that the discharge of a cannon in the neighborhood will always cause these water columns to break. The passengers insisted that the discharge of a pistol would create sufficient vibration in the air to destroy a spout which was about a mile away. I loaded my revolver and fired twice at the spout. At the second shot it broke. I don't know whether it was the result of the firing or not, but the thing happened just as I tell you, and at least it is a remarkable coincidence. Every time a spout burst the top part of it seemed to vanish into vapor, but the under part would rock the sea for miles, and our vessel experienced the violent effects. In fact, all the afternoon the water was disturbed. Several times it was thought we would have to change our course, but the spouts did not approach too near for safety."

HUMOR.

Purchasers of "rare old china" are often stuck cup people.

It is a wise man who knows on which side his bread is oleomargarined.

The syllable "leo," in Oleomargarine, means that it is as strong as a lion.

Now that measles are prevalent, mothers as well as astronomers are looking for spots on the son.

Oh, but this English is a peculiar language. We use dusters to catch the dust, and dusters to brush the dust away.

Several of a party of tramps insulted a lady, and one of them took her part. He was the noblest Roam 'un of them all.

A school-teacher of a Western town, who has a habit of pinching her pupils, is called a "lusher" because she takes so many nips.

The trail of the serpent is over all humanity. Man comes naked into the world, is snaked through life, and goes naked out of it.

The prudent country schoolmaster doesn't larrup the boy until he has looked over the boy's old man and is sure he can whop him too.

A naturalist has discovered that monkeys may be taught to dance. Taught to dance, indeed! We have seen them dance a hundred times at pawties in the fawncy dawnces.

It is now that the young baseball-player imagines there is no future for him, because he is kept home from a match to rake up the garden-rubbish and get ready for a digging-bee.

"Mr. Brown, couldn't you give me a position of some kind with you?" "Very sorry; don't think there is any vacancy in my establishment." "If you have nothing else, employ me as your adviser." "Very well, you may begin by advising me how I can best get rid of you."

BUSINESS.

Stocks Advancing, Though the Public Buying Is Less Active.

Little Panic in C., C. & I. C.—Cedar Falls & Minnesota Extension.

Ohio Central Consolidation—Finances in Chicago.

The Produce Markets Generally Stronger—A Better Export Demand for Lard and Meats.

Wheat and Oats Buoyant—Corn Firmer—An Active Speculative Movement in Grain.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks advanced, and were fairy active, though Wall street advices reported outside buying, especially that by wire, not so heavy as it had been. Every influence that was visibly at work in the market was for higher prices. Points of all kinds are being put into circulation, producing a rise in some stock or other. These points have been developed to such a nicety that they now foretell to within a day and within 1 per cent how much of a rise is to be expected. It was, for instance, given out yesterday morning that "Ontario & Western would be advanced in London on Monday morning three or four points, which would probably form the beginning of another upward turn in New York." By some inadvertence the rise did not take place as advertised. Similar points, except that they were not so definit, were sent out about Central Pacific, Union Pacific, New York Central, Alton, Jersey Central, Lackawanna, the Gould fancies, in fact, pretty much everything on the list.

One of the few unfavorable stories of the day was that Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central was going down to 10, on account of judgments obtained by the holders of coupons in default.

Toward the close, the market looked a little toppy, and final quotations were at a concession.

Realizations were constant and heavy, and gave the advance a pause more than once.

Central Pacific was booked for higher prices. Keene was said to be a large purchaser, as well as the Mills-Park clique. The road, according to President Huntington, is earning 12 per cent. In spite of the disclosures with regard to the suit brought by the Government against the road, quite an advance was made in the early dealings, but this was afterward lost, and the stock declined to 96¼.

Erie preferred was bought by a clique who predicted a dividend on it soon. The movement in Erie common was reported to be made by a combination which it was unsafe to follow.

The valuable information was given away that there would be a rise of four or five points in Jersey Central this week.

The Illinois Central Company will extend the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Line, and pay dividends on it, 3 per cent the first quarter, and 5 per cent afterwards.

The Alton & Terre Haute will make to-day a 55 per cent payment in income bonds, on the accumulated dividends on the preferred stock. These income bonds are now quoted at 90.

The consolidation of the Ohio Central and the Richmond & Allegheny Roads was on the basis of two of the former for one of the latter. The Richmond stock is now quoted at 76, which would make the Ohio Central 38.

The express stocks are marked for a rise. Next week the Adams Express Company will run a train of its own between Boston and New York.

Gould is suspected of selling more stocks than he has bought during the present excitement.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania will be against Gowen. So says Harrisburg gossip.

The parties who have undertaken to break the Manhattan lease have retained Roscoe Conkling with a fee of $100,000.

The gross and net earnings of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for March, and for the first quarter of the year, have just been published by the *Financial Chronicle*, and as this is the first and only one of the great leading railroads of the Northwest that has yet published its net earnings for that period, the exhibit is interesting. For the three months from Jan. 1 to April 1, the statement is as follows:

	Gross earnings.	Expenses.	Net earnings.
Three months of 1881	$3,760,918	$2,176,749	$1,584,169
Three months of 1880	4,577,128	2,126,982	2,450,145
Increase	....	49,766	....
Decrease	816,210	....	865,976

For March the figures were:

	1881.	1880.
Gross earnings	$1,418,149	$1,732,518
Operating expenses	792,863	744,319
Net earnings	$665,286	$988,199

These figures embrace the accounts of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska in both years. They show that as compared with last year the Company lost $314,369 gross and $322,913 net in March, and $816,210 gross and $865,977 net in the three months. The loss in net earnings on these lines for the three months in 1881 is a little greater than the gain in 1880 over 1879 on the same lines in the corresponding time, including in the latter year the Burlington & Missouri River in Nebraska, which was not then operated by the Burlington & Quincy. In other words, such has been the severity of the weather this year that the roads in the Burlington & Quincy system have not been able to earn as much in 1881 as in 1879.

The condition of Reading, as analyzed by the *Chronicle*, is not altogether satisfactory.

According to the statement made by Mr. Gowen in December last, November being estimated (we have seen no later report), the net earnings of the railroad and the Coal & Iron Company in 1880 amounted to $8,785,586. The total of the fixed charges—interest, rentals, etc.—was $9,972,230, showing a deficit of $1,186,644; but the relief afforded by scrip payments of interest was $1,551,441, leaving an actual cash surplus of $364,797. In the present year the relief on account of scrip will be $1,257,365, or $294,076 less than in 1880, and provision will besides have to be made for the sinking funds, which Mr. Gowen estimated at $837,442. Altogether, then, $1,131,518 more will have to be paid in cash in 1881 than in 1880. The net earnings of the two companies for the first four months of their fiscal year show an increase of $288,152 on the corresponding four months of the previous fiscal year. Assuming (merely for the sake of illustration) that the same ratio of gain will hold good for the rest of the year, the Reading will have net earnings about $850,000 above those for 1880. This would fall almost $300,000 below the additional payments required, so that instead of a cash surplus on the year's operations, as in 1880, there would be just about enough to make both ends meet. If the increase in the net earnings were less than the amount taken ($850,000) why there would be a deficit shown on the year's account, and this even after the relief afforded by the payment of $1,257,365 in scrip. As the scrip payments diminish, the Company's interest burden will increase. Next year $628,683 more will have to be earned for this reason, and in 1883 the full $1,257,365 additional will have to be met.

Estimated earnings of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad:

Second week in May, 1881	$53,738.04
Second week in May, 1880	51,906.13
Increase	$1,831.91
Jan. 1 to May 15, 1881	1,389,533.61
Jan. 1 to May 15, 1880	1,173,383.00
Increase	$216,150.61

The annual report of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company for the year 1880 shows the gross earnings to have been $3,478,066.90, and the net earnings $1,710,461.80 upon an average of 474 miles of road. The increase in gross earnings was 126.02 per cent, and in net earnings 144.32 per cent. Up to April 15 757 miles of road had been completed, of which 633 are open for traffic. It is expected that the completed lines will exceed 1,000 at the close of the present year.

The gross earnings of the following railroads are reported:

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE.

	1880.	1881.	
Second week in May	$25,941	$37,642	Inc. $11,701
Jan. 1 to May 14	560,572	657,719	Inc. 96,197

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH.

	1880.	1881.	
Second week in May	$41,500	$40,243	Dec. $1,257
Jan. 1 to May 14	854,841	709,947	Dec. 144,894

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN.

	1880.	1881.	
First week in May	$21,953	$25,895	Inc. $3,942
Jan. 1 to May 7	396,982	405,333	Inc. 8,351

The following is an official statement of the business of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company for the month of April: Total gross receipts of the railroad and coal and iron companies, $2,382,505.87; expenses, $1,802,466.75; profit, $580,039.12; profit of both companies for year to date, $3,023,376.61, an increase of $195,075.10 as compared with the corresponding period last year.

Government bonds were steady. In Chicago, District of Columbia 3.65s were 107¼ bid and 108¼ asked; 3½s were 103⅝ bid and 104¼ asked; the 4s were 117¼ and 117½; 4½s, 116¼ and 116½; the 5s, 104⅝ and 105.

Foreign exchange was still lower and weak. Posted rates for sterling were 484@486. Prime bankers' bills were 483¼ and 485. For sixty-day commercial bills, for prompt delivery, 481½@482. Continental exchange was also weak. Sixty-day commercial bills, prompt delivery on Havre, 526⅞@525⅝. Bordeaux, 526¼@525⅝. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, deliverable prompt, were 527½@525⅝. Bankers' bills on Germany were 94⅛ for sixty days and 94⅞ for demand; ninety-day commercial bills, 93½@93¾. Sixty-day commercial, on bankers, delivered prompt, 93⅝@94; same, delivered in three weeks, 94@94¼. Commercial drawn on commercial parties were 93⅜. Bankers' guilders on Holland were 39⅝ for sixty days and 39⅞ for demand. Sixty-day commercial was 39⅝@39⅝. Shippers' exchange on New York was par.

Chicago bank clearings were $6,300,000. Loans were easy at 5@7 per cent. New York exchange was weaker between banks at 50c per $1,000 premium.

In the local market securities were fairly active and strong. Wabash 5s, $6,000, sold at 98¼, and $10,000 at 98⅜. Burlington & Quincy 4s were much stronger on receipt of the news that the new loan of $5,500,000 had all been taken by the First National Bank of New York, and were being sold at 96. On the Chicago Stock Board there were sales of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s, $5,000 at 96; $20,000 at 96½; $15,000 at 96¼; do 5s, $5,000 at 106; Burlington & Missouri 4s, $5,000 at 92¾; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific 5s, $5,000 at 98⅜. The following quotations were made:

LOCAL AND RAILWAY STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
North Chicago City Railway, $100	175	.....
West Division City Railway, $100	.....	300
Chicago City Railway, $100	250	.....
Gas Light and Coke Company	170	190
Chamber of Commerce, $100	.....	80
Traders' Insurance Company, $100	125¾	130
Inter-State Industrial Exhibition, $100	.....	50
Chicago Metallic Packing Company, $100	6.80	7.50
International Electrical Co., $100	.....	300
LOCAL AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		
United States 4s, 1907	117¼	117⅜
United States 4½s, 1891	116⅜	116⅝
United States 5s, 1881	104⅝	105¼
United States 3½s, 1881	103⅝	104
District of Columbia 3.65s, 1924	107¼	.....
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1890	117	.....
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1892	122	.....
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1894	124	.....
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1895	124¾	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1884	105	108
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1886	109½	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1887	111¾	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1890	115	115½
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1891	117½	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1892	122	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1893	123	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1894	124	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1895	124½	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1897	125½	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1898	128	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1899	129	.....
Chicago City bonds, 6s, 1896	113	.....
Chicago City bonds, 4½s, 1900	107¼	108
Chicago City bonds, 4s	104½	.....
Cook County bonds, 7s, 1889	115	116¼
Cook County bonds, 7s, 1890	117¾	118¾
Cook County bonds, 7s, 1892	122	123
Cook County bonds, 5s, 1899	108½	109½
Cook County bonds, 4½s, 1900	107½	107¾
West Chicago 5s, 1890	105½	106½
Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	109	110
West Park 7s, 1891	114	.....
South Park 6s	108	110
South Park 7s	113	.....
Hyde Park 7s, 1891	108	.....
RAILWAY BONDS.		
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, I. & D. ex	125¼	126¼
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, Hast. & Dak.	119½	120
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Chic. & Pac.	110½	111½
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, South'n Min.	108½	109
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Dub. Div.	108½	109½
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 5s, Min. Point	98½	99½
Chicago, B. & Q. R. R. 4s, 1919	96	96¼
Chicago, B. & Q. R. R. 5s, 1918	103¾	104¼
Burlington & Mo. 4s, in Nebraska, 1910	92	92¾
Wabash, St. L. & P., 1st mort 5s, Chic. Div.	98	98¼
North Chicago City Railway 6s, 1900	112¼	113¼
West Division City Railway 6s	106½	108
West Division City Railway 7s	106¼	108
West Division City Railway 8s	106½	108

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The week opened on the Stock Exchange with a strong and buoyant tone, and under the influence of a very pronounced buying movement the entire list advanced sharply at the opening. Before the first Board, however, Central Pacific fell off 1¼ and C., C. & I. C. 1½ per cent, and some few other shares reacted a fraction, but the downward tendency was speedily checked, and prices advanced steadily up to noon, when the improvement, as compared with the closing quotations of Saturday, ranged from ½ to 6 per cent, the latter in Houston & Texas. The other shares prominent in the upward movement were Central Pacific, Western Union, St. Paul, Northwestern, New York Central, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Lake Shore, New York Central, and Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans. After midday the dealings became somewhat unsettled, and late in the afternoon a disposition was manifested by some operators to realize the profits of the sharp rise in values, and their sales caused a reaction of ¼ to 2⅝ per cent, which was most marked in Central Pacific, Houston & Texas, Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and New Jersey Central. Among the miscellaneous shares Memphis & Charleston was notably strong in the final dealings and sold up 8 per cent, closing at the highest point touched. Oregon Navigation rose 3⅝, but reacted ½ per cent. Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western advanced 2 and reacted 1 per cent. Louisville, New Albany & Chicago rose 9 per cent on the day's transactions. Hannibal & St. Joseph common sold up 3⅝ and reacted 1½ per cent. American coal was quite prominent in the dealings, and advanced 5 per cent.

The monetary situation continues unchanged, the supply of loanable capital offering being more than equal to the demand therefor. Call loans on pledge of stock collateral ranged between 2½ and 4 per cent, with the great bulk of the business at 3@3½ per cent. At the close the prevailing quotation was 2½@3 per cent. The Government bond dealers found ready accommodation at 2 per cent. Time loans were quoted at 2@3 per cent, according to the length of time and the collateral. In the discount market prime mercantile paper ruled at 3½@4 per cent. The sterling exchange market was weak and the nominal asking quotations were marked down ½, to 484 for sixty-day bills and 486 for demand. The reduction in rates was due to the fact that the continued large orders from abroad for our securities renders the demand for sterling bills extremely light, the heavy shipments of American stocks and bonds taking the place to an appreciable extent of bankers' bills.

Railroad mortgages were irregular on a moderate volume of business. Erie consolidated seconds advanced from 108⅝ to 108¾, and closed at 108⅝; do funded 5s rose from 104 to 104½; do seconds (extended) from 109 to 110; do first consols from 131½ to 132. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts sold up from 64¾ to 67, and reacted to 66½. Louisville & Nashville general 6s advanced from 110⅝ to 111½, and reacted to 111. Mobile & Ohio fourth debentures rose from 58 to 59, and returned to 58. Texas Pacific land-grant incomes advanced from 89⅞ to 90¼, and reacted to 90; do firsts (Rio Grande Division) rose from 101 to 102, and closed at 101⅞. Metropolitan Elevated seconds fell off from 90¼ to 88½ and recovered to 89. Chesapeake & Ohio sixes, class B, advanced from 89½ to 89¾. Central Iowa firsts from 116½ to 117¼, Denver & Rio Grande firsts from 118½ to 119½, Erie & Pittsburg consols from 105½ to 110, Fort Wayne & Chicago firsts from 135 to 138, Iron Mountain seconds from 113 to 114¾, do firsts (Arkansas Branch) from 115 to 118, Kansas & Texas seconds from 88⅞ to 89¼, Louisiana & Missouri River firsts from 116 to 118, Missouri Pacific firsts from 109⅝ to 110, Northwestern consols from 132¼ to 133, New Jersey Central adjustments from 110 to 110¼, do incomes from 101 to 104¼, Ohio & Mississippi firsts (Springfield Division) from 117¼ to 119¾, Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts from 89½ to 92½, St. Louis & San Francisco seconds (Class B) from 96 to 97, St. Paul firsts (La Crosse Division) from 126 to 128½, do (La Crosse & Davenport Division) from 100 to 102½, Wabash seconds from 110 to 110½, and Toledo, Delphos & Burlington incomes from 62 to 62¾. Indiana, Bloomington & Western firsts declined from 91½ to 91, Mobile & Ohio second debentures from 67⅜ to 67, do third debentures from 60 to 58, and Peoria, Decatur & Evansville incomes from 90 to 89½.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Bar silver 112¾. Subsidiary coin ¼ discount buying.

Governments ¼ higher for 6s extended and ⅛@¼ higher for 5s,—4½s and 4s being unchanged. State bonds were generally dull.

Railroad bonds were irregular on a moderate volume of business.

The stock market opened strong and buoyant, and in early dealings an advance ranging from ⅛ to 6¼ was recorded, in which the entire list participated, the shares most prominent in the upward movement being Houston & Texas, Western Union, Northwestern, St. Paul, Central Pacific, New Jersey Central, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Lake Shore, and New York Central leading the upward movement. During the afternoon speculation became somewhat unsettled, and in late dealings sales to realize profits caused a reaction of ¼ to 2⅝, in which Central Pacific, Houston & Texas, Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and New Jersey Central were most prominent. Memphis & Charleston was strong in final sales and closed at an advance of 8. Oregon Navigation rose 3⅝ on the day's transactions. Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans sold up 5½ and reacted 1¼.

Transactions, 568,000:

Alton & Terre H'te	800	Nashville & Chat.	1,500
Canada Southern	10,900	New Jersey Central	19,300
Chesapeake & Ohio	5,200	New York Central	11,800
Central Pacific	43,000	Northern Pacific	8,100
C., C., C. & I.	4,800	Ohio & Mississippi	2,700
C., C. & I. C.	15,000	Ontario & Western	9,800
D., L. & Western	30,300	Ohio Central	5,800
Del. & H.	3,100	Pacific Mail	14,100
Denver & Rio Gr'de	3,100	Peoria, D. & Ev'lle	3,000
Erie	41,200	Reading	5,700
H. & St. Joseph	5,200	Rock Island	2,500
Houston & Texas	13,400	St. Paul	36,100
Ind., B. & W.	1,300	St. Paul & Omaha	13,900
Illinois Central	2,500	Texas Pacific	6,900
Kansas & Texas	21,300	Union Pacific	22,300
Lake Shore	27,300	Wabash Pacific	11,900
Louisville & Nash.	5,200	Western Union	37,500
Michigan Central	9,200	St. L. & San Fran.	3,500
Mobile & Ohio	1,400	C. B. & Q.	3,000
Memphis & Charls'n	13,000	C., St. P. & N. O.	2,600
Northwestern	29,000	Mar. & Cin. 1st pfd.	2,400

Money market easy at 2½@4, closing at 2½@3. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½c.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, weak at 483; demand, 485.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881s	104	New 4s	117⅝
New 5s	104⅛	Pacific 6s of 1895	131
New 4½s	116¼		

BONDS.

Louisiana	61¼	C. P. bonds	118
Missouri	116¼	U. P. firsts	118
St. Joe	112¼	U. P. land-grant	115
Tennessee, old	74¼	U. P. Sinking Fund	123¼
Tennessee, new	72¾	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	131
Virginia, old	40	St. P. & S. C., firsts	112
Virginia, consols	85¼	Erie seconds	108¼
Virginia, deferred	19		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	146¾	L. B. & W.	5
Panama	280	B., C. R. & N.	78
Fort Wayne	138	Alton & Terre Haute	70
Cleve. & Pittsburg	141	Do preferred	140
Illinois Central	144¾	Wab., St. L. & Pacific	55¼
C., B. & Q.	167	Do preferred	95¼
Chicago & Alton	145½	Hannibal & St. Joe	81½
Do preferred	145½	Do preferred	115
New York Central	151¾	Iron Mountain	81
Harlem	200	St. L. & San Fran.	47¾
Lake Shore	133⅝	Do preferred	74¼
Can. Southern	81¼	Do first preferred	103¼
Michigan Central	115¼	C., St. L. & N. O.	86
Erie	50¼	Kansas & Texas	53¼
Do preferred	92	Union Pacific stock	125
Northwestern	133¼	Central Pacific	96¼
Do preferred	145¾	Northern Pacific	44¼
St. Paul	124¼	Do preferred	85¼
Do preferred	132¼	Louisville & Nashv.	108¾
St. P., M. & M.	92¼	Nash. & Chattanooga	90¼
St. Paul & Omaha	48¾	L. N. A. & C.	102
Do preferred	108	Houston & Texas	91¼
Del., Lack. & West.	124¾	D. & R. G.	109
Morris & Essex	130	Western Union	126
Delaware & Hudson	112¾	Pacific Mail	57¾
New Jersey Central	105¾	Adams	130
Reading	59¾	Fargo	118¼
Ohio & Mississippi	46¼	American	87
Do preferred	122	U. S. Express	70¼
Chesepeake & Ohio	32¾	Quicksilver	18¾
Do first preferred	47¼	Do preferred	67
Mobile & Ohio	38¾	Caribou	3
Cleve. & Columbus	100	Central Arizona	4
C. C. & I. C.	25¼	Homestake	24
Ohio Central	36¾	Standard	23
Lake Erie & Western	52¼	Excelsior	5
Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	45¾	Little Pittsburg	4¼
Ontario & Western	38¾	Ontario	38

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, May 23.—The stock market to-day was active, the heavy movement in Hartford & Erie bonds being the most prominent feature. In railroad shares, New York & New England advanced from 62¾ to 65⅛; Old Colony from 133¼ to 134; Eastern from 44⅞ to 45¼; Boston & Maine from 157½ to 160; Rutland preferred from 32 to 33@32¾; Ogdensburg declined from 54½ to 54, and subsequently recovered to 54½; Boston & Albany declined from 172¾ to 172½; River Beach & Lynn from 125 to 124; Cambridge declined ½, to 124½; Atchison advanced from 143¼ to 144@143¾; Little Rock from 87⅛ to 89¼; Iowa Falls & Sioux City from 66 to 74; Flint from 34⅝ to 36¼; do preferred from 96 to 97½; Summit Branch from 27 to 27¼; Sandusky from 33 to 33⅝; Louisiana & Missouri River preferred from 56 to 57; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy from 166¾ to 168; Chicago & Eastern Illinois from 110 to 112; Union Pacific from 124 to 125@124¾; Pullman from 133 to 134½. Central Iowa declined from 46 to 44½; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington from 17 to 16½; Wisconsin Central from 34¼ to 34@34¼; Louisiana & Missouri River from 34 to 33; Chicago & Western Michigan from 96 to 95½.

In bonds, Hartford & Erie 7s advanced from 65½ to 66¾, closing at 66. The sales reported amounted to 2,228,500, and the bonds are said to have been bought largely for New York. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s sold at 96; Union Pacific 8s advanced ⅝, to 121⅞; Ogdensburg 6s 1, to 102; do income ½, to 70; Burlington & Missouri 4s ½, to 92½; New York & New England 6s ¼, to 109⅞; Atchison 5s sold at 99; do 4½s at 96; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington (Dayton Division) declined ½, to 55⅞; Eastern 4½s declined ⅜, to 109½; Pueblo & Arkansas Valley 7s ½, to 119¼.

In land stocks, Water-Power was ⅜ higher, at 11⅜; Boston Land advanced ⅛, to 10¾; Armory Mills sold at 115.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, May 23.—Stocks closed as follows:

Water Power	11⅜	Eastern Railroad	45¼
Boston Land	10¾	Flint & P. Marquette	35½
Atch. & Topeka 1st 7s	125	Little Rock & Ft. S.	89¼
Boston, H. & E. 7s	66	N. Y. N. E.	65⅜
Eastern Railroad 4½s	99¼	O. & L. Champ., com.	54¼
Atchison & Topeka	143¼	Old Colony	134
Boston & Albany	172½	Rutland, pfd	32¾
Boston & Maine	160	Rutland, common	7¼
C., B. & Q.	169	Wis. Central, common	34¼
Cin., San F. & Clv.	35⅜	Flint & P. M. pfd	97½

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 23.—Consols, 102 13-16; account, 100 15-16.

New 5s, 107¼; 4½s, 117¾; 4s, 120¼.

Illinois Central, 50¼; Pennsylvania Central, 69; New York Central, 56¼; Erie, 52⅝; do seconds, 108¼; Reading, 30⅝.

PARIS, May 23.—Rentes, 86f 15c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.—Sight exchange on New York, $2.50 per $1,000 premium; sterling, 483@483½.

MINING NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—Stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	3⅜	Mono	2¾
Alta	3¼	Northern Belle	21
Belcher	2½	Ophir	8
Best & Belcher	13⅜	Oro	27-32
Bodie	8	Overman	1¾
Bullion	11-16	Potosi	2⅛
Bulwer	1¼	Savage	3⅜
California	1¼	Sierra Nevada	15⅜
Chollar	2⅛	Silver King	22¾
Consolidated Virginia	2⅜	Tip Top	4
Crown Point	2⅛	Union Con	12¾
Exchequer	3	Wales	1¾
Gould & Curry	6¾	Yellow Jacket	4
Hale & Norcross	3¼	South Bulwer	¼
Martin White	5-16	Scorpion	1⅞
Mexican	11⅝	South Bodie	3-16

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, May 23.—In mining shares, Crescent advanced ⅛, to 1 9-16; Duncan ⅛, to 2⅝; Silver Islet 112, to 35; Pewabic 1, to 15; Calumet & Hecla declined to 235; San Pedro ⅛, to 4½; Allouez ¼, to 2½; Catelpha ⅛, to 2½; Bonanza Development 11-16, to ⅝. Others as before.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, May 23.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2¾	Franklin	12
Calumet & H	235	Piwabec	15¾
Catalpa	2½	Quincy	52
Copper Falls	8¼	Ridge	3¾
Duncan Silver	2⅝	Silver Islet	43

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, May 23:

CITY PROPERTY.

Dearborn st, 70 ft n of Randolph, w f, 20x80 and 42x100 ft, dated April 19 (The Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Co. to Hannah Busby) (This transfer was reported from the General Index.)	$60,000
West Congress st, s w cor of Aberdeen, n f, und ½ of 200x110 ft, dated May 11 (Thomas P. Phillips to Henry Schmulbach)	5,000
Thirty-fifth st, s w cor of Butterfield, n f, 50⅛x25⅛ ft, dated May 21 (Albert Crane to Sarah Martin)	525
Oakley av, n w cor of Marvin st, e f, 24x109 ft, dated May 14 (C. F. Schmucher to H. G. Kestner)	600
West Randolph st, between Ada and Sheldon, s f, 45x100 ft, dated April 26 (James W. Converse to Amos J. Snell)	4,900
Laurel st, 79 ft s of Thirty-third, w f, 25x130 ft, dated May 23 (H. Wickham, Jr., to Charles Boukif)	200
Van Horn st, 175 ft w of Laflin, s f, 25x124 ft, dated April 28 (John Kralovec et al. to John Saxuiin)	650
Emerald av, n e cor of Thirty-ninth st, w f, 24x123 7-10 ft, dated May 6 (John D. Platt to John Shaw)	500
Allport st, 400 ft s of Sixteenth, e f, 25x125½ ft, improved, dated May 21 (August Jurs to John Blaha)	2,500
Evergreen st, near Fowler, n w f, 35x150 ft, dated May 23 (Bradner & Coombs to Peter Thompson)	950
Fulton st, s w cor of Yager, n f, 31 4-10x137⅞ ft, dated May 23 (M. J. and J. G. Aldridge to Oliver S. Ward)	3,750
West Thirteenth place, 120 ft w of Robey st, s f, 24x82 ft, dated May 14 (People's Bank of Bloomington to S. E. Roberts)	380
Hawthorn av, s e cor of Herndon st, s w f, 250x135 ft, dated March 26 (J. T. Herrick to Emil Rudolph)	3,000
Huron st, 130 ft w of Dearborn av, s f, 20x100 ft, dated May 23 (Frederick Wacker to Hugh McGuire)	6,300
Michigan st, 150 ft w of Rush st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated May 23 (C. and M. McNamara to William J. Shannon)	6,000
Vincennes av, 118 ft s of Prospect place, w f, 26⅛x90 ft, improved, dated April 25 (George W. Brayton to Ella S. Henshaw)	7,500
West Lake st, 223 ft w of Sangamon, s f, 24 ft to alley, improved, dated May 17 (G. M. Richardson to William H. Sullivan)	1,800
Valentine st, n of and near West Lake, w f, 24x125 ft, dated April 18 (Levi C. Leiter to W. H. Sullivan)	600
Fulton st, s e cor of Tolman av, n f, 25x110 ft, dated May 9 (Thomas P. Ford to Harriet Frisby)	500
Werder st, s e cor of Washtenaw av, n f, 25x121 ft, dated May 23 (Adolph Moses to A. Sternheim)	500
North av, 80 ft w of Orchard st, s f, 20x125 ft, dated May 20 (Nicholas Schlitzius to H. F. and L. Saupe)	2,500
West Erie st, 75 f e of North May, s f, 25x100 ft, dated May 23 (K. W. Burgh to Charles Nelson)	2,600
West Indiana st, s w cor of Noble, n f, 53x99¾ ft, improved, dated May 23 (Christian Hulvel et al. to Vernon D. Price)	14,000
West Fourteenth st, 166 ft e of Laflin, n f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated April 14 (D. and C. Staats to Friedrich Pezel)	2,535
West Twelfth st, 62½ ft e of Jefferson, n f, 25x110 ft, improved, dated May 23 (G. Charles Koch to Martin Traznik)	3,000
Bunker st, 150 ft w of Clinton, s f, 25x125¾ ft, improved, dated May 23 (Z. and P. Rowan to Charles Novak)	2,500
McGlashan st, 92 ft n of Archer av, e f, 24x111 ft, dated May 23 (James Low to C. E. Maetier)	1,500
North Halsted st, 150 ft n of Fulton, e f, 50x135 ft, dated May 23 (Patrick C. McDonald to William P. Hock)	6,500
West Eighteenth st, 120 ft w of Laflin, s f, 25x124 ft, dated March 6 (A. M. and H. D. Huntington to K. Dorenbos)	800
West Seventeenth st, 48 ft w of Laflin, n f, 24x124 ft, dated March 2 (same to Albert Bos)	800
West Seventeenth st, 96 ft w of Laflin, n f, 24x124 ft, dated March 2 (same to H. M. Hoeksema)	800
West Seventeenth st, s w cor of Laflin, n f, 24x124 ft, dated March 2 (same to Jakob Vos)	1,000
Francisco st, 216 ft s of West Jackson, w f, 25x126 ft, dated May 12 (W. J. Collings to G. J. and M. E. Tucker)	1,000
West Eighteenth st, 200 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated May 23 (Elias Kaufman to Frank Wackowski)	800

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Portion of S ½ S ½ S ½ of W ¾ of N.-E. ¼, e of railroad, of Sec. 30, 40, 14, dated March 8 (C. W. Fullerton to Edward Harland)	$8,350
Wrightwood av, s w cor Paulina st, n f, 50x150 ft, dated May 21 (same to John Schemanski)	750
Paulina st, 165 ft s of Wrightwood av, e f, 28¼x125 ft, dated May 21 (same to John Malik)	350

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Buddan st, 330 ft n of Forty-third, w f, 24x122 ft, dated May 19 (C. B. Wells to Thomas Harney)	$275
Buddan st, near the above, w f, 24x122 ft, dated May 19 (C. B. Wells to James Hayes)	275
Wentworth av, 50 ft n of Forty-third st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated April 19 (C. B. Wells to C. E. Caldwell)	600
Stewart av, n e cor of Fifty-fifth st, w f, 62½x133 ft, (with other lots in same Subdivision) dated April 30 (M. J. and J. B. Campbell to Ruth J. McCann)	4,200
Wentworth av, n e cor of Forty-third st, w f, 50x126 ft, dated May 23 (Charles E. Caldwell to John H. Burbach)	2,025
Lots 5 and 6 (no block stated) Harwood and Goodspeed's n 16 rods of w ½ n e ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated Nov. 17, 1880 (John Morrisey to Mary Buckley)	800
Forty-third st, n e cor of St. Lawrence av, s f, 50x125 ft, dated May 23 (Wheeler & Parker to Lorin C. Springer)	1,500

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

California av, 225 ft n of Wabansia st, e f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated April 30 (David Greenberger to Mary Rullmann)	$1,700
Mozart st, 25 ft n of Bloomington, e f, 25x100 ft, dated May 4 (R. and E. Greenebaum to Mary Rullmann)	335

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock Monday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.
Flour, brls	29,508	6,928	25,846	7,186
Wheat, bu	31,081	93,518	245,109	61,774
Corn, bu	135,246	576,156	269,956	536,985
Oats, bu	139,745	115,142	271,364	110,809
Rye, bu	2,345	1,780	11,961	2,211
Barley, bu	2,979	9,474	5,491	4,320
Grass seed, lbs	38,019	44,950	49,267	35,886
Flaxseed, lbs	202,760	.....	258,300	24,652
Broom-corn, lbs	700	.....	23,815	1,035
Cured meats, lbs	341,800	465,700	1,728,854	2,335,581
Beef, tcs	.....	.....	.....	2
Beef, brls	.....	.....	703	326
Pork, brls	675	.....	1,649	587
Lard, lbs	243,000	163,550	1,927,289	472,319
Tallow, lbs	154,768	36,163	75,617	49,000
Butter, lbs	166,394	287,898	221,791	121,309
Live hogs, No	6,458	18,119	5,084	5,063
Cattle, No	3,463	2,282	3,145	2,973
Sheep, No	197	691	.....	165
Hides, lbs	272,652	321,304	104,287	122,230
Wool, lbs	32,343	134,470	271,885	84,850
Potatoes, bu	2,342	3,24[illegible]	524	3
Coal, tons	12,357	17,60[illegible]	1,639	1,330
Hay, tons	148	11	1	21
Lumber, m ft	11,505	13,00[illegible]	3,807	2,108
Shingles, m	635	3,91[illegible]	72	832
Salt, brls	5,012	1,33[illegible]	2,08[illegible]	3,057

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 2 winter wheat, 4 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars low grades, 1 car mixed, 57 cars No. 2 spring, 16 cars No. 3 do, 13 cars rejected, 6 cars no grade (100 wheat); 159 cars No. 2 corn, 70 cars high mixed, 13 cars new high mixed, 34 cars and 4,400 bu new mixed, 69 cars rejected, 48 cars no grade (393 corn); 42 cars white oats, 94 cars and 17,500 bu No. 2 mixed, 45 cars rejected (181 corn); 1 car No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected; 2 cars No. 3 barley, 1 car No. 4 do. Total (679 cars) 376,000 bu. Inspected out: 293,474 bu wheat, 182,478 bu corn, 212,115 bu oats, 6,728 bu rye, 10,398 bu barley.

The following table shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city last week:

Shipped—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
By railroads	97,961	288,049	231,548	381,817
By canal	.....	.....	34,769	.....
To Buffalo	5,418	1035,719	638,563	200,000
To Ogdensburg	2,500	.....	55,634	.....
To Port Huron	.....	.....	141,688	12,997
To Montreal	.....	82,869	37,700	.....
To Kingston	.....	118,491	19,200	.....
To other ports	249	.....	77,597	13,471
Total	106,255	1654,119	1343,299	608,285

Also 28,565 bu rye and 35,759 bu barley shipped by rail.

The leading produce markets were fairly active yesterday, and generally stronger. Wheat advanced nearly 1¼c in spite of dullness in Liverpool and London, with New York refusing to respond to our upturn. The chief reason seemed to be the rapid rate at which our stocks are being reduced and a growing fear that the magnitude of our last crop was tremendously overestimated. The most marked feature in the wheat market was the relative strength of the more deferred futures,—August advancing 2½c, while the July premium widened out to 1⅛c. There was a very good demand for shipment. Corn was stronger in sympathy, but irregular both in tone and activity, the futures being, however, discounted more than at the close of last week. Oats were buoyant early, and afterwards steady. Other cereals were tame. In provisions we note more strength, seemingly because of a better export demand for meats, some cuts of which are scarce, and not so many hogs coming in as had been counted on. Mess pork closed 15@17½c higher, at $16.62½@16.55 for June and $16.70@16.72½ for July. Lard closed 20c higher, at $10.95@10.97½ for June and $11.00@11.02½ for July. Short ribs closed 12½@15c higher, at $8.42½@8.45 for July. Wheat closed 1⅜@1½c higher, at $1.06¾@1.06⅞ for June and $1.07⅞@1.08 for July. Corn closed ½c higher, at 42½@42⅝ for June and 43@43⅛c for July. Oats closed strong at 37@37⅛c for June, 36⅛@36¼c for July, and 27⅛@27¼c for August. Rye closed at 92⅛c bid for July and 80c bid for August. Barley closed steady at 95c for No. 2 cash, 85½c for No. 3, and 79c for No. 4. Hogs were active and 5c higher, at $5.80@6.20 for light and at $5.80@6.45 for heavy. Cattle were easier, with sales at $2.50@6.20.

Trade remains fairly active in dry goods circles. Orders for the reassortment of stocks are coming in freely from all parts of the interior, and the daily sales are still large in the aggregate. Prices remain about steady. They are firmer for low grades brown and bleached goods. In the grocery market little change was apparent. Trade is improving, but it is still far from satisfactory. Prices of sugars remained strong. Coffees were heavy. Rice, teas, sirups, spices, &c., were steady. Jobbers of dried fruits reported a fair business in progress, and the general market was firm, domestics displaying the most strength. No price-changes were developed. Fish were in fair request at Saturday's quotations. Lake descriptions continue weak. The butter trade was fairly active at firm rates. Cheese was again reported dull and heavy. No changes were reported in the bagging, leather, coal, and pig iron markets. Oils ruled steady.

Hay took another downward turn, most of the grades declining 50c per ton. Broom-corn dealers report a healthy trade at the rate existing for the past month. Eggs remain steady and firm at 12c per doz. In hides, wool, grease, and tallow a slow and irregular trade exists, and this condition also exists at the East. Green fruits are active and steady at the prices ruling at the close of last week. The hardware trade maintains a steady course throughout, dealers reporting a good business in country orders. Potatoes are steady for the sound grades. Seeds were inactive, with clover quotable at $4.00@4.10, timothy at $2.25, and flaxseed at $1.15. Hungarian was a trifle firmer.

In lake freights there was an active inquiry, the rate to Buffalo being 4c on wheat and 3½c on corn. Some shippers are believed to have held off for lower figures. The engagements announced were: four vessels for Buffalo with wheat, one to Erie with corn on through rate, and one to Kingston with wheat at 8½c. Total capacity, 211,000 bu wheat and 40,000 bu corn. Lumber freights still have an upward tendency, the rate to Menominee being $2.37½@2.50, with no room offered; to Muskegon, $1.62½@1.75, and to Pentwater 75@87½c.

Railroad freights are quoted steady. The official rates to New York are 35c per 100 lbs on provisions and 30c on grain. Through freights are quoted at 50c on provisions to Liverpool and 66c do to Antwerp. Flour freights are quoted at 42c to Liverpool and 50c to Glasgow.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported for yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, St. Louis, and Detroit were 207,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 505,000 bu. The aggregate shipments from New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia were 283,000 bu.

The produce movement reported from New York yesterday included the following: Receipts for forty-eight hours—Flour, 24,361 brls; wheat, 664,236 bu; corn, 606,885 bu; oats, 73,250 bu; corn-meal, 818 pkgs; rye, 67,254 bu; barley, 23,550 bu; malt, 12,000 bu; pork, 290 brls; beef, 1,058 brls; cut-meats, 2,113 pkgs; lard, 1,782 tcs; whisky, 581 brls.

Exports for forty-eight hours—Flour, 16,300 brls; wheat, 92,000 bu; corn, 432,000 bu.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

	Week ending May 21, 1881.	Since Jan. 1, 1881.	Week ending May 22, 1880.	Jan. 1 to May 22, 1880.
Flour, brls	151,905	3,078,444	100,045	1,912,111
Wheat, bu	908,435	28,582,863	2,036,000	27,195,928
Corn, bu	1,165,851	21,645,098	1,560,000	33,254,128
Oats, bu	2,349	60,572	3,272	190,637
Rye, bu	5,503	625,816	41,685	777,297
Barley, bu	....	480	....	280,462
Pork, brls	5,385	121,742	7,700	133,654
Lard, lbs	3,580,065	145,198,281	8,095,000	160,723,000
Bacon, lbs	4,375,321	312,587,625	17,361,000	330,405,070

The following table shows the exports from New York for the week ending Wednesday evening last, with comparisons:

	Week end'g May 18, 1881.	Week end'g May 11, 1881.	Week end'g May 19, 1880.
Flour, brls	69,346	46,708	31,600
Wheat, bu	738,794	795,125	1,382,513
Corn, bu	562,040	441,440	800,708

The following table shows the stocks of grain in New York on the dates named:

	May 21, 1881.	May 14, 1881.	May 22, 1880.	May 24, 1879.
Wheat, bu	1,292,000	685,000	1,006,000	1,815,000
Corn, bu	284,000	170,000	182,000	466,000
Oats, bu	221,000	595,000	106,000	270,000
Rye, bu	32,000	32,000	78,000	153,000
Barley, bu	41,000	30,000	41,000	155,000

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the exports of wheat (including flour reduced to wheat) and corn for the week ending May 18 from the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Portland, and New Orleans, and the disposition thereof, as follows:

To—	Wheat and flour, bu.	Corn, bu.
Great Britain	1,030,066	839,411
France	256,285	.....
Holland and Belgium	481,054	190,839
Germany	33,004	51,374
Denmark	14,316	77,272
Portugal	50,888	50,649
Brazil and West Indies	47,264	1,030
Total bu	1,905,377	1,210,575

A member of the Board of Trade, just returned from Wisconsin, says "there will be no winter wheat in that State, and I do not believe there will be much spring wheat."

A well-known business-man in St. Louis telegraphed here yesterday as follows:

> Two of our most prominent commission men have been traveling Saturday and Sunday in the districts where chinch-bug was reported doing the greatest damage. They could not find a bug or anybody who had seen one in person. They report wheat as excellent and beyond any possibility of damage by bugs. They saw large fields of wheat which would average 25 bushels. Their investigation covered five (5) counties where bugs were reported worst.

We may add that the gentleman has been an uncompromising bull up to within a few days. The above dispatch may be accepted as an indication that a change has come over the spirit of his dream.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more moderately active and steady all round, in sympathy with an advance of 6d on meats in Liverpool and higher quotations in the local hog market. The receipts of hogs are not so large as many had expected, while export cuts of meats are said to be growing scarce, especially short clears. There was also more inquiry for meats and lard for shipment, but in a quiet way, and probably several sales that were not reported on 'Change. One sale of short clears at $8.95, boxed, was picked up incidentally. The lead was taken by lard, and meats followed upward, which encouraged a better demand for pork than had existed for several days previously.

MESS PORK—Advanced 22½c, and closed 15c above the latest prices of Saturday. Sales were reported of 1,500 brls seller May at $16.60@16.62½; 4,500 brls seller June at $16.57½@16.62½; 23,000 brls seller July at $16.65@16.67½. Total, 29,000 brls. The market closed firm at $16.55 for round lots spot, or seller May, or seller June, and $16.70 seller July. On the afternoon call July closed at $16.70@16.72½.

LARD—Advanced 22½@25c per 100 lbs, and closed 15@17c above the latest prices of Saturday. Sales were reported of 10,500 tcs seller June at $10.82½@11.00; 25,500 tcs seller July at $10.85@11.05; 9,000 tcs seller August at $10.90@11.05; and 1,750 tcs seller the year at $9.97½@10.10. Total, 46,750 tcs. The market closed steady at $10.92½@10.95 for round lots, spot or seller the month, or seller June, and $10.97½ seller July. On the afternoon call July closed at $11.00@11.02½.

MEATS—Short ribs advanced 12½c per 100 lbs, and closed above the latest prices of Saturday. Other cuts were correspondingly strong. Sales were reported of 3,900,000 lbs short ribs at $8.25 seller May, $8.25@8.32½ seller June, $8.32½@8.42½ seller July, and $8.45@8.50 seller August; 5,000 pcs green hams on private terms; 250 boxes short clears (at Milwaukee) at $8.95. Prices of leading cuts of meats were as follows at 2 o'clock:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$8.40	$5.45	$8.50	$8.75
Do, boxed	8.60	5.65	8.70	8.95
May, loose	8.40	5.45	8.50	8.75
June, loose	8.40	5.45	8.50	8.75
July, loose	8.45	5.50	8.55	8.80

Short ribs, seller July, closed at $8.42½@8.45. Long clears quoted at $8.30 loose and $8.50 boxed; Cumberlands, 8¼@8¾c boxed; long cut hams, 9@9¼c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 9@9¼c for 18@15 average; green hams, same average, 8¼@8¾c.

Bacon quoted at 6@6½c for shoulders, 9@9¼c for short ribs, 9¼@9½c for short clears, 10@10½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $10.25@10.50 for mess, $11.25@11.50 for extra mess, and $22.00@25.00 for hams, with sale of 150 brls hams at $22.50, and 75 brls plate beef at $11.50.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in good demand, and strong at former quotations. The low grades were chiefly wanted for export. Sales were reported of 740 brls winters, partly at $5.45; 250 brls and 1,800 sacks springs, partly at $4.00@5.00; 600 sacks low grades at $3.25@3.90; and 225 brls rye flour on private terms. Total equal to 2,900 brls. Winter wheat flours were quoted at $4.50@6.00, and low grade springs at $2.50@3.50; rye flour about $6.00@6.25.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in large supply, but rather weak. Sales were reported of 30 cars bran at $7.50 on track and $7.37½@8.00 free on board; 2 cars middlings at $13.00@13.50; 2 cars feed at $16.50@16.75; and 3 cars wheat screenings at $12.00@14.00 per ton.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and irregularly stronger. The market for July, which is the leading deal, advanced 1⅜@1½c, then fell back ⅝c, and closed on 'Change 1⅛c above the latest prices of Saturday. The British markets were reported dull, and New York was slow to respond to the advance here. But our shipments were again large, with only 100 car-loads of all grades of wheat inspected into store, and there seemed to be a more general impression that the wants of Europe between this and their next harvest will fully equal, if not exceed, what we have yet to spare. There was a good demand for shipment, but the speculative demand was more decidedly for the long futures than heretofore, August advancing 2½c, though the top figure was not sustained. The reports about the coming crops were conflicting. It seems probable that there will be a big shortage in some sections, while in others there is promise of a good crop. Outside shorts were filling freely under apprehensions of a squeeze when stocks are worked down to a low point. Cash No. 2 closed at $1.05¾. Central receipts of the lower grades were inactive. Spot sales were reported of 82,000 bu and 83 cars No. 2 at $1.05½@1.06¼; 10 cars No. 3 at 99c@$1.00; 10 cars rejected at 77@80c in good houses and 81c in special bin; and 20 cars by sample at 65c@$1.04. Total about 112,000 bu. Seller July opened at $1.06⅝@1.06¾, advanced to $1.07⅞, receded to $1.07, improved to $1.07⅞, fell back to $1.07¼, and closed at $1.07⅞ bid. Seller June ranged at $1.05¾@1.07, closing at $1.06⅞ bid. Seller the month sold at $1.05@1.05¾, closing at $1.05¾. August sold at $1.02⅛ early, advanced to $1.05 asked, and closed at $1.04⅞. September ranged at $1.00@1.00⅝, and the year at 97@98¼c. On the afternoon call July closed at $1.07¾ bid and $1.08¼ asked, being the highest point of the day.

WINTER WHEAT—Was quiet and strong. No. 2 red was nominal at $1.10@1.13, according to location, the outside for Central receipts. Sales were reported of 2 cars No. 3 at $1.06 in store, and 7 cars on track at 99c@$1.07½ by sample.

CORN—Was active and irregularly stronger. The market for July advanced ⅝@¾c and closed ⅜c above the latest quotation of Saturday, while May closed ¼@⅜c higher. The British telegrams noted a dull and easier tone on the other side of the Atlantic, while New York was tame, though active for May. There was, however, a good shipping demand here to fill freight room already engaged, and the advance in wheat, with a steady decrease in our stocks in store, helped to put up prices, though the inspection list showed a greater percentage of No. 2 corn (or better) in the current arrivals. But it was difficult to obtain more for the low grades than last week, they being yet more plenty than wanted. Cash No. 2 closed at about 43⅛c bid and high-mixed at 45c. Spot sales were reported of 267,000 bu and 171 cars No. 2 at 43¼@44c; 72 cars high-mixed at 45@45½c; 1 car new do at 44c; 7 cars new mixed at 41½@41⅝c; 56 cars rejected at 37@38c; 75 cars by sample at 15@47c on track, and 30 cars do at 38@47c free on board cars. Total equal to about 478,000 bu. Seller July opened at 42¼c, advanced to 42⅞c, and closed at 42⅝c bid. June ranged at 41¾@42⅝c, closing at 42⅝c. May sold at 42¾@43⅛c, closing at 43@43⅛c. August sold at 42¾@43⅜c, and September at 43@43⅜c. On the afternoon call July closed at 43@43¼c.

OATS—Were strong and higher at the opening for cash and the early deliveries, with the other deliveries a trifle above the closing prices of Saturday. Toward the close there was an easier feeling, though the advance of the day was generally maintained. The receipts were liberal, but had little effect on the market, most of the oats being sold to arrive. The shorts were on the market in considerable force, and to their operations the day's improvement was to be credited. Gilt-edged sold early at 39c, and closed at 39¼@39⅜c. No. 2 white sold to some extent at 39¾c in store, and rejected at 36¾c. May opened at 38⅝c, advanced to 39¾c, afterward declining to 39@39⅛c, closing at about the former figure. June opened at 36⅞c, advanced to 37½c, declining to 37c, and closing easy at 37c. July sold early at 35⅞c, advanced to 36⅛c, declined to 36⅛c, again advanced to 36¼c, and closed slow at 36@36⅛c. August opened at 27⅛c, advanced to 27⅜c, and closed at 27⅛c. September was offered freely at 26¼c, and the year sold at 25¾c. The sample market was fairly active. Cash sales were made of 20 cars at 39@39⅛c for No. 2, 39¾c for No. 2 white, and 33¼c for rejected, in store; 19 cars by sample at 34¼@36½c for rejected mixed; 37@39½c for rejected white; and 40@40½c for No. 2 white on track; 74 cars at 35½@37½c for rejected mixed; 38½@39¼c for rejected white; 40@41½c for No. 2 white; and 43¼c for choice white free on board. Total equal to about 84,000 bu.

RYE—Was inactive, with spot quotable at $1.15, May selling at $1.15 in settlement, June $1.10@1.12, July, 92c bid, 10,000 for August selling at 80c, and September being quotable at 75c. Cash sales were made of 11 cars by sample at $1.17 on track; 5,000 bu to arrive this month at $1.15; 2 cars at $1.20 for choice white, and $1.16 for rejected free on board. Total equal to about 11,500 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull with few transactions of any kind noted. No. 2 cash was sold at 95c in store, with No. 3 at 85½c, and 79c bid for No. 4. Cash sales were made of 2 cars at 96c for No. 2 in store; 2 cars by sample at 81c for No. 4, and 81c for No. 3. Total equal to about 2,000 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed at $1.06⅝@1.06¾ for June, $1.07¾@1.08¼ for July, $1.04⅝@1.04⅞ for August, and 98¼@98⅜c for the year. Sales were made of 2,725,000 bu at $1.06⅝@1.07 seller June, $1.07⅝@1.08⅛ seller July, $1.04⅝@1.04⅞ seller August, $1.00⅝ seller September, and 98@98⅜c seller the year. Corn closed ⅛c higher, at 43@43⅛c for May, 42⅝@42¾c for June, 43@43⅛c for July, and 43⅛@43¼c for August. Sales were made of 875,000 bu at 42⅝@42¾c seller June, 42⅞@43⅛c seller July, and 43⅛@43⅜c seller August. Oats closed a shade higher, at 39½@39¾c for May, 36⅞@37c for June, 36⅛@36¼c for July, and 27⅛@27¼c for August. Sales were made of 80,000 bu at 39⅛c seller May, 37⅜@37½c seller June, 36⅛@36¼c seller July, and 27⅛c seller August. Rye closed higher, with buyers at 92c for July, and 80c seller August. Pork closed unchanged, at $16.62½@16.65 for June, $16.70@16.72½ for July, and $16.65@16.70 for August, with sales of 250 brls at $16.72½ seller July. Lard closed 2½c higher, at $10.95@10.97½ for June, $11.00@11.02½ for July, $11.05@11.07½ for August, and $10.00@10.02½ seller the year, with sales of 3,250 tcs at $11.00 seller July, $11.05@11.07½ seller August, $11.00 seller September, and $10.00 seller the year. Short ribs closed 2½@5c higher, at $8.30@8.35 for June, $8.42½@8.45 for July, and $8.50@8.52½ for August, with sales of 600,000 lbs at these rates.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM CORN—The market continues firm, and trade very active. We quote:

Choice hurl and carpet	8 @[illegible]
Green, self-working	6 @6½
Red-tipped, do	4½@5
Inferior and common	3½@4
Crooked	3 @4

BAGGING—The demand was of the hand-to-mouth kind, and the volume of sales was light. Prices, however, were well supported, and we continue to quote:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4 & 5 bu	12 @16
Otter Creek	20	Gunnies, single	13½@14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	24 @25
American	20	Wool sacks	35 @40

BUTTER—In the butter market there were no noteworthy changes. Trade is now fairly active and the feeling is firm, especially for choice grades, which are not very plentiful. Stocks are kept down to moderate dimensions, the daily sales nearly equalizing the current receipts:

Creamery, choice	21@23	*Dairy, fair to good*	[illegible]
Creamery, fair to good	18@20	*Packing stock*	10@12
Dairy, choice	18@20	*Grease*	7@8

CHEESE—No improvement in the demand was apparent. Buyers are not disposed to do much at present prices, and the demand does not extend beyond meeting current wants. We quote the market weak and declining:

Full cream, new	10 @11¼
Part skim, extra	8 @ 9
Part skim, fair to good	6 @ 7
Low grades	3 @ 5

COAL—Quotations remain as before. There was a light demand to supply immediate wants and nothing beyond:

Anthracite, range	$7.50	Piedmont	$6.00
Anthracite, nut	7.50	Blossburg	6.00
Anthracite, egg	7.25	Cannel	7.00
Erie	7.25@7.50	Indiana block	4.00
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00	Illinois	4.25

COOPERAGE—Was steady at 95c for pork barrels and $1.10@1.12½ for lard tierces.

EGGS—Were in fair demand and liberal supply, selling chiefly at 12c per doz.

FISH—Only a moderate business was in progress. Prices ranged the same as at the close of last week and were fairly steady, except for lake fish, which are still tending downward:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 6.00 @ 6.25
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	3.25 @ 3.50
Trout, per ½-brl	4.50 @ 4.60
Mackerel—Extra mess	14.00 @15.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00 @ 7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50 @ 5.75
Mackerel—Large family	4.75 @ 5.00
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	3.75 @ 4.00
Halibut, smoked, per lb	12
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	5.75 @ 6.00
Codfish—Grand Bank	4.25 @ 4.40
Codfish—Grand Bank, new	4.75 @ 5.00
Codfish—Dressed	7¼
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50 @ 8.00
Herring—Labrador, round, brls	5.00 @ 5.20
Herring—Holland, per keg	95 @ 1.00
Herring—Scaled, per box	30 @ 35
California salmon, ½-brl	8.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—Remain as last quoted. Trade was fair and the general market maintained a steady tone. Domestic dried are in light supply and are held with confidence. Blackberries are scarce. We repeat our list:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 5 @ 5½
Figs, layers	16½@ 20
Turkish prunes, old	4½@ 5¼
Do, new	5¾@ 6
Raisins, layers	2.10 @2.15
Raisins, London, layers	2.30 @2.40
Raisins, Valencia	8½@ 9
Raisins, loose, Muscatel	2.15 @2.20
Zante currants	6¼@ 6¾
Citron	18 @ 19

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	10 @ 11½
Apples, evaporated	8½@ 9
Apples, Eastern	4½@ 5
Apples, Southern	4 @ 4½
Peaches, unpared, halves	6½@ 7
Raspberries	27 @ 28
Blackberries	9½@ 9¾
Pitted cherries	18 @ 19

NUTS.

Filberts	9 @ 10
Almonds, Tarragona	16 @ 16½
Naples walnuts	14 @ 15
Brazils	5½@ 6¼
Pecans	7 @ 9

GREASE—The market remains quiet, with prices unchanged. We quote:

City white	6¼@6¾
City brown	4½@5
City yellow	5¼@5¾
Country white "A"	6 @6½
Country white "B"	5 @5½
Country yellow	5
Country brown	4

GREEN FRUITS—A steady trade is reported, with prices generally unchanged. We quote:

Apples, per brl	$2.50@ 3.00
Cranberries, per brl	4.00@ 5.00
Cranberries, per box	1.00@ 1.50
Lemons, per box	3.50@ 4.50
Valencia oranges, per case	12.00
Messinas, per box	5.00@ 6.00
Cocoanuts, per 1,000	40.00@45.00
California oranges	5.00
Red bananas	2.00@ 4.00
Yellow bananas	2.00@ 4.00
Pine apples	3.00@ 4.00

GROCERIES—Jobbers were not particularly busy, but business is now improving and a more cheerful feeling prevails. Sugars are active and strong. Coffees continue dull and heavy. Below are the prices current:

RICE.

Carolina	5¾@ 7
Louisiana	5¼@ 6½

COFFEE.

Java	20 @23½
Maracaibo	14 @15½
Rio, fancy	15 @15½
Rio, prime to choice	13½@14
Rio, fair to good	12½@13
Rio, common	11½@12
Rio, roasting	10 @11

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10¾@10⅞
Crushed	10⅝@10¾
Powdered	10⅜@10½
Granulated, standard	10⅛@10¼
Granulated, not standard	10 @10⅛
A standard	9⅞
A No. 2	9¼@ 9½
Extra C	9 @ 9¼
No. 1	8¾@ 9
Yellow	7¾@ 8½

SIRUPS.

Corn	32 @36
Sugar	35 @44
Blackstrap	25 @28
N. O. molasses	45 @60

SPICES.

Allspice	19 @20
Cloves	42 @45
Pepper	16½@17
Nutmegs	92 @95

HAY—Continued weak and dropped 50c per ton throughout the list. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, ₩ ton	$15.50@16.00
No. 2 timothy, ₩ ton on track	14.50@15.00
Mixed	13.50@14.00
Upland prairie	12.50@13.00
No. 1 prairie	9.00@10.00

HIDES—Only a scattering trade is reported, and that principally in No. 1's, which are in light stock. We quote:

Green-cured, light, ₩ lb	9
Green-cured, heavy	8 @ 8½
Part-cured	7½@ 7¾
Damaged hides	6½
Green-salt bulls'	6
Calf, ₩ lb	13½
Dry-salted, ₩ lb	13
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Fallen hides	11 @13
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	20 @28

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Dealers report the trade fairly active, both in city and country orders. We quote:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., ₩ box	$ 7.00
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX	9.00
Tin-plates, 11x20, IC., roofing	5.50
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	13.50
Pig-tin, ₩ lb	24@ 25
Bar-tin	26½
Solder	14@ 16
Bar-lead	6
Lead pipe	5
Copper bottoms, ₩ lb	29
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	27
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	35
Planished, cut to size	37
Sheet-zinc, ₩ lb	8
Sheet-iron, No. 24	4.10
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 to 26	4.30
Sheet-iron, No. 27	4.50¼
Common bar-iron rates	2.50
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	14@ 15
American planished iron, "B"	10
American do, "A"	12
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	11@ 15
Fence wire, ₩ lb	4

Discount on galvanized iron is 35 per cent on Juniata, and 32 to 30 on charcoal.

NAILS—Were firm at $3.10 rates, or $3.00 by the carlot.

OILS—Prices were not subjected to any quotable change. There was a good seasonable trade at the following quotations:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 16½
Carbon, 110 test	9¼
Carbon, 150 test	10¼
Carbon, 175 test	14
Carbon, snow-white and W. W.	11¼
Carbon, Wisconsin test, P. W.	10¼
Carbon, Wisconsin, W. W.	11¼
Carbon, Michigan test, P. W.	12
Carbon, Michigan test, W. W.	13
Lard, winter-strained	68
Lard, No. 1	63@ 65
Lard, No. 2	54@ 56
Linseed, raw	55
Linseed, boiled	58
Sperm	1.30@1.35
Whale, winter-bleached	67
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	65
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	58
Bank oil	50
Straits	50
Turpentine	50
Miners' oil	63@ 65
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	11
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	13
Gasoline, 87 degrees	23

POTATOES—Were steady at 85c per bu for peach-blows on track, and 55@60c for early rose.

SALT—There was a steady trade at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York	$ 1.05
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25@1.30
Dairy, with bags	2.30@2.80
Dairy, without sacks	1.50
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.00
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.35

SEEDS—Were dull for clover and timothy, the former being quotable at $4.05@4.50 for prime and the latter at $2.25. Flax-seed was in demand and higher, sales being made at $1.15@1.17. Hungarian was a little stronger. Considerable shipments of flax-seed are now being made to the East by lake. Sales were made of 5 bags choice seed at $4.25 for mammoth; 15 bags timothy at $1.80; 200 bags Hungarian at 60@75c; 6 cars and 7,800 bu flax-seed at $1.15@1.17.

TALLOW—Was quoted steady at 6@6½c for city and 5¾@6c for country rendered, with No. 2 country at 5¼c.

WOOL—The market continues dull and unsettled. We quote:

Good to choice medium tub	38@41
Coarse and dingy tub	30@35
Fine and unwashed fleece	19@24
Coarse and unwashed fleece	18@23
Medium unwashed fleece	25@27
Medium washed fleece	33@38
Fine washed fleece	33@38
Coarse washed fleece	30@35

Hallowell & Coburn's (Boston) wool circular of May 21 says: "The sales of wool for the week are reported larger than for any previous week of this year, the increase being confined, however, to foreign wool, and more especially to Montevideo fleece, of which, until recently, there has been a large accumulation in the hands of dealers who have been unwilling to sell at current values. Notwithstanding the sales of foreign and domestic combined amount to more than 2,500,000 pounds, so far as we can discover prices have not changed the fraction of a cent, and the market is devoid of features of special interest. It may be sa-marked, however, that manufacturers continue to manifest indifference as to the future, and that they exercise great caution in making purchases. They estimate more closely than ever before the cost of the wool when scoured, and therein, we might add, they will find their salvation, for in no other way can they make their business a success. The value of the new clip is, and for some time to come will be, an interesting problem. A few weeks ago we ventured to suggest that 30c to to the farmer would be a fair price for good Ohio wool, and the subsequent course of the market seems to justify this view. It seems quite certain that growers will only be able to tempt purchasers by submitting to much lower prices than they now talk."

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 6,000; same time last week, 5,543; total last week, 32,466, and 614 calves; shipped last week, 21,972. The run was unusually large for a Monday. That fact, taken in connection with reports of lower prices at the East, checked the ardor of buyers, and gave the market a slight downward inclination. In no class of stock was the decline severe, but all were weak, extra and poor grades especially so. The former showed a shrinkage from Friday's prices of about 10c, and the change in the latter amounted to 5@10c. At the easier prices there was considerable activity in trade, and during the day by far the greater part of the supply was worked off, sales making at $2.40@3.00 for inferior, at $3.50@3.90 for poor to good butchers' stuff, at $3.50@4.50 for stockers, at $5.10@5.70 for common to choice shipping steers, and at $5.75@6.20 for export grades. The quality of the receipts was a fair average, and trading was largely at $5.00@5.75. Very little stuff sold below $2.75. There was a heavy feeling at the close.

Friday Mr. W. H. Monroe bought at Chicago and shipped eastward 124 cars of fat cattle, 10 cars of which cost $6.50 per 100 lbs. The price paid was over $158,000 for the day's purchases.

Last week 175 car-loads, about 3,500 head, of distillery-fed cattle arrived at these yards. Steers weighing 1,100 to 1,457 lbs sold at $5.20@5.70; tailings at $4.25@4.75; and cows at $3.65@4.25.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$6.10@6.30
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,500 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.50@5.70
Medium grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.10@5.40
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 850 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	3.50@4.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.75@3.25
Veals—Per 100 lbs	3.00@6.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
44	1,539	$6.20	37	1,088	$5.30
14	1,463	6.15	35	1,316	5.25
65	1,410	5.95	19	1,042	5.15
80	1,498	5.90	19	1,114	5.15
19	1,505	5.90	17	1,104	5.20
27	1,271	5.75	20	1,129	5.30
12	1,227	5.75	17	1,001	5.12½
31	1,362	5.80	14	1,370	5.25
52	1,271	5.75	26	1,114	5.15
18	1,332	5.90	21	1,065	5.15
48	1,342	6.05	36	1,136	5.05
48	1,190	6.00	19	983	4.95
52	1,330	5.90	22 heifers	781	4.50
37	1,141	5.60	13 cows	1,055	4.50
18	1,300	5.62½	15 cows	1,032	4.25
76	1,198	5.60	25	970	4.80
17	1,289	5.70	22	781	4.50
24	1,311	5.60	63	933	4.35
33	1,279	5.55	63	933	4.35
87	1,282	5.65	11 cows	1,061	4.25
67	1,283	5.55	15	968	4.25
34	1,152	5.50	18 cows	978	4.00
14	1,207	5.40	16 cows	1,057	4.10
29	1,199	5.50	28 mixed	911	3.95
34	1,205	5.50	14 stockers	739	4.00
35	1,173	5.45	21 cows	1,004	3.85
18	1,233	5.40	21 cows	933	3.80
20	1,127	5.35	47	836	3.75
38	1,121	5.85	43	832	3.75
29	1,145	5.25	22	708	3.35
10	1,125	5.25	18	726	3.00
18	1,041	5.12½	11	850	3.60

HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday, 14,000; same time last week, 17,567; total last week, 80,856; shipped last week, 23,297. The hog trade was active. Packers seemed eager to secure stock, and there was also a good inquiry from shippers, and between the two classes an early clearance was effected at stronger prices than prevailed on Saturday, sales showing an average advance of a good round 5c. Poor to best light sold at $5.80@6.20, and poor to choice heavy lots at $5.75@6.45. Mixed packing went mostly at $5.90@6.05, while sales of light were largely at $6.00@6.10. The market closed firm, with all sold.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
60	261	$6.42½	147	234	$6.10	38	263	$6.00
36	278	6.40	39	287	6.10	57	249	6.00
60	288	6.40	50	286	6.10	87	233	6.00
28	278	6.35	136	208	6.15	65	208	6.00
38	300	6.35	64	208	6.15	66	206	6.00
58	283	6.35	123	196	6.15	73	195	6.00
38	279	6.30	84	202	6.15	66	213	6.00
50	289	6.30	171	191	6.15	69	197	6.00
52	287	6.30	83	186	6.10	78	192	5.95
44	281	6.30	72	195	6.10	58	185	5.95
34	243	6.25	56	222	6.10	77	248	5.95
38	249	6.25	67	215	6.10	54	279	5.95
33	247	6.25	44	188	6.10	65	229	5.90
49	253	6.20	145	212	6.10	45	290	5.90
42	253	6.20	62	191	6.05	59	275	5.85
62	278	6.20	50	188	6.05	37	263	5.85
48	253	6.20	53	179	6.05	48	179	5.80
53	302	6.20	65	209	6.05	60	223	5.80
54	298	6.15	218	222	6.05	28	261	5.80
53	289	6.15	63	249	6.05	57	233	5.80
96	270	6.15	47	322	6.05	43	279	5.80
81	262	6.15	61	245	6.05	21	207	5.60
123	239	6.15	53	292	6.00	24	203	5.45

SHEEP—Received during Sunday and Monday, 900; same time last week, 383; total last week, 4,133; shipped last week, 1,351. There was a brisk demand yesterday, and prices were stronger, the supply being inadequate. Fat mutton sheep, good enough for export, were in strong demand, and $6.50 was paid for two flocks averaging 119 lbs. A lot of very poor shorn sold at $2.62½.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
10	119	$6.50	95	97	$6.20
29	119	6.50	224 shorn	81	3.62½
102	90	5.25	236 shorn	86	4.85
23 Texas	80	2.50	120 shorn	138	5.50

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 23.—BEEVES—Receipts 5,100, making 14,700 for the week; market fair for good and prime steers; common and medium dull and lower; extreme native steers, including 40 car-loads distillery fed, 10@12¼c; general sales at 10¼@11¼c; 12 car-loads Texas Cherokee steers, 9½@10½c; fat bulls, $4.75@5.10 per 100 lbs live weight; exporters used 20 car-loads; shipments for the week: 990 live cattle, 5,400 quarters beef, 300 live sheep, 1,750 carcasses mutton, 110 dressed pigs.

SHEEP—Receipts 9,200, making 35,000 for the week; opened fair; closed heavy, tending down; clipped sheep, $4.62½@6.00 per 100 lbs; Southern spring lambs, $7.50@8.50 per 100 lbs.

SWINE—Receipts 13,000, making 27,470 for the week; none for sale alive; nominally steady; live corn-fed, $5.90@6.20 per 100 lbs; city dressed dull at $7.85 per 100 lbs.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,600; shipments, 1,200; active, but 5@10c lower all round; exporters, $6.00@6.25; fair to good steers, $5.50@5.90; common to medium, $5.00@5.40; butchers' steers, $5.00@5.35; Colorado steers, $5.00@5.75; corn-fed Texans, $4.35@5.30; grass do, $3.50@4.30; native cows and heifers, $3.75@4.75; feeding steers, $5.00@5.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 300; shipments, none. Scarce and firm; common to fair, $3.50@4.00; good to fancy, $4.25@5.00.

HOGS—Better; Yorkers, $5.80@6.00; mixed packing, $5.70@6.00; choice to fancy, $6.05@6.30. Receipts, 9,800; shipments, 5,400.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 23.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 261; shipments, 65; market steady; native shippers, $4.65@5.75; native stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.60; native cows, $2.60@4.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,459; shipments, 74; market active and firm. Choice, $5.60@5.70; light shipping and mixed packing, $5.40@5.55.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., May 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,941 head, mostly through consignments; market opened firm at unchanged prices from the close of last week.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,408 head; Philadelphias, $6.45@6.55; Yorkers, $6.00@6.15.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,000 head; market opened active at last week's closing prices.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—BEEF CATTLE—Market active and full ¼c higher; very best, 6¾@6⅞c; first quality, 6½@6¾c; medium, 4¾@7½c; ordinary, 3½@4½c; most sales from 5¼@6½c; receipts, 1,238; sales, 677.

SWINE—Fair supply and moderate demand; quoted at 7¼@8⅝c; receipts, 6,640 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 9,634; sheep, 4@5½c; lambs, 6@8½c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 23.—HOGS—Active and a shade higher; shipping, $6.00@6.20; Yorkers, $5.45@5.80; receipts, 2,000; shipments, 1,200.

CATTLE—Steady and unchanged; shipping, $5.00@5.90; butchers' scarce at $3.00@5.40; stockers and feeders, $3.50@5.00; bulls, $2.50@4.25; receipts, 470; shipments, 225.

SHEEP—None.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 23.—HOGS—Steady and firm; common and light, $4.50@6.00; packing and butchers', $5.40@6.30; receipts, 2,500; shipments, 275.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was active and strong yesterday, shingles in some instances selling at a slight advance. Some dozen or more cargoes of lumber and shingles were sold at about the following range:

Green piece stuff	$ 9.50 @10.00
Green common inch	12.00 @16.00
Green medium	13.00 @17.00
Extra good and select	18.25 @21.50
Green good inch	15.00 @17.50
Boards and strips	12.00 @14.50
Standard shingles	2.45 @ 2.50
Extra shingles	2.55 @ 2.65
Lath	1.62½@ 1.75

At the fortnightly meeting of the trade on Saturday last the yard price-list was reaffirmed as follows:

First and second clear, rough, 1 inch	$43.00
Third clear do	37.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	20.00
Common dressed siding	18.50
Flooring, second common dressed	32.00
Box boards, 13 inch	43.00
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough	37.00
B stock boards, 10@12 inch	33.00
C stock boards, 10@12 inch	28.00
Fencing, first quality	13.50
Fencing, No. 2	11.50

	Green.	Dry.
Common boards, 12@18 ft	$12.50	14.50
Common boards, 10@20 ft	13.50	14.00
Dimension stuff	11.00	12.00
Common dimension stuff	10.50	11.50
Dimension stuff, 20x30 ft	14.00	15.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft	12.00	13.00
Pickets, flat, rough, and good		15.00
Lath	2.00	2.25
Shingles, clear	3.00	3.15
Shingles, extra A	2.75	2.98
Shingles, standard	2.65	2.80

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, May 23—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 9s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 9s; spring, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 8s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 8s 10d. Corn—4s 11½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 72s 6d. Lard, 55s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, May 23.—Bacon—Cumberland cut steady at 43s 6d; short ribs steady at 43s 6d; long clears steady at 44s; short clears steady at 45s 6d. Beef—India mess firmer at 88s 6d; prime mess firmer at 85s. Cheese—American choice dull and nominal at 59s. Wheat—Spring No. 2 steady at 9s 3d. Corn—Mixed dull at 5s 1½d for old, 4s 11½d for new.

LIVERPOOL, May 23—Evening.—COTTON—Hardening; 5 15-16@6d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000; American, 10,300.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet but steady, except corn, dull; new Western mixed, 5s 11d.

PROVISIONS—Beef—Prime mess, 87s. Bacon—Long clear, 44s; short do, 44s 6d.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 7¾d.

LONDON, May 23.—TALLOW—Fine American 41s.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 6⅛@6¾.

ANTWERP, May 23.—PETROLEUM—19¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, May 23.—Wheat—Not much doing; red winter, 9s 5d; No. 2 spring, 9s 3d; No. 3 do, 8s 9d. Corn rather easier at 4s 11½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn dull. Demand for wheat for the United Kingdom and the Continent moderate. Corn rather dull. Pork, 73s 6d; bacon—L. C. firmer and 6d higher at 44s 6d; S. C. firmer and 6d higher at 45s 6d; lard, 55s 9d; tallow, 34s 3d; cheese dull and 2s lower at 59s; beef is firmer, at 87s. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn quiet.

LONDON, May 23.—Liverpool—Wheat quiet and steady. MARK LANE—Wheat quiet. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn quiet. Cargoes on passage—Wheat inactive. Country markets for wheat—English a shade dearer; French firm. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during the past week, 25,000@30,000 qrs. Weather in England fine.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 23.—GRAIN—Notwithstanding the very liberal arrivals and the notable augmentation of the stock in warehouse here, winter wheat values, though variable, again worked up, in several instances, ¼@¾c a bushel, as controlled chiefly by speculative influences, which were rendered more active here by the reported strength and buoyancy at the West, though the cable advices were not viewed as encouraging by shippers. Transactions in the option line again fell, mostly in the favorit grade of No. 2 red, which left off strong at the highest figures of the day. Early deliveries only moderately active. Export buyers moving rather cautiously, though favored by renewed weakness in instances, in the line of berth freights by steam. No. 1 red at $1.30 bid; No. 2 red at $1.24¼@1.25½, closing at $1.24¾ bid for canal and $1.25½ bid and up to $1.26 asked for railroad do; May at $1.24¼@1.25⅛, closing at $1.25⅛; do June at $1.23¾@1.23¾, closing at $1.23¾ bid; do July at $1.19¾@1.20¾, closing $1.20¾; do August at $1.14⅞@1.16⅛, closing at $1.16⅛ bid; No. 3 red, $1.22½@1.23, mostly at $1.23; ungraded red at $1.15@1.28, as to quality; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring at $1.20@1.20½; No. 3 spring at $1.13@1.16; Chicago at $1.18. Corn, after an easier and irregular opening, made a gain in instances of ¼@½c a bu, exceptional dealings indicating even a more marked improvement, on very free transactions, largely for early delivery and for shipment, export buyers making important purchases of No. 2, and the best of the ungraded stock from the canal was sold by sample. Mixed Western ungraded at 50@58c, as to quality and condition; New York steamer mixed, early deliveries, in lots at 55½@55⅞c, closing at 55⅞c; No. 2 white at 64½c; steamer yellow 55½@55⅞c, the latter delivered; yellow Southern at 57c for poor from dock; choice white Southern, afloat, at 66c; yellow Western at 60c. Oats moderately active and prices favor buyers, mixed yielding in instances ¼@½c per bu, and closing weak. White Western ungraded at 45@52½c, as to quality; mixed do at 44@45½c; white State at 50@52½c; mixed State nominal; No. 2 Chicago at 45c. Rye very scarce and held firmly, but dull. Car-lots of Pennsylvania, Jersey, and State quoted at $1.10@1.11; Canada, to arrive by canal, last sold at $1.12. Barley neglected and nominal here.

PROVISIONS—Hog products attracting more attention, especially Western steam lard, in the speculative interest, with prices generally strong on lard, and higher. Western mess pork inactive for early delivery, but held more firmly, leaving off at $15.75 for old mess pork and $16.75 for new do, and in the option line in some request, with May quoted as closing at $16.60@16.80, and June at $16.60@17.25. Cut meats moderately sought after at unchanged prices. A moderately active movement reported in Western steam lard for early delivery at an advance of about 15@17½c, leaving off at $11.27½, and in the option line to a fair aggregate at an improvement of 15@25c, with May closing at $11.27½ bid, June at $11.30 bid, July at $11.32½ bid, August at $11.35 bid, September at $11.35, October at $11.22½, and year options at $10.52½.

TALLOW—Quoted firm on a fair inquiry, with sales at 6¾@6 9-16c.

SUGARS—Raw inactive at, however, full prices, with sales of muscovado at 7⅝c. Refined sugars in more demand at an advance of ⅛@¼c, with cut loaf closing at 10⅝c; crushed, 10⅜@10⅝c; powdered, 10⅜c; granulated, 10¼c; standard A, 9⅞c; off A, 9⅜@9¾c; white extra C, 8⅞@9⅛c; yellow extra C, 8¼@8⅝c; C, 7⅞@8⅛c; yellows, 7⅜@7⅝c.

FREIGHTS—Business reached a fair aggregate, and indicated a generally firm range of quotations. The grain rate by steam for Liverpool was the exception of weakness, having declined sharply on a freer offering of accommodation for early use. For Liverpool the reported engagements included by steam, flour in lots at 1@1s 4½d (mostly through freight and forward shipment) grain at 3d, provisions in lots at 10@15s, mostly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 10@11s 3d.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 23.—COTTON—Dull; 10⅞@11c; futures barely steady; May, 10.62c; June, 10.63c; July, 10.69c; August, 10.75c; September, 10.41c; October, 10.05c; November, 9.93c; December, 9.94c; January, 10.04c; February, 10.17c.

FLOUR—Firm; receipts, 24,000 brls; exports, 16,000 brls; super State and Western, $4.70; common to good extra, $4.75@5.25; good to choice, $5.30@8.75; white wheat extra, $4.90@6.75; St. Louis, $5.00@6.75; Minnesota patent process, $6.25@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; receipts, 664,000 bu; exports, 92,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.13@1.15; No. 3 Chicago, $1.16; No. 2 Chicago, $1.20; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.20½; ungraded red, $1.18@1.28; No. 3 do, $1.22½@1.23; No. 2 do, $1.17½@1.25½; mixed winter, $1.22; ungraded white, $1.20@1.22; No. 1 do, $1.22½@1.23½; No. 2 red, May, $1.24½@1.25½; June, $1.22½@1.23¾; July, $1.19¾@1.20¾; August, $1.15½@1.16⅛. Corn fairly active and a shade higher, closing strong; receipts, 637,000 bu; exports, 432,000 bu; ungraded, 51@60c; hot unsound, 33@50c; No. 3, 50¼@50½c; steamer, 55¼@55¾c; No. 2, 56¼@57c; No. 2 white, 64c; No. 2, May, 56½@56⅝c; June, 55¾@55⅞c; July, 55⅜@55⅝c; August, 56c. Oats dull; receipts, 73,000 bu; Western mixed, 44@45c; white do, 47@52c.

STOCK OF GRAIN IN STORE—May 21: Wheat, 1,292,000 bu; corn, 284,000 bu; oats, 521,000 bu; barley, 41,000 bu; rye, 31,000 bu; malt, 62,000 bu.

HAY—Demand fair and market firm at 85@90c.

HOPS—Quiet but steady.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and nominal. Sugar—Demand fair and market firm. Molasses in fair demand and strong; refining quoted at 35½c; Porte Rico, 36@55c. Rice nominally unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but firm; United, 83⅞c; crude, 6⅜@7⅛c; refined, 8c.

TALLOW—Demand fair and market firm; 6¾@6 9-16c.

RESIN—Quiet but firm at $1.90@2.00.

TURPENTINE—Lower at 36@36½c.

EGGS—Scarcely so firm; 14½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork moderately active; old mess, $15.75; new do, $16.75. Beef—Demand fair and market firm. Cut meats quiet but firm; long clear middles, $9.00; short do, $9.35. Lard strong; prime steam, $11.25@11.30.

BUTTER—Active and firm; 10@27c.

CHEESE—Weak; 3½@9½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 23.—FLOUR—Firm, with moderate demand for Western.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western spot easier; futures firmer; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.24¾; May, $1.24½@1.24¾; June, $1.22½@1.22⅝; July, $1.17⅞@1.18. Corn—Western steady, but neglected; Western mixed, spot, 60@60½c; May, 59¾@60½c; June, 55¼@56½c; July, 55⅛@55½c; steamer, 57¾c asked. Oats easier; Western white, 47@48c; mixed, 46@47c. Rye easier, at $1.12.

HAY—Steady; prime to choice, $21.00@25.00.

PROVISIONS—Very firm, with an upward tendency; mess pork, old, $17.50; new, $18.00. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders and clear sides none offering; packed, 6¾@9¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib sides, 10c. Hams, 11@12c. Lard—Refined, 12c.

BUTTER—Steady; prime to choice Western grass, 15@20c; packed, 10@14c.

EGGS—Firm at 13c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; Rio cargoes, 8½@10½c. Sugar higher and firm; "A" soft, 10c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.09.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer higher; cotton, 3-16@¼c; flour, 18d per ton; grain, 2@2½d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,487 brls; wheat, 63,283 bu; corn, 27,727 bu; oats, 8,725 bu; rye, 208 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 182,759 bu; corn, 19,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 230,100 bu; corn, 27,515 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm; superfine, $3.00; XX, $3.75@4.00; XXX, $4.50@4.75; high grades, $5.00@6.10.

GRAIN—Corn easier at 57@68c. Oats quiet, but steady at 47@47½c.

CORN-MEAL—Higher; $3.75.

HAY—Easier; prime, $24.00@25.00; choice, $26.00@27.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce and firm; new, $18.50. Lard steady; tierce, $11.25@11.50; keg, $12.00. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, loose, $6.00; packed, $6.15; no shoulders; clear rib, 9⅜@9⅝c; clear, 9¾@10c. Hams—Sugar-cured dull; canvased, 10@11½c.

WHISKY—Quiet but firm; Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 8½@12c. Sugar in good demand; common to good common, 6¼@7c; fair to fully fair, 7¼@7⅝c; prime to choice, 7¾@8c; yellow clarified, 8⅜@8⅝c. Molasses dull; common, 20@22c; fair, 25@33c; prime, 35@40c; fermenting, 20@40c. Rice dull and lower; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 4@5½c.

BRAN—Dull and lower; 88@87½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red elevator, $1.24½; do, grain depot, $1.25; No. 2 red, May, $1.24⅛@1.25; June, $1.22@1.22½; July, $1.17⅝@1.18; August, $1.13⅝@1.14¼. Corn dull; rejected on track, 53¾@54c; steamer, on track, 50@60c; sail mixed, May, 59¾@60¼c; June, 56⅞@56½c; July, 55½@56c; August, 56@56½c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 54@54½c; No. 3 do, 53@53½c; mixed, 52c.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Beef, mess, $13.00; India mess, $22.50. Prime mess pork, $17.50. Hams, smoked, 11@12c. Lard, prime steam, $11.25; kettle, $11.50@11.75.

BUTTER—Choice scarce and wanted; others dull; creamery, 23@27c; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, 21@25c; dairy, 16@22c.

EGGS—Firm; in fair demand; 13½@14c.

CHEESE—Dull and lower; creamery, 10c; fair to good, 9@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but steady; 7¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1.09.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 136,000 bu; corn, 82,000 bu; oats, 31,000 bu; rye, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,500 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—FLOUR—Firmer; held higher.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; good demand; $1.11¼@1.11¾ cash; $1.11¾ May; $1.10@1.10½@1.10¼ June; $1.05@1.05¾ July; $1.02¼@1.02¾ August; $1.10¾@1.11¼@1.11 year; No. 3 do, $1.05½; No. 4 do, $1.01. Corn better; slow; 44¼@44½c cash; 44¾@44⅝c May; 42¾@43c bid June; 42¾c July; 42¾@43c August; 43¾@43c September. Oats higher at 37¾@38½c cash; 36¼@36¾c bid June; 25¾@25¾c August. Rye dull at $1.15 bid. Barley—No market.

LEAD—Dull at 4¼c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.06.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher at $16.50. Dry salt meat held higher; $5.60@8.50@8.75 asked. Bacon better and irregular; 6¾@6⅞c, 9¼@9⅜c, 9⅝@9⅞c. Lard higher; 11c asked.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 76,000 bu; corn, 181,000 bu; oats, 72,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 43,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu; rye none; barley, none.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 23.—FLOUR—Firm; Western superfine, $3.75@4.00; common extras, $4.25@4.75; Wisconsin extras, $4.50@5.50; Minnesota extras, $4.75@6.00; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, $5.50@5.75; Indiana, $5.50@6.25; St. Louis and Illinois, $5.00@6.00; spring patents $6.25@7.75; winter patents, $6.25@7.75.

GRAIN—Corn steady; high mixed and yellow, 63@64c; mixed and yellow, 61½@62½c; no grade, 55@59c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 55@60c; No. 2 white, 56@57c. Rye, $1.20@1.25.

BUTTER—Choice creameries, 23@24c; choice ladle packed, 14@15c; fair to god, 12@13c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 13@13½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,200 brls; corn, 9,500 bu; oats, 16,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,400 brls; corn, 69,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., May 23.—GRAIN—Noon Board—Wheat opened firm, closing a shade easier; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, $1.16; May, $1.16¾; June held at $1.14¾; July, $1.10¾; August, $1.06¾; year, $1.06¾; No. 3 red Wabash $1.12; No. 2 D. & M. red, $1.15¾; rejected, $1.01; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.16. Corn dull; high mixed, 48¾c; No. 2, May held at 49c; 48c bid; June held at 46¼c; July held at 46¼c; rejected, 47c; damaged, 36c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 43¼c.

CALL—Wheat—Amber Michigan held at $1.16; $1.15¾ bid; No. 2 red, spot, $1.16; May held at $1.16; $1.15¾ bid; sales of June at $1.14¾; July, $1.10¾; August, $1.06¾.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 45,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 61,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 23.—COTTON—Steady; 10½c.

FLOUR—Quiet; family, $4.85@5.10; fancy, $5.35@6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat stronger; No. 2 red, $1.12½@1.13. Corn strong; No. 2 mixed, 48c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 40½c. Rye dull; No. 2, $1.25@1.26. Barley dull and nominal; No. 3 spring, 93@95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; $16.75@17.00. Lard higher; $10.75. Bulk meats stronger; shoulders, $5.75; clear rib, $8.45. Bacon—Strong and higher; shoulders, $6.75; clear rib, $9.37½; clear, $9.75.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.04.

BUTTER—Dull; fancy cream, 24@25c; choice Western Reserve, 15@17c; choice Central Ohio, 15c.

LINSEED OIL—Steady; 50c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 23.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; closed weak; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.05¾; May, $1.05¾; June, $1.05¾; July, $1.07¾; August, $1.05¾; No. 3, 95c; No. 4, 85c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 43¼c. Oats stronger; No. 2, 37c. Rye inactive; No. 1, $1.13. Barley firmer; No. 2 spring, $1.09.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Mess pork, $16.60 cash and June; $16.70 July. Lard—$10.92½ cash and June; $10.97½ July.

HOGS—Higher; $5.70@6.10.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 37,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 128,000 bu; corn, 500 bu.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., May 23.—GRAIN—Corn active and steady; high mixed, 43c; mixed, 42¾@43c. Oats steady; No 2 white, 33½@33¾c. Rye easier; No. 2 at $1.14@1.15.

HIGHWINES—Steady at $1.05.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,500 bu; corn, 69,400 bu; oats, 40,050 bu; rye, 1,425 bu; barley, 2,550 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 61,000 bu; oats, 62,500 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 23.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 3,641 bu; shipments, 10,965; market again slow; No. 3 cash, 95c; No. 2 cash, 98½c; June, 99c; No. 2 cash, 93½c; June, 97½c; No. 1 cash $1.03. Corn—Receipts, 2,830 bu; shipments, 1,125. Market quiet; No. 2 cash, 36c; June, 35½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 23.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; 7,000 bu No. 1 hard Duluth at $1.20; 5,000 bu No. 1 hard Duluth, June, at $1.18. Corn neglected; nominally 50c. Oats neglected. Rye neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unsettled and lower; wheat, 5c; corn, 4½c, to New York.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 23.—FLOUR—$5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 white at $1.13¾; May same; seller June, $1.12¾; July, $1.12 asked; August, $1.08; No. 2 white, $1.09; No. 2 red, $1.16½. Receipts, 18,000 bu; shipments, 42,000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 23.—GRAIN—Wheat firm at $1.10@1.10½. Corn firm; 44@44½c. Oats steady at 37½@40½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 23.—GRAIN—Wheat nominally unchanged. Corn dull: Western mixed, 57c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Cotton goods more active in first hands, and the tone of the market is firm; prints quiet; lawns in moderate request, but ginghams continue active. Dress goods in light demand. Heavy clothing woolens in fair request, and leading makes steady. Stark drills and sheetings advanced ¼c.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.—COTTON—Quiet but steady; middling, 10⅝c; low do, 9¾c; good ordinary, 8⅝c; net receipts, 2,000 bales; gross, 2,200; exports to Continent, 1,000; sales, 5,000; stock, 176,580.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., May 23.—PETROLEUM—Firm; Standard white, 110 test, 7¼c.

PITTSBURG, May 23.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; United certificates steady at 83¾c; refined, 7¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, May 23.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm at 32c.

STREETS AND SEWERAGE.

Gen. W. Sooy Smith's Recommendations to the Mayor.

Gen. William Sooy Smith, who recently returned from Europe, called on the Mayor yesterday, and during the visit there were present ex-Ald. John M. Clark, ex-Ald. Daly, and Controller Gurney. Gen. Smith, who is one of the most observing engineers in the country, stated to the Mayor that he had seen many things abroad that would probably benefit Chicago in the way of sanitary engineering, which he would be happy to communicate to his Honor without cost to the city. Of course the suggestions of Gen. Smith cannot be otherwise than valuable, and the Mayor accepted the generous offer at once. While the conversation of the gentlemen was private, it was of too interesting a character to be passed by, and it is no breach of courtesy to give the substance of a few things that were said. Gen. Smith is at present superintending the excavation of the Hudson River tunnel, which is one of the marvelous engineering enterprises of the nineteenth century. Gen. Smith was abroad some fifteen months, and during that time he visited many cities of the Old World. He said that he was surprised at the manner in which the streets were cleaned and kept clean in Paris. Here the water was used more liberally in cleaning the street than was the sweeping. It was a more liberal use of water for that purpose which kept the streets in so good a condition. It was surprising to see the dirt swept into the gutters and then washed off the streets into the sewers, and finally distributed over land outside by means of irrigation, as Mr. Pullman is now doing in his new town. Better still was the manner of collecting household garbage, a system which could easily be followed here. The family garbage is emptied on the street at night, and before morning

A CART COMES ALONG

and takes it away. After the stuff has been taken off the place is washed off with a hose, and it is as neat as ever.

"Yes," said ex-Ald. Daly, "I know how particular they are in Paris. I was there one night, and there was a little whisky and water in the glass from which I was going to drink. There was not more than a few drops in the glass, and I dashed it out of the window. Before I knew there was a gendarme in my room. I didn't know anything about Paris and I thought that I was going to be arrested. That shows how particular they are."

Gen. Smith insisted that not enough attention was paid to our methods of street-cleaning and sewerage system. More money should be spent upon it.

"That's what I think," said Mayor Harrison. "I am in favor of washing our streets more than we do. I am in favor of good water, cheap water, and plenty of it."

"I am glad you have taken the stand that you have," said Ald. Clark, "in regard to going up north for a better water-supply. That would be sheer nonsense."

"I think so," said the Mayor. "We can't extend our water-works system in that way for less than $10,000,000, and that would make water cost too much. We can't afford to raise water rents. What we want is plenty of cheap, pure, and cold water. It makes me laugh to see people going to Europe because of the bad water here,—to countries where the water inside of the breakwater here would be regarded as pure. Dr. Russell told me that in London they were now getting plenty of pure water from Chelsea. That was pretty good, considering that Chelsea is fed by streams full of organic matter."

"All the open streams of England," said Gen. Smith, "are one vast backhouse. There is not an undefiled stream upon the whole surface of England. All of them are contaminated by the sewage from manufactories, and all the streams are discolored. Pure water is an impossibility in England. Paris has plenty of water, which she gets by gravitation, but I have seen no water as good as that which can be obtained here. In portions of Russia they get good water, but for Germany and other places people drink only mineral waters."

The sewerage question was again gone into. Gen. Smith insisted that no offal should be allowed to float into the South Branch at all. Every precaution should be taken to keep the sewers and rivers clean, and the streets should be regularly washed.

The Mayor said that very little offal was being thrown now into the South Branch, and he thought that its condition was a great improvement upon three years ago. The fact that the slaughtering houses were compelled

TO TURN ALL THE OFFAL

into fertilizers had a great deal to do with it. All that entered the stream now was gut washings, and nothing more.

The question of pavements came up, and Gen. Smith advocated wooden blocks.

Ex-Ald. Clark insisted that the Mayor was wrong in his advocation of stone block pavement.

Gen. Smith said that they were laying wooden-block pavements in London,—not rotten wood, but good, solid, and sound lumber. The pavement was thus laid: First, upon a bed of well-stamped sand was laid some four inches of good concrete; the blocks were then laid in asphaltum and filled in and topped with more concrete. This kind of pavement cost a great deal of money, but it lasted longer and was far preferable to stone. It was laid upon the approach to London Bridge, which was probably the heaviest traveled thoroughfare in the world, where it had been in use four years and showed little signs of wear.

The Mayor insisted that Chicago was not yet ready for permanent pavements. It was in a chaotic state in this regard. In London there were no pipes to lay in the streets; they were all laid under the sidewalks, which was not the case here. As soon as a street was completed he was in favor of laying such a pavement as Gen. Smith advocated.

Ex-Ald. Clark insisted that all streets could not be paved with the same material here. What would do for one street might not do for another.

Ex-Ald. Daly, who has also given this subject much attention, agreed with this.

Gen. Smith wanted to know why they did not advocate macadam pavements for new streets. This would give a sure and sound foundation for future blocks. The great lack he found here was proper foundations, as well as proper laying of the blocks, which also were not always of a good quality.

Mayor Harrison, who happens to be a great advocate of macadam, read from his last inaugural message to show that he was fully posted on the subject. He favored what is known as the Telfour-macadam, which zig-zags the edges of the broken stone. He would bring his broken stone within four inches of the top of the curb-stone, in the crest of the street, and thus admit of top-dressing frequently, whenever necessary. He regarded macadam as the only pavement for a future foundation for permanent streets.

Ex-Ald. Clark asked Gen. Smith what he thought of broken granit for such pavement.

Gen. Smith thought very well of it, and that it was exceedingly durable.

Mr. Clark stated that they could get no bids for broken granit for macadamizing streets because the contractors claimed that it was too hard and had to be mixed with something else. This was all folly. The Champs Elysées was laid with broken flint, which was harder than granit, and was the

FINEST STREET IN THE WORLD.

Ex-Ald. Daly thought that a great deal of our troubles lay in fact that we had no system of street repairing. In Europe the ancient roads of the Cæsars were yet in good repair, because attention was paid to them all the time. If this system were adopted here, Chicago would benefit accordingly.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Bull-Run Russell.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 22.—May attention has just been called to a statement in your paper to-day that "Dr. Russell was at that time an ardent sympathizer with the South."

I do not consider it necessary or expedient generally to notice misstatements about my opinions (which indeed can have but little interest for any one but myself), but the part of the sentence in your paper I quote is so utterly untrue that I must request you will take an opportunity to correct the misrepresentation of my sentiment at the period to which you referred.

The first and only occasion on which I made a speech in public in the United States was at the St. Patrick's dinner in New York on the 17th of March, 1861, a few days after I arrived in America; and the views I there expressed were in direct antagonism to those you attribute to me, as any one may see who will take the trouble to refer to the words which I uttered at the dinner; nor can a word be found in any of my letters or my writings to support the averment you have made. The speech to which I allude caused an angry correspondence between the editor and manager of the *Times* (of which I was then the special correspondent) and myself, but it was a correct and truthful exposition of the sentiments with which I viewed the situation which so many millions of Americans at the same time thought to be the legitimate outcome of their constitutional principles.

WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

Not Lashed to the Rigging.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 23.—In your issue of the 18th, in referring to Admiral Farragut being lashed to the rigging at the Battle of Mobile, you say that Quartermaster Knowles should know, as he lashed him. Now I positively deny that Admiral Farragut was lashed to the mast, or rigging, or anything, or in any shape during the passage of the forts at the mouth of Mobile Bay, or at any time during the engagement. The only thing that could possibly have given rise to the story was that after passing the forts and coming to anchor, being entirely out of range, and, all firing having ceased (and the ram, as supposed, having sought protection under the guns of Fort Morgan), the report was passed that the ram was again coming out, which report was shortly after verified by her boldly attacking the fleet, and apparently shaping her course direct for the flag-ship. Orders were at once given to heave up the anchor, which was done. Before we had engaged the ram, at this time, the Admiral mounted the port mizzen rigging, going up eight or ten feet, for the purpose of better directing the course of the ship in her attack on the ram, which was coming up on the port bow. At this time Lieutenant Commander Watson (Flag Lieutenant) asked the Admiral if he had not better be lashed, the object being to prevent his falling if wounded. Quartermaster Knowles was sent aloft with a short piece of rope for the purpose of lashing him, but instead of lashing him, he merely passed the rope around his body, passing the two ends around one of the shrouds, and the Admiral twisting them over and holding them in his right hand, thus steadying him as he stood on the outside of the rigging, and making a pressure against the rope necessary to keep it in its place. Had he been wounded and relaxed the hold of his hand from the rope, it must necessarily have fallen overboard with its own weight. It was not the least protection in preventing the Admiral from falling if wounded.

I was a Lieutenant on board of the flag-ship at the time, and refer to either Lieut. J. C. Watson (Flag Lieutenant) or L. N. Kimberly (executive officer) at the time for a verification of the above. Respectfully, ***

Sewer Ventilation.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 21.—The death-damps are again urged to be brought to the surface of the street through perforated man-hole covers, by Engineer Davis, and even untrapped catch-basins are urged by him in yesterday's TRIBUNE. He says: "So much has been said and written in regard to the proper method of ventilating sewers in general, that the subject has almost been worn threadbare."

The subject of sewers and sewer ventilation in Chicago will never be worn threadbare until Chicago has a perfect system of sewerage and sewer ventilation. I see no necessity for experimenting any further with this kind of ventilation. In all the articles I have written opposing this ventilation, I have offered facts from my own experience. I have scarcely a doubt but what my late landlord would have been alive today if the man-holes along Wabash avenue near his residence had not had open covers. In his first sickness he asked with other citizens to have the solid covers placed over the man-holes near his residence to stop the intolerable stench coming into his apartments. This only served like the lock on the door to keep the thief out after he had done his work. Mr. Ellis says that "out of some 300 catch-basins constructed without traps during the past year I have yet to hear a single complaint in regard to their introduction and use."

I presume that the people that live on these streets take it for granted without investigation that it is a relief upon the sewer pressure in the house, and that they are in no danger from sewer-gas if the plumbing and trapping in their houses are not perfect. In my general practice on the Western Reserve in Ohio, on the beautiful hills, I frequently met with cases of typhoid-fever, and when I ascertained the cause was a cellar not properly drained, together with the decay of animal and vegetable matter in the cellar, they would reply, "Why, Doctor, we have the cellar-windows open all the time and the cellar-door in the daytime, so it is well ventilated." They knew they had typhoid-fever, but were not convinced of the cause. There are very few people who have any thought about this sewer question. Let this proposed ventilation of the sewer become general over the city, and there is not a man, woman, or child, whether on the street or in the humble or beautiful home, but what must breathe more or less of the vile gas that comes from these ventilators of the sewers loaded with germs of disease produced by the fermentation of animal and vegetable matter and human excreta contaminated with all the diseases we have in the city.

Why not put up the towers that have been written about in THE TRIBUNE wherever ventilation is needed, and let the fire that consumes the gas be utilized as well in some manufacturing business.

JUSTIN HAYES, M. D.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate for Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Etc.

I have prescribed Horsford's Acid Phosphate and am very much pleased with what I have seen of its action, and purpose using more of it as occasion requires.

Turner, Ill. A. C. COTTON, M. D.

"It's mighty strange, so it is," remarked Mulcahy, "that the tinants av Ireland is the ones to make all the trouble. You wud expect now that it wud be the landlords." "How's that at all? Phwat are ye givin' us?" said O'Flannerty. "Why, d'ye moind now it's the landlords that's the *proper-rioters*."

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CHEAP R. R. TICKETS AT NAT. REEVES', Ticket Broker, 97 S. Clark-st. Tickets Bought, Sold, and Exchanged. Reduced rates to all parts. Base-ball tickets for sale. Reserved Seats.

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Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

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ZYLO BALSAMUM (Mrs. Allen's) A lovely tonic and Hair Dressing. It removes Dandruff, allays all itching, stops falling Hair and promotes a healthy growth with a rich, beautiful gloss, and is delightfully fragrant. Price Seventy-five Cents in large glass stoppered Bottles. Sold by all Druggists.

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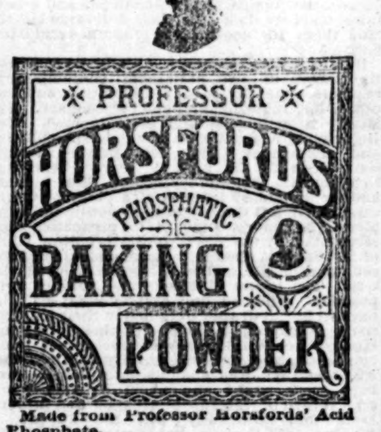

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In cans. Sold at a reasonable price. The Horsford Almanac and Cook Book sent free.

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PROPOSALS.

NINTH CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

Opens Sept. 7, Closes Oct. 8, 1881.

PROPOSALS for PRIVILEGES.

The Exposition Commissioners are prepared to receive proposals for privileges of Sale of Soda Water, Lemonade, Candy, Pop-Corn, Cigars, Cider, and for the Privileges of Restaurant, Lunch, and Check Rooms.

Specifications will be found on file at the office of the Exposition, Ohio Mechanics' Institute Building.

Bids must be in writing, addressed "Committee upon Privileges, Cincinnati Industrial Exposition," and must be in by May 27, 1881.

The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

SHED. L. FRAZER, Chairman Committee.

To Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Building Committee of Coe College from May 20 until June 7, 1881, at 2 p. m., for the erection and completion of a college boarding-hall to be built at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The building will be heated with steam. Bids will be received for each portion of the materials and labor, or for the completion of the entire building. Plans can be seen after May 20 at the office of F. M. Ellis, Architect, Marshalltown, Iowa, and at the office of A. V. Eastman, Secretary, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to whom should be addressed all proposals or other communications. The Building Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

REV. STEPHEN PHELPS, President.

Improvement of Calumet Harbor, Ill.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 25 Honore Building, CHICAGO, Ill., May 18, 1881.

Separate sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. Thursday, June 16, 1881, for improving Calumet Harbor, Ill., as follows:

I.—For dredging about 60,000 cubic yards.

II.—For Pier Extension, about 150 lineal feet.

For specifications, blanks for proposals, and all information apply to this office.

G. J. LYDECKER, Maj. of Engineers.

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Used for 25 years by the medical celebrities of Europe and America, in Scrofula, Constitutional Weakness, Poorness of the Blood, and all affections where it is necessary to act on the blood, so as to stimulate and regulate its periodical course. They are an excellent tonic for lymphatic and debilitated constitutions.

Price 75 cents and $1.25 per bottle.

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LONG BEACH, L. I.,

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LONG BRANCH.

WEST END HOTEL, COTTAGES & RESTAURANT,

Will open for the Season of 1881 Thursday, June 16. PRESBURY & HILDRETH.

Manitou Springs, Colorado.

MANITOU HOUSE.

GEO. M. WALKER, Chief Clerk. S. B. JENNINGS, of Ohio, Prop.

Open on and after May 20. This elegant Hotel having been enlarged to three times its original capacity, and refurnished throughout at an expense of over $30,000, offers inducements never before equaled in the West to Summer Tourists. Terms reasonable.

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THE OAKWOOD, GREEN LAKE, WIS., famous summer resort, now open. It has no equal. The best families North and South recommend it. Send for circulars. GREENWAY & SONS, Dartford, Wis.

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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. New York--London--Paris.

Steamers sail Every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen.

Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates. Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second-class cabin, $60; steerage $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. The steerage rate by the North German Lloyd from Bremen to Chicago is $41, and the only agents authorized to sell these tickets are H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., General Agents. J. W. ESCHENBURG, 104 Fifth-av., Local Agents.

Hamburg American Packet Comp'y

WIELAND.......May 26 | CIMBRIA.........June 9

WESTPHALIA...June 2 | HERDER..........June 16

Rates to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First cabin, $100; second, $60; steerage, $30; round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg or Havre, $28. C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, 61 Broad-st., New York. FELSENTHAL & KOZMINSKI, General Western Agents.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New-York and Glasgow.

TURNESSIA, May 28, 4 pm | DEVONIA, June 11, 10 a m

CIRCASSIA, June 4, 10 am | ANCHORIA, June 18, 3 pm

These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs

New York to London direct.

ELYSIA, May 28, 6 a m | CALIFORNIA, June 4, 10 am

Cabins, $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $26. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, N.Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago. JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

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Sailing twice a week to and from British Ports. Passage Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry at lowest rates. Company's Office, corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago. Drafts for £1, and upwards, at lowest rates. P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l Western Agent.

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SAWS! Curtis & Co. 40 Franklin St., Chicago 811 to 819 N. Second St., St. Louis,

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Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the special, scientific and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Office Hours—9 to 4 and 7 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. only. DR. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of the mammoth Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and it is a well known fact that for 15 years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages that few possess. DR. LUCAS addresses himself particularly to those who have already placed themselves under the care of ignorant advertising charlatans, from whom they have received no benefits, and who, in fact, have done them more harm than good. Medicine, like all other sciences, is progressive, and every year shows proof of its advance. By a combination of remedies of great curative power, DR. LUCAS has so arranged his treatment that it will afford not only immediate relief, but permanent cure.

YOUNG MEN Who are suffering from the damning effects of youthful indiscretions (Seminal Weakness), among others showing some of the following symptoms: Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotence (sexual incapacity), Lost Manhood, Abuses of the System, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Dull and Loss of Brilliancy to the Eye, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating. You may be in the first stage, but remember you are fast approaching the last. Do not let false pride and sham modesty deter you from attending to your agonizing ailments. Many a bright and naturally gifted young man, endowed with genius, has permitted his case to run on and on, until remorse racked his intellect, and finally death claimed its victim. Remember, that "Procrastination is the Thief of Time," so lay aside your so-called pride, and consult one who thoroughly understands your ailment, and who alone will know your case; in reciprocation, find permanent relief for an ailment that has made day a drudgery and night hideous. Thousands upon thousands of men, as good standing in the social world, of prominence in the world of commerce, of culture and refinement, are to-day suffering from the fruits of their doings, the seeds of which were sown during moments of thoughtlessness. Young man, turn and gaze upon thy companion, or seek the mirror for proof to substantiate this fact. Oh! could he control the arm of Fate, or had he the diction of a Webster, he could not appeal to you more sincerely. Man, think of the gentle tones of the mother who bore you; recall the pleading accents of an anxious sister; let your mind wander back to the much cherished counsels of a loving father, and remember what you are to-day. Though you may for the present fill your station in society, the time is as inevitable as fate, when your brilliancy will like a flash depart, leaving you a stranded wreck on the Shoals of Pride—Sunshine, forgotten and lost; so embrace the opportunity and procrastinate no longer. If you claim to be a man, act your part manly. Do not console yourself with the thought that Nature will help itself, for in doing so you not only fan the flame, but insult Nature and yourself. Remember, "large oaks from little acorns grow," "little ills germinate fatal diseases."

MIDDLE AGED MEN Married or single, who are prematurely old, as a result of excesses or youthful follies, and who are troubled by too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and findings deposit of ropy sediment in the urine, and sometimes small particles of albumen will appear, or the color will be of a thin or milkish hue, changing to a dark and torpid appearance, causing nervous debility and loss of vitality. Remember, this is the second stage of Seminal Weakness. In all such cases a perfect cure is guaranteed, and a radical restoration of the Genito-Urinary Organs. I will forfeit $500 for every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure. All interviews and letters are sacredly confidential. Medicines packed so as not to excite curiosity, and sent by express, if full description of case is given, but one personal interview in all cases preferred. Address Dr. W. R. LUCAS, 132 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

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Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 12 m.

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RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car accommodations apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Brink's Express office, Palmer House, 75 Canal-st., and the depot, on the corner of Wells and Kinzie.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cedar Rapids Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
Freeport, R'kford & Lake Geneva	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 p m	* 6:45 a m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:45 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:20 a m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	10:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express Office, foot of Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, Canal and Sixteenth-st., Palmer House, and 75 Canal-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
bOttawa & Streator Passenger	7:50 a m	b 7:30 p m
bNebraska Express	9:45 a m	b 3:30 p m
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	9:45 a m	b 3:05 p m
bAmboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	9:45 a m	b 3:05 p m
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:00 a m	b 1:50 p m
bMontana & Pacific Express	12:01 p m	b 2:45 p m
bSt. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	12:01 p m	b 2:45 p m
aKansas City & Denver Express	12:45 p m	a 2:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:00 p m	[illegible]
bAurora Passenger	3:15 p m	b 9:00 a m
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:25 p m	b11:00 a m
bSt. Louis Express	4:25 p m	b10:45 a m
bRockford & Freeport Express	4:25 p m	b10:45 a m
bAurora Passenger	4:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
bAurora Passenger	5:30 p m	b 8:15 a m
bAurora Passenger	6:20 p m	b11:49 a m
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:05 p m	d 7:00 a m
aSouthern Pacific Express	9:05 p m	d 7:00 a m
cTexas Express	9:05 p m	d 7:00 a m
aKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:05 p m	d 7:00 a m
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 p m	b 7:00 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:15 p m	10:15 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 a m	* 7:45 p m
Milwaukee & Waukesha Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	*10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	* 4:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	* 4:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 a m	* 7:45 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 8:25 a m
Elgin Passenger	* 9:20 a m	* 5:30 p m
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:00 p m
Elgin & Kirkland Pas'nger (daily)	4:00 p m	10:20 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Itasca accommodation	* 6:25 p m	* 6:45 a m

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 6:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive 6:40 a. m. and 6:15 p. m. daily, Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex.	§ 1:30 p m	§ 1:55 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fé, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m § 9:00 p m	* 1:55 p m § 7:00 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	* 1:30 p m	* 1:55 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:45 a m	* 7:15 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 3:05 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:00 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:15 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:30 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 7:00 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:15 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 3:30 p m

§ Daily. * Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping-Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping-Cars Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	§ 8:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 7:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Grand Rapids & Petoskey Express	* 3:40 p m	* 5:50 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. §Daily. †Saturdays excepted. aSunday's leave at 5:15 p. m.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:00 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 3:45 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 3:45 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Lightning Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 4:20 p m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Express	*10:20 p m	§ 5:40 a m

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:20 a m	* 8:00 p m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 7:50 a m

§ Daily. * Sundays excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, cor. Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:20 a m	* 7:00 p m
New York Express (daily)	5:30 p m	8:00 a m
Pacific Express (daily)	5:30 p m	9:00 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	§ 6:30 p m

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Lines.)

Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:40 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	*10:30 a m
Night Express (daily)	7:55 p m	8:30 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 9:00 a m	† 4:15 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	* 8:00 p m	* 7:15 a m

† Daily, except Sundays. * Daily.

THE COURTS.

A Decision on the Hospital Water Case to Be Had Saturday.

Kankakee County Must Levy the Taxes and Pay Its Railroad Debt.

Is Steam a Nuisance?—The Case of Lake View vs. The North Side Railway.

New Suits, Divorces, Judgments, Confessions, Etc.

CITY VS. COUNTY.

The hearing of the motion for injunction in the case of the County of Cook against the City of Chicago, to prevent cutting off the water supply from the County Hospital, was resumed yesterday morning before Judge Jameson. County-Attorney Willett concluded his argument, citing a very large number of authorities. Corporation-Counsel Adams then closed the arguments, and the Judge took the case under advisement, promising to give an opinion Saturday morning.

JUDGE BLODGETT'S BUSINESS.

The case of John P. Leist was the first one heard yesterday morning before Judge Blodgett. He was charged with cutting open a registered mail-pouch here, a short time ago, and stealing the contents, and allowed a verdict to go against him. Considerable evidence was then introduced to show his previous good character, and he was taken back to jail until sentence-day.

Martin Percell, for opening a letter at De Kalb which did not belong to him, was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs.

John L. Sims was found guilty of a similar offense. After evidence had been heard in mitigation, his sentence was postponed for the present.

To-day the cases of W. J. Ralph, Cyrus Smith, and Richard Leader, indicted for perjuring themselves in what are known as the "match bond cases," will be heard.

DEMURRER OVERRULED.

Judge Blodgett yesterday decided the demurrer to the answer in the mandamus case of the Massachusetts Mutual Life-Insurance Company against the County of Kankakee. This was a petition to compel the Supervisors of the county to levy a tax with which to pay the principal and interest due on some bonds issued in aid of the Plymouth, Kankakee & Pacific Railroad, and held by petitioner. The return set out that under the Constitution of 1870 the county could not levy a tax of more than 75 cents on the $100 of the assessed taxable property of the county, and that a higher rate than this would be necessary in order to pay the bonds in question. It appeared, however, that the bonds were voted prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1870, and the Judge held the county bound to levy the tax, as the law expressly provided for the payment of all indebtedness incurred prior to the adoption of the new Constitution. The demurrer was therefore overruled.

DIVORCES.

Richard Stone filed a bill yesterday against his wife Mary, asking for a decree of divorce on the ground of habitual drunkenness.

Mary Tulp charges her husband, William Tulp, with having married her before he had been divorced from his former wife, to whom he was married in 1872, and who is still living, and asks that he may be compelled to return to his first love.

Elijah Tatten asked for a divorce from Mattie Tatten on account of her alleged desertion.

Judge Tuley yesterday granted decrees of divorce in the following cases: Sarah Griffith from William H. Griffith on the ground of desertion, and Mary Frances Wight from Peter B. Wight for the same cause.

A decree was granted by Judge Barnum to Helen S. Nearing from Frederick S. Nearing on account of his drunkenness.

Judge Gardner yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Julia Lawson from James R. M. Lawson on the ground of cruelty.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett yesterday denied the motion for rehearing in the case of Cavanna vs. Bassett, which was heard some time ago before Judge Dyer.

STATE COURTS.

Joseph Lederer commenced an action in trespass yesterday against Isaac M. Potter, claiming $10,000 damages.

Fraser & Southworth sued James Barker for $1,200.

J. A. Boyer and D. E. Corneau brought suit to recover $2,600 of Jesse Dyer.

John Meagher commenced an action in trespass against the City of Chicago, claiming $10,000 damages.

A. S. Trude began a suit in replevin against Abraham Greenball, B. M. Shaffner, A. J. Snow, C. Goodman, S. F. Bach, and Canute R. Matson to recover 130,000 cigars and 3,000 "editorial puffs," valued at $2,400. The relative value of the cigars and "puffs" is not given.

Dean Bangs began a suit to recover $5,000 damages of the Chicago West Division Railway Company.

IS STEAM A NUISANCE?

The case of the town of Lake View vs. the North Chicago City Railway Company, being an appeal from a justice of the peace, wherein the railway was fined for running a steam-dummy over its tracks to the north of the city, occupied the attention of Judge Hawes yesterday, a jury having been waived.

The plaintiff was represented by M. W. Robinson and the defendant by W. C. Goudy; and the case dates back to November last, when the Trustees of Lake View adopted an ordinance declaring that the use of a steam-dummy or steam-power to operate cars within the limits of that corporation to be a nuisance. Under this ordinance action was brought against the defendants, and a fine was imposed, and an appeal taken. In the rehearing Mr. Robinson yesterday contended that the use of the steam-dummies in the town was very objectionable, and had been for some time, and that they were a damage to private property; and that under the amendments to the charter of the corporation the Trustees of the town had the power to pass ordinances, and that the ordinance in question was legal and in full force, and the use of dummies a general nuisance.

Mr. Goudy, for the defendants, reviewed the history of the town and the railway company in detail, and held that the questions to be decided were whether the ordinance had been adopted by a legally constituted body, and, as a matter of fact, whether a steam-dummy was a nuisance or not. He read from the charter of the Company to show that the only reference to the motive power to be used was in the title, and from the proceedings of the Board of Trustees of Lake View to show that the Company had been granted the right to lay down and operate tracks in 1864, without reference to the power to be used. From this he went on to maintain that the ordinance in question was void, because adopted under power conferred by special amendments to the law under which the town had become incorporated, which had been abrogated by the Constitution of 1870. The adoption of the new Constitution, he said, left the town organized under the general Township Organization law, and its officers divested of authority to adopt ordinances. But, admitting for argument's sake the power of the Trustees to pass ordinances, he still held that the ordinance was void; first, because it was not impartial; second, because it was special, not general, in that it aimed at the defendants, whereas the Chicago & Northwester Railroad Company were using steam as motive power in the carrying of passengers through the town just as it was; third, because it was unreasonable and oppressive; fourth, because it affected the vested rights of the defendants; and fifth, because the authorities of the town had no power conferred upon them by the Legislature to prohibit the use of steam.

After the counsel had stated their position respectively, substantially as above, the examination of witnesses was commenced on the part of the prosecution. James J. Wilson, the Town Clerk, testified to the adoption of the ordinance, a copy of which was presented, and S. B. Chase, Officer Sullivan, G. W. Stephens, James Paine, J. M. W. Jones, S. E. Dale, Martin Van Allen, and Supervisor Sanders testified in a direction intended to show that the use of steam as a motive power in the town was a nuisance. Their evidence was all of the same general character, going to establish that the dummies frightened horses, and that their operation was a great obstruction to the public travel and a damage to property.

Further evidence will be heard to-day, the most of which will be for the defense, and then will come the arguments, which may be oral or in writing. Whatever the decision may be, it will be of the greatest importance, though the case is likely to go to the Supreme Court in any event, for the questions involved—the power of the town to pass ordinances, and whether or not steam as a motive power is a nuisance—are such as are likely to arise in any of the towns bordering upon the city at any time. If the use of steam as a motive power should be declared a nuisance, the trouble which would ensue would be almost incalculable, for the carrying out of the decision would practically shut the city off from the world.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Charles Young was found guilty of assault, and sent ninety days to the House of Correction.

Daniel Forbes pleaded guilty to larceny, and was given sixty days in the House of Correction.

Henry Howard and Henry Williams were tried for burglary. Williams was found guilty and given one year in the Penitentiary, and Howard was acquitted.

Thomas Jordan and James Fitzgerald pleaded guilty to robbery, and were remanded.

Henry Jordan was found guilty of burglary, and given two years in the Penitentiary.

James Ives pleaded guilty to driving away a horse, and was given four months in the House of Correction.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Eli B. Williams the will was proven and admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were issued to Harriet B. Williams and Hobart W. Williams. The estate is valued at about $500,000, and is left to the wife and son as a joint estate.

In the estate of Richard C. Weldrum, letters testamentary were issued to Amelia P. Weldrum. The estate is valued at about $25,000, and is left to the wife of the deceased in its entirety.

In the estate of Charles H. Cram letters testamentary were issued to William Blanchard. The estate is valued at about $19,000.

In the estate of William Marquet letters testamentary were issued to Frederick Braun. The estate is valued at about $2,100.

There will be a jury called in the Probate Court Tuesday, June 7, at 10 a. m., when all conservator matters and claims to be tried by jury will be disposed of.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of his criminal calendar.

APPELLATE COURT—Motions.

JUDGE GARY—861¼ to 915. No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Trial call 3,830, 3,840, 3,846, 3,881, and 3,888. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Assists Judge Gary. No. 4,111, Haran vs. Brouen, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Motions and a set case. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARDNER—62, 63, and 64 on Judge Barnum's calendar. No. 6, Novatny vs. Krisen, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—No preliminary call. Trial call 612, 546½, 622, 624½, 627, 634, 638, 639, 532½. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Preliminary call 701 to 774, inclusive. Trial call 554, 639, 648, 649, 654, 655, 656, 658, 659, 660. Term No. 1,029½. Brown vs. Chicago *Legal News* Company, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Motions by agreement.

JUDGE BARNUM—No call. No. 40, Patterson vs. Stewart, on hearing.

JUDGE HAWES—No. 1,107 on trial, and Nos. 269, 578, 579, 580, 663, and 672.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 1,278, 1,315, 1,316, 1,317, 1,318, 1,319, 1,320, and 1,301.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Set case No. 686, and Nos. 1,048, 1,237, and 1,337.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT — CONFESSIONS — William Young & Co. vs. H. L. Hassock and John T. Burke, $8,651.

JUDGE SMITH—John Peterson, administrator, etc., vs. Alexander Moody and Charles E. Waters, verdict $275, and motion for new trial by both sides.—A. F. Seeberger et al. vs. James A. Henry, finding $489.81.—Louis Benzinger et al. vs. J. H. Lutkenhaff; verdict, $97.94.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—A. C. Story vs. Emma F. Thacker; verdict, $508.

JUDGE MORAN—Elizabeth Sabin vs. City of Chicago, $300.

WEED ON INGERSOLL.

Christianity and Infidelity as Understood by the Veteran Journalist and Correspondent.

To the Editor of the New York Herald.

Men entertaining infidel opinions for the last twenty or more years, and until the appearance of Robert G. Ingersoll, have seldom obtruded themselves upon the public. There is nothing in the manner or matter of modern divines either to provoke or invite antagonism. Clergymen do not, as formerly, dwell and linger upon the dark features of theology. Nothing is now heard of the fate of "infants not a span long." The ministry of our day is a ministry of peace, charity, and good will. This generation learns to love and serve, rather than to dread and distrust, our Creator and our Savior. Whatever grounds existed formerly to tempt scoffers and revilers, the religion of our time disarms and silences unprejudiced criticism.

Col. Ingersoll, whom I do not know, has the reputation of being a gentleman of education, with a well-stored mind and attractive personal manner, who speaks fluently and eloquently. A man thus gifted can do much good, but much more evil, according to the principles espoused and the line of conduct marked out for himself. Col. Ingersoll, it seems, upon his entrance into active life, chose the left instead of the right pathway, and becomes a reviler of, instead of a believer in, a religion which has been making the world wiser, better, and happier for almost nineteen centuries. Without questioning Col. Ingersoll's sincerity, or impugning his motives, I am persuaded that if half the time and labor expended in fortifying himself with arguments against religion had been devoted to an intelligent and impartial consideration of the evidences establishing its truths, the country would have had, instead of a reviler, a gifted follower of Him whose mission, labors, and character, viewed merely from a worldly standpoint, inspire admiration, affection, and gratitude. Is it not, therefore, painful to see men richly endowed perverting their gifts, misusing their talents, in presumptuous revilings and ribald jestings against a Creator and a Savior from whom every earthly bounty and blessing emanate?

No act of the Savior's life and no word He ever uttered has been or can be construed or tortured into hostility to the welfare and happiness of every member of the human family. Human laws are founded upon the Divine law. All that concerns our happiness here and our hopes of happiness hereafter is derived from the Scriptures. On the other hand, what has infidelity done for us? Who profits by its teachings? After depriving its followers of their belief in a future, how does it compensate them? What does it offer in exchange for a life of immortality? If, for example, Col. Ingersoll should be summoned to the bedside of a dying friend or relative, what words of comfort or of hope could he offer? Of what service could he be to that stricken friend? Would he aggravate the sufferings of one whose last hours needed soothing by telling him there was nothing but the cold, dark grave awaiting him? This cruel theory is repelled not only by revelation, but by the laws of nature. Nature is instinct with evidences and confirmations of the truths of revelation. The vegetable and floral world only die to live again. The products of the earth live and die annually. The buried acorn reproduces the living oak. And yet infidelity insists that man, the image of his Creator, wonderfully endowed and gifted, under whose auspices the world has been enlightened, elevated and adorned, is after a brief existence to be as though he had never been. Contrast the labors of Voltaire and Paine with those of John Wesley. Can it be said with truth that the former two made any one better or happier? Hundreds of thousands of the followers of John Wesley have lived and died, and other hundreds of thousands survive, rejoicing in their conversion from a sinful to a Christian life. The memory of Wesley is everywhere cherished by the good and the pure, while Voltaire and Paine are only remembered for the evil rather than for the good they did.

If it be urged that the promises of the Savior have not all been realized, that sin still abounds, and that the world is as bad as ever, it may be answered that religion is working out its mission; that its benign influences are constantly extending; and that light is radiating the darkest recesses of heathenism and idolatry. It requires no argument to demonstrate the fact that our race is improved by civilization, or that civilization owes its origin and progress to religion. To religious influences we are indebted for all the reforms which benefit society. Our Sunday-schools were instituted in obedience to a Divine command. In these schools children are taught "without money and without price" all that concerns their present welfare and their future happiness. These intellectual nurseries have enriched and fertilized, and continue to enrich and fertilize, every city, village, hamlet, and household throughout the Christian world. If religion has done nothing more than to bless our race with the consecrating influences of Sunday-schools, scoffers should be shamed into silence.

WHAT RELIGION HAS DONE FOR NEW YORK.

Our city furnishes many examples of the beneficence of religion. Forty years ago a locality too well known as the "Five Points," with a population of several thousands, was the home of the vilest of the vile, and the resort of others equally debased. Men, women, and children of all nationalities and colors herded together, differing only in the degrees of crime and the depths of profligacy habitually practiced. Their days were passed in either idleness or depredations. Their nights were spent in dance-house debaucheries. All healthy or wholesome influences were excluded. Children grew up to become either street-beggars or inmates of the almshouse, and their parents filled penitentiaries and prisons. These orgies continued year after year, defiant and aggressive, until that pandemonium was invaded by Christian men and women whose patience would not tire, whose courage was indomitable, and whose devotion has been rewarded by a moral and religious reformation so complete that no part of our city is now more quiet and orderly than the once dreaded "Five Points." Thousands of children, then growing up either vagabonds or culprits, are now attending schools in which they are stimulated by precept and example to live industrious and virtuous lives. Instead, therefore, of sending forth idle, ignorant, and vicious children to prey upon society, the destitute and orphan children of the "Five Points," prepared for usefulness by moral and religious training, find happy homes in our rapidly-developing Western States and Territories.

Again, eight years ago Water street and its surroundings eastward from Peck Slip had a notoriety almost as unenviable as that of the "Five Points." That region was rife with drunkenness, burglaries, pugilism, and their kindred vices. Jerry McAuley was conspicuous in all that was wicked and demoralizing. He had the reputation of being a terror to the precinct,—a reputation which, by his own confession, was deserved. But this disturber of the public peace was converted, and then he resolved to devote the remainder of his life to the service of his Master, and with a faithful, affectionate wife as a helper he has abundantly atoned for all his offenses. For a long time the hisses and howlings of his former associates seriously disturbed his meetings; but courage, perseverance, and patience finally prevailed, and his work now progresses without interruption. The general character of the neighborhood has been improved; its social and moral tone and atmosphere have been purified. Sailors now carry their Bibles with them to sea. Moody and Sankey hymns are sung in forecastles. Hundreds of half-naked and hungry wives and children, by the conversion of drunken husbands and fathers, now rejoice in comfortable and happy homes. The Mission church is crowded every week-day and evening, and three times on Sunday, with intelligent Christian men and women, who, rescued from garrets and gutters, are now reputable citizens, enjoying the fruits of their industry, and relating with grateful hearts the miseries of their past, the joys of their present, and the hopes of their future. By all who "went to scoff, but remained to pray," Jerry McAuley and his exemplary wife are regarded with affection, and will be remembered with gratitude.

INFIDELITY AND COMMUNISM.

Infidels of all ages found their strongest arguments against revealed religion upon what they regard as improbable. And yet we are not called on to believe anything more incomprehensible than our own existence. We might with about the same degree of reason deny this fact as to refuse to believe in a future existence. We know that we live in this world. Is it unreasonable to believe that we may live in another world? If we are to believe nothing but what we understand, we should go through life incredulous and aimless. We are ready enough to believe on information the things that relate to this world. But we are slow to believe in prophecy and revelation, though both are corroborated by observation, experience, and events. Infidelity, claiming superiority in "reason" and common-sense, asks us to believe that all of grandeur and sublimity, all of vastness and power, in the beautiful heavens and upon the bountiful earth, comes by chance; that everything is self-created and self-existing; and that law, order, and harmony are accidents. Those who accept this theory would find its application to their business affairs anything but advantageous. Infidelity and Communism are kindred in character, and aim by different methods to undermine the sanctions and securities upon which the world's welfare and happiness rest. Infidelity strikes at religion; Communism at property. One seeks to weaken our faith, and the other demands for the idle and worthless an equal share in the savings of the industrious and frugal. Agrarianism (Communism of a milder type) came to us some forty years ago from England, with Fanny Wright and Robert Dale Owen as its apostles. This bad element has been reinforced by Communism from France and Germany. All three are working out their destructive mission in a city where, unhappily, they find coöperation and sympathy. To these birds of ill omen comes infidelity, equally aggressive, with Robert G. Ingersoll as its teacher. If it be said that, unlike the Communistic leaders, Mr. Ingersoll is "a gentleman and a scholar," the danger is thereby intensified. The wonder is why a man of good character and associations should take pleasure in teachings whose practical effect is to make his hearers and readers worse instead of better citizens. The strongest argument urged against Christianity, from the days of Voltaire and Paine, is, that bad men make a profession of it; that hypocrits are found in all churches. This is true. But is it not equally true that everything intrinsically valuable gets debased? Frauds are practiced in business. The richest fabrics have their imitations. Gold and silver coins are debased or counterfeited. The evils, however, resulting from impositions of this nature, are not serious. The intelligence of our people, and the penalties to which offenders are subjected, afford adequate protection; and, for one hypocrit who makes a false profession, there are at least nine conscientious, devoted Christians. Another argument against religion is, that our Savior was an impostor; and that, as a corollary, His teachings exert a baneful influence. And yet both of the accusations are disproved by the experience of 2,000 years. If Jesus of Nazereth had been an impostor, His name and everything connected with it would hardly have survived a second generation. There would then have been no occasion for the labors of Voltaire, Paine, or Ingersoll. Other and numerous false teachers have appeared and disappeared. But time and truth have been attesting the Divinity of our Savior. His Apostles and their successors, in obedience to instructions, have carried, and are carrying, glad tidings to the uttermost ends of the Earth. As far and as fast as this Gospel travels, the world is civilized and its inhabitants benefited.

CHRISTIANITY'S INFLUENCE ON EARTH.

Civilization and its beneficent institutions abound by the religion which our Savior instructed His Apostles to preach to the heathen. Geographical lines are not more distinctly established than those which mark the progress of missionaries; and, while religious light brightens the Christian world, its rays dawn upon the darkest portions of the earth. What have the doctrines of Confucius, Mohammed, and other false teachers done for their followers but to hold them for centuries in ignorance and barbarism?

But, returning to our own city, let us contrast the labors of two prominent contemporary teachers,—one, Mr. Moody, a Christian, and the other, Mr. Ingersoll, an infidel missionary. Mr. Moody is self-made and self-educated. Mr. Ingersoll is a gentleman of education, culture, and refinement. That Mr. Moody's labors have been in the highest degree beneficial to all classes, will not be denied. The highest and the humblest listened with charmed interest, and all left the Tabernacle better and happier. The general effect of his preaching, supplemented by the never-to-be-forgotten voice of Mr. Sankey, cleared, braced, and purified the religious, moral, and social atmosphere of the city. The labors of Moody and Sankey were practical. They not only asked "What shall the harvest be?" but they obtained in their inquiry-rooms gratifying responses to their questions. Hundreds of drunkards were reclaimed; gamblers and prize-fighters were converted; destitute wives and children and desolate homes have been made happy and bright by the rescue and return of reformed husbands and fathers. Long and gratefully will the advent of Moody and Sankey be remembered. The city is still fragrant with Tabernacle memories. Mr. Moody is turning the results of his labor to good account. The Moody and Sankey hymns, well known to the Christian world, are now sung by native converts in the interior of Africa. The sale of these hymn-books produces a handsome fund, which Mr. Moody devotes to missionary purposes. At his home, in Northfield, Mass., he has erected a suitable building for a mission-school and home for Indian girls, some fifty of whom from the Far West have already been received. Mr. Moody, therefore, has taken up and will carry on the good work so auspiciously commenced by the late lamented Father De Smet. And now I invite Mr. Ingersoll, or any of his followers, to inform the public how and to what extent they have profited by his missionary labors in this city; what salutary reforms he has inaugurated or even suggested; or in what manner and to what extent he has contributed to the general welfare or happiness of his fellow-citizens.

T. W.

PROF. MOSES COIT TYLER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 23.—Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, who has occupied the Chair of English Literature in Michigan University since 1867, with the exception of two years when he was engaged in journalistic work in New York, will sever his connection with the University here next month. He accepted the Chair of History at Cornell University, and will enter upon his duties there with the beginning of the next college year. His reasons for leaving here are the increased salary offered at Cornell, and superior library facilities, which will better enable him to prosecute his work on future volumes of his history of American literature. His departure will occasion deep regret here. The University has no more popular scholarly Professor in its Faculty than Prof. Tyler.

THE SPRAGUE ESTATE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 23.—This morning, in the United States Court, Judge Colt read a written opinion of the Court on the bill in equity praying for a temporary injunction on Z. Chaffee, trustee of the Sprague property. The Court did not believe that the allegations of fraud and mismanagement had been sufficiently set forth as against the denials of the trustee, and a full hearing was therefore ordered for June 6. Meantime, the trustee is enjoined from making further purchases.

ATTACKED WITH HYDROPHOBIA.

MONTGOMERY, N. Y., May 23.—Christopher G. Mould, a wealthy and influential farmer, was bitten nine months ago by a vicious dog. The wound being slight, it soon healed, and every precaution was taken against poison from the bite. Yesterday he was attacked with hydrophobia, and to-day is gradually growing worse.

A BIG GRASSHOPPER.

Extract from a private letter from Cartagena, United States of Colombia.

"The country is being eaten up by an insect that looks like a yellow grasshopper; so a great deal of our food comes from the North. The crops are perfectly destroyed, and the end may be famine,—for food is becoming very dear. This grasshopper is monstrous in length, more than the width of this paper [the paper is five and one-quarter inches wide]. I wish I could send you one for a curiosity."

THE REVISION.

Additional Interviews with Prominent Evangelical Clergymen.

Unanimous Concurrence in the Desirability of the New Verion.

Its General Adoption, However, Will Be the Work of a Few Years.

Graceful Compliments to the Enterprise of "The Tribune."

THE METHODISTS.

INTERVIEWS WITH PROMINENT PREACHERS.

A TRIBUNE reporter took advantage of the opportunity to interview a number of the prominent Methodist clergymen as to the revision, afforded by their presence at the weekly meeting yesterday morning. Appended are the views expressed:

BISHOP MERRILL.

"I wouldn't like to say anything," said Bishop Merrill. "I'll give an opinion when I have read the book."

ELDER WILLING.

"I haven't had time to look it over," said Elder Willing, "and wouldn't like to give an opinion until I have examined it critically."

"Do you think a revision was necessary?"

"I think it is all right."

"Will the Methodist Church adopt it?"

"It is hard to tell, but I should say not as a whole."

"Action of the General Conference is needed?"

"Not necessarily. Every minister can select a Bible for the pulpit."

"And use it publicly?"

"Yes. There may be ecclesiastical action after awhile, but not at present."

MR. CALDWELL.

"I like it very much," said the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, "particularly on account of the ignoring of the old verse-and-chapter artificial division. We needed a revision. Most ministers will adopt it because it is a better version than the one we have. The translation is an excellent one, coming later with all the advantages of modern scholarship."

"Will the General Conference adopt it?"

"That is uncertain, but I wouldn't wonder if they did a few years hence."

"Cannot Methodist ministers use it in the meantime if they desire to?"

"I hardly think they can in their pulpits. That is questionable at least."

MR. DANDY.

"I really haven't had time to examine it," said the Rev. Mr. Dandy, "and could not express an opinion until I have looked it over. I think some advantages will accrue from the revision; that some obscurities in the text will be removed. It has excited a vast amount of interest in the New Testament. The inquiries for the book show the deep interest of the people in the Word of God. I have no opinion as to whether it will be adopted or not by the Churches,—whether any Church will formally adopt it. But it will become a part of religious literature. If it meets with the favor of scholars and the great body of Christians it will be adopted. But there is so much veneration for the old revision that people dislike to surrender it, and they will not hastily do so."

MR. BORING.

"I have looked over portions of it," said the Rev. Mr. Boring, "and, so far as I have examined the revision, I think it is a good thing. I think it will result in a great deal of good, but I doubt if any Methodist church adopts it for use in the pulpit. Yet nearly every minister will use it in his study, and derive advantage from it."

"Cannot a minister use it publicly if he chooses?"

"It is discretionary whether he takes it into the pulpit or not."

"What does its reception indicate?"

"That the Bible has a deeper hold on the hearts of the people than the secular press gave it the credit of having. The newspapers had to publish it, and I am glad they did."

"How does the substitution of 'love' for 'charity' strike you?"

"'Love' is the meaning of the Greek word."

"What of 'hades' for 'hell'?"

"One is as indefinit as the other. I don't see any advantage in the change. People will be more confused by hades."

MR. CHASE.

"I haven't given much time to the study of it," said the Rev. Mr. Chase, "but there is no doubt a revision was needed, and with the advantages that the revisers had it is unquestionable that this version is a more correct one than that of King James. I think it will be generally adopted in time. It seems a pity that there should be a difference of opinion between the American and the English revisers, and I think before long their views will be combined in some way."

MR. HATFIELD.

"I think it is a very proper work," said the Rev. Mr. Hatfield, "and my impression is, from the pains taken, that it is well done, and an improvement on our present version."

"Do you think a revision was necessary?"

"Well, in one sense, yes; not necessary to such an extent as that we were suffering any very serious detriment from the want of it, but necessary in the sense that a better version could be gotten with the improved scholarship and facilities. I glanced at it Sunday, and it didn't seem to me that the alterations were very important."

"Do you think it will come into general use?"

"That is a hard question. Not all at once. I think there must be a time for examination and discussion. It will depend a good deal, I think, on the position the American Bible Society takes. If they should adopt the new version it would go very far toward giving it currency, and favorable action by two, three, or four of the leading denominations would undoubtedly commend it to the people."

"Is action by the General Conference necessary before Methodist ministers can use it publicly?"

"I think not. The question is not provided for in our Discipline or past history. I am afraid of one thing; that the people will miss the old-fashioned style with which they have become familiar."

"That will be an objection to its introduction?"

"It will stand in the way. But this is altogether the best version the English-speaking people have ever had, and, being so, it must with more or less rapidity come into use."

MR. SHEPPARD.

"It is a splendid thing," said the Rev. Mr. Sheppard, "and I shall adopt it. A revision was necessary. In some respects the people will have to get used to it, but so far as I have examined it the text is a decided improvement on the old one. I don't like the change from 'charity' to 'love,' but as to 'hades,' it is better than 'hell.'"

MR. PARKHURST.

"I think there has been a great want of it," said the Rev. Parkhurst, "and so far as I have seen the revision I am satisfied with it. The old translation was very imperfect, because the meaning of many words had changed. I think it will be generally adopted. I have used 'Hades' instead of 'hell' for years. I believe it means an intermediate state, without regard to happiness or misery, and I have used 'faith, hope, and love,' because 'charity' means 'alms to the poor.'"

MR. PATTON.

"I think the revision is all right," said the Rev. Mr. Patton, "and that it was necessary."

"WHY?"

"Because of obsolete expressions which failed, in some cases, to express the idea of the original."

"WILL THE REVISION BE ADOPTED BY THE CHURCH?"

"It will be some time before it will come into general use."

"Will you use it?"

"I haven't decided yet."

"What seems to be the general impression regarding the book?"

"That it is very good, and a very desirable thing. There are three classes who have looked for this version: Those who hoped there would be a toning and softening down of some things that were unfavorable to popular ideas; some very good people who feared that the dear old Bible would be robbed of its force and power; and intelligent, scholarly people who had already in their own studies anticipated the changes made, and welcome the new version as only the resetting of an old and precious gem and an advance for the Bible and for Christian thought."

DR. WILLIAMSON.

"I like it very much," said the Rev. Dr. Williamson, "so far as I have read it."

"Was a revision needed?"

"I think so. It was necessary in behalf of its English, and of adaption more perfectly to our idiom."

"Will you use it?"

"Not until the Old Testament revision is out. I may read it and examine it, but shall not publicly use it. I attach great importance to the memorizing of Scripture. The adoption of the new version involves verbal changes, which will interfere with much that I have memorized, and much that I have taught my people to memorize. That is one of the embarrassing things. I believe that this revison is a nearer approximation to the original text than anything we have ever had. Its publication by THE TRIBUNE is a grand answer to Ingersoll, since it implies a patronage that demands the book. I conceive it to be a special Providence in the interest of truth."

"Do you think the version will be generally adopted?"

"Not immediately. There will be nothing like a revolution in favor of its adoption, but that will come about gradually. The scholars will take it up first, then Bible teachers, and the people will finally follow them."

MR. STROBRIDGE.

"I think the revision most desirable," said the Rev. Mr. Strobridge; "I might say necessary. Knowledge has increased since the King James version was issued, and it was necessary to make a more correct translation,—one in keeping with the original text."

"Will it be generally adopted?"

"I think so. I will use it for study, and I should like to see it on the preacher's desk. The Official Board of a church can decide whether the old or the new version shall be used in its pulpit, and I have no doubt that in a short time the book will be used in most of our churches."

"NORTHWESTERN ADVOCATE."

The following editorial on the new version will appear in the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* Thursday:

The new version is simply a slight change of that of King James. Obsolete words and those whose meanings have become radically changed are replaced by modern words. The added words indicated by italics have been reduced in number and made more exact; wrong tenses and moods have been corrected. In many cases, these changes are so slight as not to be noticeable except when compared with similar passages in the authorized version. In the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians, the word "charity" is replaced by "love." The last twelve verses of Mark are printed, separated from the remainder of the gospel, for the reason that the passage does not appear in the two oldest manuscripts extant. These are the most radical changes. Dr. Philip Schaff says no alteration of the text has been made that would in the least affect Christian faith. Nevertheless, the new version may be adopted only gradually. The Protestant Episcopal clergymen of this country will not adopt it until a general assembly of the Church shall have authorized its use. Some of our Baptist brethren claim to have a better translation, at least for their purposes, in the version issued some years ago by the American Bible Union, and the American Bible Society will continue for the present to publish the authorized version.

The new version was issued to the public in this country May 20, and on that day there were more Testaments sold in New York than perhaps of any other book whatever in one day. A single book-selling house sold 250,000 copies, and so eager were the people to get hold of early copies that a premium was paid in many cases to the street-hawkers. Printing offices in all the great cities had their printers working all night to get out early copies, what might be called "pirated" copies, if the authors or their descendants were in existence to obtain their share of the royalty. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE printed the entire revised New Testament in their Sunday morning issue, May 22, making no extra charge therefor. The main point is that there exists to-day a demand for the Scriptures which far exceeds that of any other time. The New Testament is at least sixteen hundred years old, and the most exact and careful translation ever made is sold as rapidly as the books can be handed over the counter, and premiums are paid for it in some cases. In Chicago it will have been seen if not read by nearly all reading people this week, and within a month people all over the land will have formed a definite opinion expressive at least of their likes or dislikes in regard to it.

THE BAPTISTS.

"THE NATIONAL STANDARD."

In the *National Standard*, the organ of the Baptist Church in the Northwest, will appear the following editorial Thursday:

Aside from whatever value, simply as a version, this work may have,—which must be very great, after all necessary deductions have been made,—the appearance of an edition of the New Testament under such auspices must be of important service in creating interest of a peculiar kind in the book itself, and attracting many to the reading of it who have neglected it hitherto. There is even a peculiar literary interest involved. Both scholars and general readers will be desirous of seeing the result of so much learned criticism upon a document which is so fundamental in what all will concede to be the greatest and most beneficent of the world's religions. What changes have these scholars found it necessary to make in the original text, and how far does it hence appear that this original text has retained its integrity during all these centuries? How has the English version so long in use stood the test of critical examination? What is the judgment of these scholars as to the English itself of that version, and how far have they thought it necessary, in the interests of good taste and accuracy of expression, to alter the familiar phraseology of a book whose language has so long been held as a standard example of vernacular purity and force? These are questions which, at the literary point of view, will attract many, and will make great numbers of people interested readers of a book which it may have been their habit to neglect.

It is shown, also, what place among books the New Testament, simply as a book, holds. The sales of the new version are reported as enormous, even at the present writing, when it has been but a day or two offered to purchasers. Upon the first day the places of sale in New York were besieged by crowds at daylight; yet no other book, religious or not, whether familiar already, as this is, or wholly new, could have awakened such interest. And there are signs of more than what concerns religious people, merely, in the discussion of the new version which have occupied columns of the secular press, and in the large space given in daily papers to notices of it, and samples of the revision. When THE TRIBUNE of this city printed the entire book in its edition of last Sunday, that may have been simply with a view to business; but it is certain that in the case of no other book would such a venture have been made, nor could such a measure of public interest have been my any means awakened in any book save the New Testament. Writings which have taken such a hold upon the mind and heart of the age must have a character most extraordinary, and a place in the world's intellectual progress nothing less than supernatural.

The examination which we propose to give the new version, at once, will enable us to speak more intelligently than at present as to the significance of changes made. It is, however, stated by Dr. Schaff that there will be found far less of radical change than has been anticipated. It will be a testimony not slight to the Scriptural soundness of the system of doctrine held by so many Christians that after passing the ordeal of such severe criticism those passages upon which these doctrines rest are found to be genuine, while the inspired word teaches unchanged what for almost nineteen centuries it has been supposed to teach. These collateral advantages, be the more direct ones greater or less, will make the appearance of this new version under such auspices an occasion of satisfaction to Christians of every name.

THE BOOKSELLERS.

AN EXCEEDINGLY ACTIVE DEMAND.

The demand for copies of the revised version of the New Testament yesterday was very large, and the stocks in the hands of the booksellers were depleted rapidly. Gen. McClurg, of Jansen, McClurg & Co., informed a TRIBUNE reporter that the sale had come up to their most sanguine expectations, and that they had already forwarded instructions to New York to duplicate their original order. The books, which arrived by express on Sunday, were placed on sale when the store was opened yesterday morning, and all day long orders were received and filled. The trade purchased liberally, taking the cheap 15 and 20 cent editions almost exclusively, but the local demand by individual buyers was for the more expensive editions, and on some varieties there was a decided run. The bulk of the stock was forwarded by freight-train, and may not reach here for a day or two, but the booksellers believe they will be able to fill all orders as received. The country trade has woke up to the importance of the "boom," and there is no doubt that for weeks and months to come there will be a steady demand for the new book. A good local trade is also expected.

THE WESTERN NEWS COMPANY.

"Testament," said John R. Walsh, Manager of the Western News Company, "I bought a TRIBUNE Sunday morning for a nickel, and that is all the revised New Testament I have seen. We did not order any to be forwarded by express until Saturday; and I suppose that when our order got there most of the books had been sold. There is not enough profit in the cheap edition to justify us in shipping otherwise than by freight train. Probably we will get some copies to-morrow by express, but the bulk will come by freight. There is a good demand, but nothing out of the way."

DENOMINATIONAL BOOKSTORES.

Representatives of the different denominational book-houses were seen, and with all of them the story was the same. In each case a few copies had been received by express and met with a ready sale. The bulk of the shipments were, of course, by freight, and it may be several days before full supplies are received. With the general trade the sale has been light, and some dealers have had scarcely any inquiry for the work. The call is for the cheap editions only, and the excitement by no means compares with that which was called forth by the last production of Lord Beaconsfield. Public curiosity was satisfied by the publication of the revision in THE TRIBUNE, and the call for the book in costlier form will be steady and moderate.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"PUBLIC APPRECIATION."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL, CHICAGO, May 23.—I have traveled in Russia, Austria, Germany, France, England, and for five months in this country, but I have nowhere seen a newspaper accomplishing a similar task as you did in your paper of yesterday. You well deserve the appreciation of the public. Yours very respectfully,

ALBERT GROSSMANN.

A GRACEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 23.—The wonderful feat accomplished by THE TRIBUNE in its issue of the 22d inst. in publishing the entire revised translation of the New Testament deserves more than a passing notice.

If THE TRIBUNE had published only such portions of the revised text as were materially changed it would have been all that could have been expected from a daily commercial paper; but it gives us the *entire* copy, with the changes and corrections made by the large and learned company of its revisers, and sending out through the city and country over 60,000 copies in one day, reaching over 300,000 readers, all anxious to see and read the new version, calls for the grateful acknowledgments of this Christian, Bible-loving, and progressive community.

I have no doubt that thousands of our citizens, young and old, read more of the New Testament yesterday than they ever read of it before, and we can but hope that the teachings of that sacred Book, with all the added interest and beauty contained in the new translation will be the means of inducing these thousands to read with a saving interest and love what they only did formerly from idle curiosity or captious criticism.

T. B. C.

ANOTHER COMPLIMENT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 23.—THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE merits great praise for its grand achievement of publishing the new version of the New Testament complete the second day after its appearance in America. Its type, printing presses, employés, editors, and the entire concern will be blessed for thus taking hold of and quietly reproducing this wonderful masterpiece of moral and religious literature. The good THE TRIBUNE has accomplished thus by one act in one day is incalculable. It has scattered the bread of life by one effort among countless thousands, and many will be induced to read the sacred writings of the Apostles clothed in their new garb who otherwise would not or could not do so.

Next to the originators of and actual participators in the great undertaking of revising and publishing the new version in its present shape the Christian world is indebted to THE TRIBUNE for thus rapidly scattering abroad this valuable work.

B. A. U.

THE "TIMES" AND THE TESTAMENT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 23.—After the *Times* failed to answer why the detestable practices prevalent in the so-called composition-room of that so-called *newspaper* were allowed to be inflicted upon its so-called printers, I had determined to let the "old man" rest undisturbed in his *elastic* office. Happening, however, by accident to see a copy of the Sunday *Times*, I looked over it to see if the revised New Testament was printed in the enterprising(?) only Storey paper of the Northwest. What purported to be reprint of the Great Book was there, but oh Lord, what a mess. Even the newsboys were talking about the horrible "make-up" and "style" of the great *elastic* Storey paper, and were putting up jobs among themselves how to get rid of the copies they were "stuck" on. I think that Mr. Storey will hardly attempt to gull the public again with a boast about his "bastard" paper, after inflicting such an imperfect reprint of the New Testament upon them. Let the public compare THE TRIBUNE'S "exceptionably beautiful" (I am quoting from Mr. Storey) *thirty-six* page edition of Sunday with that of the *Times*, and it will need no further communications to convince them of the false boasting of the proprietor of the *Times*. When Mr. Storey uses standard type, pays standard wages, and lets every compositor in his office have an equal chance to earn his money, then he may hope to get competent compositors, and be able to attempt to compete with such a paper as THE TRIBUNE. Then, maybe, he may be able to do what THE TRIBUNE *has done*—set and print, without blemish or error, the largest newspaper ever printed in America, and have it done, as THE TRIBUNE *did*, in exactly sixteen hours from the time the first "take" was given out till the last "handful" was emptied into the "form." The revised New Testament in THE TRIBUNE is the subject of commendation alike from the public and the printers for its freeness from error, clearness of print, and beauty of arrangement, while the "bastard" and emasculated article in the *Times* is the laughing stock of all the printers and the subject of disgust to all who were inveigled into investing a nickel for that sheet. I think that Mr. Storey himself must be disgusted, because he is a printer himself, and can tell composition and compositors from "blacksmithing" and "blacksmiths." In conclusion, I hope Mr. Storey will never boast again, but will make the reforms I recommended to him in my previous communications, so that when the next revision of the New Testament is made he may be able to print it in the *Times* correctly, as THE TRIBUNE did, and not make a "botch" of it in composition, "make-up," and printing. Until then I bid him adieu.

PRINTER.

TEA.

Exposure of Wholesale Adulterations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—Consul Stahel writes from Hiogo, Japan, a report on the tea-trade of 1880, which contains the following interesting passage on the subject of coloring the teas in Japan, which may be novel reading to American tea-consumers.

I avail myself of this occasion to call the attention of the Department and of American consumers of tea to the fact that most of the teas shipped from Japan to the United States are now artificially colored. Formerly this was not the case. In the early years of the trade, say from 1859 to 1869, the manipulation of Japan teas by the exporter was confined to a simple refiring, which was necessary in order to cure the leaf sufficiently to enable it to endure transport through the Tropics, and to retain its qualities while in store. This process alone required large establishments, a considerable plant, and important outlays for labor and fuel. But the leaf was improved by the expenditure, and Japan teas were then shipped in their natural condition, and honestly called "uncolored." About 1870, however, consumers began to call for a higher color than any natural process would furnish, and although this demand was long resisted by the shippers in Japan, and at some loss to themselves, yet ultimately it prevailed, and for some years past artificial coloring has been the rule, so that Japan teas, which are naturally of a blackish-green color, are now made to resemble the blueish-gray or grayish-blue teas shipped from China as "green teas."

The materials used to produce these unnatural shades are not very pernicious, being nothing worse, as a general rule, than indigo and gypsum, but they certainly add nothing to the value of tea-leaves for drinking purposes, while they do add considerably to their cost. There is therefore nothing to be said in favor of the practice, except that dealers in America prefer teas of that description. Their doing so is probably explained by the fact that in teas so colored coarse leaves may pass without detection; and this is no doubt the cause of the gradual deterioration of the quality of the Japan teas exported to America during recent years. The adulteration will probably continue as long as consumers in America buy teas only according to the appearance of the leaf, regardless of its drawing qualities, and as long as the simple secret of making the infusion is so little understood in our country.

To the Japanese, who value tea for its fragrance and delicacy, and who are careful to draw these qualities from the leaf by the use of pure water and nice vessels, the colored article which is prepared for America seems an abomination; and they naturally conclude that the quality of the leaf which is to be subjected to such treatment is not important. Hence the continual deterioration of the crop, which has this season been more apparent than ever before.

I am happy to say, however, that the American demand for the uncolored teas, known as "basket-fired," has latterly increased; and it would be as advantageous to the consumer in the United States, as I know it would gratify most shippers in Japan, if this inclination to return to honest uncolored teas were to become general,—for it would certainly result in greater discrimination in the picking and preparation of the leaf in Japan, would afford better teas at lower prices, would restrict the supply to good teas only, and would revive the favor which Japanese teas formerly enjoyed in the American market, as compared with the highly-colored teas of China.

Of black teas the Japanese have made but few this season, owing to the demand for greens in the first half of 1880. They have learned, however, to make them, and are likely to resume the preparation of these teas now that the production of green teas has proven to be excessive, and that dependence on the American market alone for an outlet for their teas has resulted in disappointment.

BARBED WIRE FENCE.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 23.—Mr. Washburn, of the firm of Washburn, Moen & Co., owners of the barbed wire patent, is here, and will have a conference with the Executive Committee of the State Farmers' Alliance regarding barbed wire, and to make arrangements satisfactory to the Alliance.

A Strange Story from St. Petersburg.

London Times.

A rumor is universally current in St. Petersburg that the Revolutionists lately even appointed one of their number to wait upon the Emperor Alexander and explain to him in bluff and unambiguous words what they really wanted. One day, so runs the story, a young man presented himself to the City Captain Baranoff, and requested him to procure him an audience of the Emperor, as he had a most important communication to make to his Majesty. Deaf to all questions, he would speak his business to the Czar alone, and on his Majesty expressing his readiness to receive the mysterious stranger, the latter, after being carefully examined, was led into the presence of his sovereign. Commanded to speak, the young man said he had been commissioned by the Executive Committee of the Nihilist party to make oral declaration to the Czar of their proposals for the restoration of peace, as it was feared his Majesty had been kept in ignorance of the demands contained in their recent manifesto to him, which was being printed in large numbers among the people. After delivering his message the bold Revolutionary legatee was promptly placed in durance in the Fortress of SS. Peter and Paul, but the police have hitherto been unable to find the slightest clew to his identity. So runs, at least, the general story in St. Petersburg, and it certainly contains nothing of inherent improbability in view of the audacious self-sacrifice which characterizes all the acts of the terrorists.

Don't scatter your wealth; but scatter your rheumatism with St. Jacobs Oil and be happy.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE.

PRESCRIBED BY PHYSICIANS.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE

Prepared from tropical fruits and plants.

A Delicious and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge, Which Serves the Purpose of Pills and Disagreeable Purgative Medicines.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE is the best preparation in the world for Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Piles, and all kindred Complaints. It acts gently, effectively, and is delicious to take. Cleansing the system thoroughly, it imparts vigor to mind and body, and dispels Melancholy, Hypochondria, &c. *One trial convinces.* Packed in bronzed tin boxes only. PRICE 25 and 60 CTS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHAT DRUGGISTS SAY
—OF—
Tropic-Fruit Laxative.

We try to keep the article, but the people won't let us; as fast as we get a supply they buy us out.
HUNT & DUNLAP, 1200 Broadway, New York.

We have never seen a remedy like yours. It never fails to please the patient. We recommend it highly.
ALEXANDER & VANDERSLUSSEN,
Cor. 79th St. and 3d Avenue, New York.

It sells better than any article we keep.
JUDSON CUNNINGHAM, Richmond, Va.

Our physicians prescribe it. I use it in my own family.
WM. H. BERGMAN, Druggist,
Washington, D. C.

It takes well and gives satisfaction.
HENRY MEGILL & SONS, Pharmacists,
Owensboro, Ky.

Am selling TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE rapidly.
J. T. HIGGINS, Owensboro, Ky.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE sells rapidly and gives splendid satisfaction.
O. H. RASH,
Henderson, Ky.

We sell more of it than any other one thing in the store.
DOWNEY & BROOKS, Druggists,
Paris, Ky.

Excellent article.
KING'S PHARMACY, Jersey City, N. J.

I have a large demand for TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE.
W. J. BAETZELL, Berry, Ky.

Elegant and attractive. I have used it myself, and brought it to the notice of our physicians.
PRENTICE & EVANSON, Janesville, Wis.

I commenced the drug business in this city fifty years ago. It gives me pleasure to say that during that time no article has given better satisfaction than TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE.
JOHN I. WILSON, Druggist, Lexington, Ky.

Have used it in my family with great satisfaction. It's a good medicine, and no mistake.
H. H. DAVIS, Druggist, Bellows Falls, Vt.

We have used your TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE ourselves, and recommended it to the physicians of our township, who also recommend it. It answers the purpose designed admirably.
BREWSTER & CO., Druggists, Vineland, N. J.

It sells well and gives good satisfaction.
COLLISON BROS., Druggists, Columbia, Ky.

The nicest Laxative in the world. All the Catholic clergymen in Indiana are using it.
CARL MARIA DUDDENHAUSEN,
Evansville, Ind.

It sells well, and is a good article.
E. M. HESSLER, Druggist, Cleveland, O.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE gives universal satisfaction, and physicians recommend its use.
M. A. GREEN, Druggist, Mt. Vernon, O.

I never found a more pleasant and assimilative Laxative before.
LOUIS SEITHERS,
100 Columbia St., New York.

Physicians here have found it to be most reliable, * * * and they wish to prescribe it largely this coming season.
A. ECKERMANN, Druggist, Grand Rapids, Mich.

I consider the LAXATIVE the finest and most agreeable preparation I ever used, and shall recommend it to my customers.
F. W. PIERCE, Druggist, Chester, Vt.

PHYSICIANS' TESTIMONY.

I find the administration and effect fully as you claim.
C. H. LINSKEY, M. D.,
Put-in Bay, O.

I have given your TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE a fair trial and am greatly pleased with it.
W. H. READER, M. D., New Amsterdam, Ind.

Your LAXATIVE is just the thing—*i. e.*, easy to take, and the effect good.
S. D. SHEPARD, M. D., Evaston, Ind.

I tried your TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE, and am prescribing it to my lady patients.
M. E. HERMANN, M. D., Dushore, Pa.

OTHER TESTIMONY.

FORT MEADE, D. T., Jan. 24, 1881.

Dear Sir:—I have had a perpetual giddy head ache, and have been constipated for the last eight years. I have used different remedies, but none of them have proven as efficacious to me as your most valuable TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE. I shall endeavor to give to it my cordial support by recommending it to my many comrades.
Yours truly,
HENRY MINNIS,
Company K, 25th Infantry.

MEXICO, Mo., March 20, 1881.

Dear Sir—TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE is the only remedy that has ever done my wife any permanent good for torpid liver and habitual constipation.
WM. LEE.

OLIVET, Mich., March 15, 1881.

I am taking your TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE, and find such excellent results from it that I desire to introduce it among our ladies. * * *
MRS. A. M. OTIS.

I have used your TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE, and beg to say that it does *all you claim for it*, which is something I've not been able to say of many prescriptions I have received from physicians.
Very sincerely,
GEO. F. PHELAN,
221 Graham St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Nov. 29, 1880.

OFFICE OF J. O. HUEY & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
TALLADEGA, Ala., March 9, 1881.

Dear Sir—Having tried two boxes of your TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE, I find they suit my case better than anything I ever tried before. I am highly pleased with them. * * *
J. O. HUEY.

VOLUME

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We offer in th
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GOODRICH TRANSP

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For Racine, Milwaukee,
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day, Thursday, Friday, and
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o'clock.
For Escanaba, Fayette, and
via Escanaba, Oconto, Meno
all West Shore ports, Saturd
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SUMMER

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Forty-five minutes from Ne
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be engaged by letter or ot
Schreiner's Orchestra will arr
18 with 60 eminent musician
noon and evening. Oratorio
certs on Sunday. Yachting
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Manitou Spring

MANITOU

GEO. M. WALKER,
Chief Clerk.
Open on and after May 20.
ing been enlarged to three ti
and refurnished throughout
$50,000, offers inducements n
the West to Summer Tourist

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ISLES OF SHO
Open middle of June. No
dust. Even temperature.
land. Beautiful ocean view
electric bells, perfect dra
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first-class. LA

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Season of 1881. Open f

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CAPE ANN.—Bass Ro
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